The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SEWING-MACHINES:
THEIR INFLUENCE ON TRADE AND SOCIAL LIFE.
ADVANTAGES OF THE TWISTED LOOP-STITCH.
GREAT AUCTION SALE ON BROADWAY, YESTERDAY.
WILLCOX & GIBBS TRIUMPHANT.

The influence exerted during the past fifteen or twenty years upon social and commercial life by the Sewing-machine is of a character almost unparalleled. Within half an ordinary life-time the work of the needle has been almost entirely revolutionized. A magnificent trade has been developed, calling into activity the best energies of tens and hundreds of thousands. A stimulus has been imparted to all kinds of manufacturing industry. The condition of millions of working people has been vastly improved, both in a material and moral sense. A branch of foreign trade of no mean dimensions has sprung up; while in almost every family of the land the influence of this invention is felt in the diminution of female drudgery and the increased comfort of the inmates.

An active contest has been going on during all these years between the manufacturers of different machines, as to which of them has the strongest claims upon public patronage. Nearly all the machines of leading make use two threads, and form what is termed the lock-stitch, and it is between the double-thread companies and the manufacturers of the twisted loop-stitch machine, or the WILLCOX & GIBBS, that the main contest as to the principles of construction is now going on.

The above statements will appear pertinent and interesting to the reader in the light of a circumstance which occurred yesterday, and which has a very important bearing on the Sewing-machine contest, and indirectly upon the comfort of every family.

The WILLCOX & GIBBS COMPANY, which owns the exclusive patent of the twisted loop-stitch, has devoted money without stint to the perfecting of their machine, the idea of the inventor being that, by means partly of his invention of the twisted loop, and partly by the ingenuity of other mechanical details, he could produce a machine having substantially all the excellencies of the double-thread machine, with many besides, and at the same time avoid the defects and drawbacks arising from the complications incidental to all machines using two threads. The lock-stitch men, on the other hand, making the most of their name "lock"-stitch, were a little too ready to class the Willcox & Gibbs machine, which only uses one thread, with the crowd of cheap chain-stitch machines, most of which are practically worthless. This was hardly fair to the Willcox & Gibbs, except on the principle that in love and war every stratagem is allowable. The Willcox & Gibbs men, with growing confidence in their invention, took every possible means, through the Press and otherwise, to explain to the public that, with a small amount of care and attention in learning to operate their machine, they could secure all the benefits of the lock-stitch, and a great many advantages besides. But not content with thus standing on the defensive, they adopted a system of business tactics which carried the warfare right into the enemy's camp. Their plan was to offer the use of the Willcox & Gibbs machine for a limited period gratis to any respectable family, on the sole condition that the parties would personally test its merits. They were all the better pleased if they could get their machine into a family side by side with a Singer or a Howe, a Wheeler & Wilson or a Grover & Baker, or any other of the best double-thread machines; for they felt absolutely certain that, however strong the prejudices of the owners of those machines might be, those prejudices must, in the majority of cases, give way before practical demonstration of the superior merits, on the whole, of the Willcox & Gibbs. Meanwhile, the Company signified its readiness to take any machine, at a fair price, as part payment for their machine.

It is easy to see that with such a hand to hand warfare as this, no quarter would be given or taken, and nothing but sheer superiority could carry the day. If they had only a half confidence in their machine, the Willcox & Gibbs people would have shunned so close a contest with, at any rate, the newest makes of the double-thread machines, and would have contented themselves with such a triumph as they could snatch from the old worn-out machines of their rivals. But such a course the very nature of their tactics rendered impossible, for their adversaries were quite alive to their mode of procedure, which was patent to all the world through advertisement and otherwise, and nothing would have been simpler for them than to have placed the newest lock-stitch machines in immediate rivalry with the Willcox & Gibbs, and to have borne away the latter in triumph, *provided the lock-stitch machines were really best adapted for family use.*

This kind of sewing-machine warfare has been going on for several years, the Willcox & Gibbs annually carrying off many thousands of trophies in the shape of discarded Singers, Howes, Grover & Bakers, Wheeler & Wilsons, Weeds, Florences, and other machines of that class.

Yesterday the public were invited to pay a visit to No. 391 Broadway, a large wholesale store, rented temporarily for the purpose, to witness the sale of from ten to twelve hundred second-hand double-thread machines, received in part payment by the Willcox & Gibbs Company, during the last two or three months, in the vicinity of New-York. Two large floors were crowded with double-thread machines of all the leading makes, as described above—so crowded, indeed, as to make it difficult for persons attending the sale to find standing room. The machines, instead of looking like discarded machines, were apparently in excellent condition, the marks on some of the plates showing that they were among the latest of the several kinds manufactured. The sale was attended by dealers in large numbers, and there was a fair amount of competition. The machines were arranged in lots generally of sixes and tens, and were sold one at a time, with the privilege of the lot. Each machine was ticketed and numbered separately in the catalogue, which formed a pamphlet of twenty-six pages. The following is a fair sample of the prices fetched:

Lot No. 80, 4 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 2 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Elliptic—$25 for 1 Wheeler & Wilson, and $18 for balance of lot.

Lot No. 88, 5 machines, viz.: 3 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Grover & Baker, cabinet, 1 Empire—$21 for the Grover & Baker, $21 each for 2 Wheeler & Wilsons, and $9 each for balance of lot.

Lot No. 90, 5 machines, viz.: 1 Empire, cabinet, 3 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Grover & Baker—$38 for the Empire, and $20 50 each for balance of lot.

Lot No. 92, 10 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 1 American Button Hole, 1 Howe, 1 Florence, 1 Grover & Baker, 3 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Elliptic, 1 Weed—$22 50 each for Singer and American Button Hole, and $10 50 each for balance of lot.

Lot No. 94, 5 machines, viz.: 2 Weeds, 2 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Florence—$25 for Florence, and $12 each for balance of lot.

Lot No. 101, 5 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 1 Howe, cabinet, 1 Howe, 1 Wheeler & Wilson, 1 Grover & Baker—$47 for the Howe cabinet, and $13 50 each for balance of lot.

Lot 106, 10 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 1 Weed, 1 Howe, 4 Grover & Bakers, 2 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Elliptic—$26 for Grover & Baker, $25 for Howe and $10 each for balance of lot.

Lot 113, 4 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 2 Wheeler & Wilsons, 1 Grover & Baker—$33 for Singer, $36 for 1 Wheeler & Wilson and $19 50 each for balance of lot.

Lot 114, 2 machines, viz.: 1 Wheeler and Wilson cabinet, $57 50; 1 Grover & Baker cabinet, $40.

Lot 118, 6 machines, viz.: 3 Singers, 3 Wheeler & Wilsons—$32 for Singer, $29 ditto, and $18 each for balance of lot.

Lot 122, 6 machines, viz.: 1 Singer, 1 Blees, 1 Florence, 1 Grover & Baker, 2 Wheeler & Wilsons—$23 for Blees, $34 for Wheeler & Wilson, $15 50 for balance of lot.

Lot 126, 2 machines, viz.: 1 Wheeler & Wilson cabinet, $40; 1 ditto, $46.

Lot $128, 2 machines, viz.: 1 Singer cabinet, $31; 1 Grover & Baker cabinet, $25.

The sale yesterday was continued down to lot No. 128, and will be resumed this day at No. 30 Bond-st., New-York, commencing at 10½ o'clock, Mr. Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

The event itself is felt by the Sewing-machine trade to be very significant, and other Sewing-machine companies can hardly let it pass in silence. It is all very well for the Willcox & Gibbs Company to be knocking down rival machines in this summary way "to effect a clearance," but it must have been humiliating and galling to other companies to see their beautiful and favorite machines thus dragged in the dust at the chariot-wheels of a triumphant adversary. It was not an improving spectacle for any of these double-thread companies to see machines which they are selling every day for seventy and a hundred dollars or more put up ignominiously in a crowd and sold at auction. It will probably take a good strong dose of philosophy to console them under the circumstances. It is all very well to say *sic transit gloria mundi* while all the rest of mankind are growing old and fading around us, but to be growing decrepit and worn-out while our rivals are increasing their strength and renewing their youth is rather tantalizing and trying to the temper. There is only one consolation for the double-thread companies; there are enough of them to form a goodly mess. Like a half-dozen or a dozen old beaux who have each paid an unsuccessful suit to a sprightly maiden, but who find themselves quietly shelved, while the object of their adoration walks off with a handsome and strapping young fellow, they can afford to forget their mutual jealousies and dislikes in a common antipathy and aversion of their rival. They can smoke the pipe of peace and gain a melancholy glamour of enjoyment in recounting their past hopes and successes, and some one or two, more daring or wicked than the rest, may possibly deceive themselves into the fancy that they shall still enjoy snatches of confidence and moments of stolen intimacy. But in a fair fight they have all been overcome, and public favor, which loves nothing like success, mercilessly snubs them as she passes them by leaning on the arm of her beloved.

Meanwhile the public, which is solely interested in having the best machine, has delivered, in this sale and in what has led up to it, a signal verdict in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine. It will be ready to discard the Willcox & Gibbs should a superior machine be introduced, but it is not expecting too much to suppose that the courage and daring which could venture upon so close a contest, where nothing but sheer strength and merit could win—a contest reminding one of the old boarding days when the brave tars, despising long ranges, pushed their ships close alongside and grappled with their adversary on the very bulwarks—it is not too much to suppose that this courage is founded upon a just confidence in their cause, and that the inventive talent which produced the WILLCOX & GIBBS machine will always be ahead in the onward march of improvement.

THE RIGHT PARTY.

Great Popular Gathering at the Cooper Institute.

Imposing Demonstration in Favor of Gen. Grant.

Thousands of People Participating in the Proceedings.

Declaration of Principles and Resolutions Adopted.

Speeches by Eminent Statesmen and Merchants.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last night was certainly one of the greatest gatherings ever witnessed in this City. Long before the opening of the doors to the Cooper building immense crowds were already assembled on the sidewalks, crushing each other in their frantic eagerness to get inside, and when the doors were at length thrown open it took all the efforts of the Police to control the masses as they surged forward. In a few minutes every chair in the house was taken.

The walls of the hall, surrounding the platform, were tastefully decorated with American flags. In the centre, and immediately over the Chairman's seat, had been hung the following significant sentence:

"Reduction of the national debt under U. S. GRANT, $299,649,762. Reduction of annual interest, $19,263,072. Reduction of taxes, $84,000,000."

On the left was the following well-known phrase:

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

To the right was:

"Reduction of the debts and taxes."

Beside this was the expression, "I intend to move immediately upon your works."

The following devices also occupied conspicuous places in front of the large hall:

"Unconditional Surrender."

"The thanks of the Department and of the Government of the United States of America, their reverence and honor have been deserved, will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time."—*E. M. Stanton.*

Ladies of the best social circles occupied seats in different parts of the house and on the platform. A band of music played several popular selections before the meeting proper begun. Among those on the platform were: John C. Green, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Henry Clews, W. M. Vermilye, Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. T. W. Dwight, Isaac H. Bailey, H. B. Claflin, Peter Cooper, Alexander Stuart, W. H. Vanderbilt, Charles Butler, James F. De Peyster, W. Orton, Russell Gage, Le Grand B. Cannon, Robt. L. Kennedy, S. B. Chittenden, and many other prominent gentlemen.

Mr. THURLOW WEED made his appearance soon after, and was greeted with cheers, and at 8 o'clock Mr. HENRY CLEWS came forward and nominated Hon. W. E. DODGE as Chairman, in the following speech:

SPEECH OF MR. HENRY CLEWS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In calling this meeting to order, I have the honor to nominate as the presiding officer a gentleman who is a distinguished representative of the mercantile community, a leader in all movements of public good, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Hon. WM. E. DODGE. Gentlemen, those in favor will signify the same by saying, aye; those opposed, nay. Mr. DODGE will please take the chair.

At the close of his address the audience rapturously applauded, and Mr. DODGE spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The rapid flight of time has brought us to the eve of another Presidential election, and we are assembled this evening to frankly express our impressions in regard to the manner in which President GRANT has fulfilled the expectations of the Republican Party, who elected him to the high position which he has now occupied for more than three years. For one, I confess to having been happily disappointed, for while I gave him my hearty support, I had, in common with many others, my apprehensions that his previous training might not have fitted him for the responsible duties which would devolve upon him, and to which he had been called by the people, who regarded him as the successful leader of our armies to their final triumph; but the result of the three years has dissipated my fears, and I am confident I express the sentiments of a vast majority of the people when I say that he has done better than we had any right to expect under the circumstances; and having satisfactorily fulfilled the pledges given to the people, and met their expectations, they prefer to trust him for another term than to venture any change. Let me ask, fellow-citizens, when has our country experienced, as a whole, more general prosperity—when has there been more peace and quiet—when has our national credit, at home and abroad, stood higher—when have all classes of our laboring population been more generally employed or better paid, than during the three years of Gen. GRANT'S Administration?

THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The heavy burdens of taxation made necessary by the war are being steadily lessened and our war debt reduced, to the astonishment of the nations of Europe. There is a general feeling of security in regard to our relations with other nations. The efforts of Gen. GRANT to secure men of high standing and ability to fill positions in his Cabinet, and while, as a general thing, his other appointments have mainly been satisfactory, yet, like all who have ever filled the office of President, he has made some mistakes, yet in this respect his Administration will compare favorably with any from that of Gen. JACKSON down. It could not have been anticipated by any thinking man that the great social and political changes resulting from the war could have been adjusted without great friction and difficulty at the South. That there has been more or less just cause for complaint there can be no doubt, and yet it has mainly grown out of the natural result of the transition state through which they have been passing, and President GRANT should no more be held responsible than the whole Republican Party, nor should they be held accountable for the course pursued by the many adventurers who went to the South to make money out of the chaotic state of society and who, under the guise of Republicans, in many cases, misled the freedmen in order to carry out their designs, and the people of the South have not at once been able to protect themselves from these results. It was natural that the emancipated men should seek the counsel and leadership of others than those who had held them in bondage, and it could hardly have been expected that they should be able at once to discern the character and aims of those who sought to lead them astray. The people of the South, when they attempted the overthrow of the Government, assumed all the responsibilities of the result; they intended to secure the perpetual slavery of the blacks; they failed, and the result of freedom and enfranchisement is felt to be an awful punishment. They cannot stand the idea of seeing their former slaves in many cases their political equals; but they really can have none but themselves to blame. They have a special dislike to Gen. GRANT, as he was the successful leader of the army which finally subdued them. I have recently returned from an extended visit South, and with few exceptions, I found the leading men watching with great interest the progress of the Presidential campaign North. They remember that the Democratic Party, with some noble exceptions, were opposed to the war, and in Congress and out, during its progress, predicted and apparently hoped for failure. They are now hoping for the success of the Democratic Party, anticipating in that event that in some way—they do not see exactly how—the freedmen are to be made their political slaves, and their influence in a great measure destroyed. Their great hope now is in the success of the Reform movement, backed up, as they anticipate, by the Democrats, which, if successful, will give that party the control of the Government.

THE NEW DEPARTURE PLATFORM.

As far as I have been able to understand the platform of the New Departure, they propose nothing which President GRANT has not again and again publicly, in his messages and by his acts, shown his readiness to carry out. I am confident that he, as well as the mass of the Republican Party, are as ready to remove political disabilities from the people of the South, with a few well-understood exceptions, as are any of the boasted Reformers, and while I would not brand those with whom I have heretofore associated as traitors to the party, yet it must be apparent to all that their only chance of success is the fact that the Democratic Party may unite with them in their opposition, in which case there would be no other virtual result than bringing the Democratic Party again into power. I will not allow myself for a moment to believe that a sufficient number of Republicans can be found who will lend themselves to bringing about so disastrous a result.

GRANT'S SERVICES.

Allow me, before I sit down, to refer to the efforts of Gen. GRANT to organize and carry out measures looking to the civilization, education, and Christianizing of the remnants of our various Indian tribes by their settlement on permanent reservations, and securing to them in perpetuity, as families, sufficient lands for agricultural purposes. This effort is a marked feature in the policy of the present Administration, and has attracted the attention and sympathy of the whole Christian and philanthropic world.

At the opening of the gentleman's address, cries away in the rear of the hall were heard "to fill up the aisle." This, by order of Mr. CLEWS, was done, and the speaker proceeded as far as the name of Gen. GRANT, when the audience broke out into a perfect storm of cheers. Hisses for Mr. GREELEY were proposed by some one in the body of the hall, and as freely given.

At the conclusion of Mr. DODGE'S address, Mr. CLEWS read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John C. Green,
Peter Cooper,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Henry Clews,
James Gordon Bennet,
Charles Butler,
George Jones,
Robert L. Stuart,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
H. B. Claflin,
B. B. Sherman,
Samuel Wetmore,
H. J. Quinlan,
Morris Franklin,
Daniel B. Hatch,
George Manard,
Jonathan Edwards,
Jacob Van Wagner,
Anthony J. Drexel,
Wm. H. Fogg,
Levi P. Morton,
Henry F. Vail,
Alexander Taylor,
Alexander Stuart,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Robert Bayard,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
Theodore Roosevelt,
Oliver Harriman,
John Hoey,
S. T. Russell,
C. E. Lockwood,
Fisher A. Baker,
Otis D. Swan,
O. W. C. Schack,
J. DeLamater,
John Stuart,
Haslett McKim,
Joseph Seligman,
William J. Hoppin,
John D. Lawson,
William M. Fliess,
S. H. Wales,
Courtlandt Palmer,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
P. C. Calhoun,
William A. Wheelock,
Thurlow Weed,
Francis T. Walker,
Wm. M. Burgoyne,
S. Nakasima,
J. W. Tucker,
Charles Johnson,
L. C. Moore,
Hon. Theo. W. Dwight,
James Buell,
Charles L. Frost,
Andrew Carrigan,
Robert Hoe,
John T. Daly,
Josiah M. Fisk,
Sheppard Gandy,
Cambridge Livingston,
John F. Butterworth,
George T. Adee,
James F. Depeyster,
Joseph Merrill,
Charles A. Colby,
Major-Gen. Franz Sigel,
Wm. E. Dodge,
E. D. Morgan,
George Opdyke,
Frederick D. Tappan,
William Orton,
John Elliott,
Hon. Stewart L. Woodford,
B. G. Arnold,
Peleg Hall,
William Barton,
C. C. Peck,
S. B. Chittenden,
Richard Butler,
Jacob D. Vermilye,
L. B. Wyman,
Jesse Hoyt,
Hon. John A. Griswold,
John Q. Jones,
John A. Stewart,
Williams & Guion,
Geo. Bliss,
Alfred B. Darling,
Henry M. Taber,
E. Delafield Smith,
Gen. Jas. H. Van Allen,
Schuyler Crosby,
Chas. Stanton,
C. P. Huntington,
Geo. W. Cotterill,
Harrison Durkee,
Hon. Noah Davis,
Isaac P. Martin,
Wm. B. Clerke,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Hon. Chas. A. Peabody,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Le Grand B. Cannon,
Wm. H. Lee,
E. P. James,
Richard Berry,
Christian Schwartz,
Charles Kneeland,
E. O. Tufts,
A. G. Agnew,
Charles Wall,
John H. White,
J. L. Everitt,
C. Morlot,
Robert Winthrop,
Malcolm C. Turner,
Campbell & Richmond,
John E. Williams,
Paran Stevens,
Hon. Wm. Fullerton,
Dr. Samuel Osgood,
Geo. M. Van Nort,
Wm. Henry Anthon,
R. R. Hazard,
Jefferson Coddington,
Charles H. Baker, Jr.,
Lyman Jewell,
C. T. Christensen,
Thomas J. Owen,
James J. Nesmith,
William J. Bryan,
Abraham Kuhn,
John Greenough,
John H. Draper,
William Kemp,
Emil Sauer,
Chas. Watrous,
Henry C. Bowen,
Lewis Ballard,
John T. Denny,
L. A. Fisk,
Wm. A. Haines,
John W. Healy,
Edward Brandon,
Hugh J. Hastings,
A. B. Baylis,
Daniel F. Appleton,
Samuel McLean,
William Hall,
Guy R. Pelton,
Lucius C. Cary,
J. N. Osborne,
G. M. Hurd,
Benjamin P. Lunt,
E. S. Higgins,
B. Y. Pippey,
Wm. A. Camp,
James G. DeForest,
Edward Delano,
Dexter A. Hawkins,
James Stuart,
Willis Gaylord,
John F. Henry,
S. R. Comstock,
Joseph Ripley,
J. B. Cornell,
Thomas Palmer,
George W. Dows,
George W. Loss,
L. W. Winchester,
Wm. T. Lathrop,
W. H. Bridgman,
Augustus F. Smith,
Parker Handy,
E. S. Bogert,
Peter S. Howe,
Lyman A. Jacobus,
E. B. Sutton,
John H. White,
Rev. H. Ward Beecher,
J. B. Palmer,
Wm. M. Halstead,
Wm. J. Beebe,
Pitt Cooke,
Fred. N. Goddard,
M. G. Baldwin,
Cyrus Butler,
Edward Fitch,
John C. Southwick,
John T. Terry,
Wm. T. Hatch,
George D. Sutton,
R. J. Thorne,
H. B. Butler,
William Seligman,
D. R. Mangam,
Chas. B. Foote,
R. P. Buck,
Wm. F. Cary,
Edward F. Holbrook,
N. Hayden,
Hiram B. Crosby,
Shepherd Knapp,
James W. Beekman,
Paul M. Spofford,
William H. Vanderbilt,
William Whiteright, Jr.,
I. F. D. Lanier,
John A. McKim,
Wm. H. Gale,
Robert M. Ferriss,
Henry Sheldon,
H. N. Beers,
A. E. Beach,
Henry J. Scudder,
Homer H. Stewart,
Henry P. Marshall,
K. S. Townsend,
Thomas C. Turner,
C. F. Allen,
Russel Sage,
D. Willis James,
Wm. C. Kibbe,
C. E. Detmold,
William Hoge,
Joseph Stuart,
Gustavus Friend,
H. V. Poor,
Hoyt Brothers,
B. W. Griswold,
Chas. E. Beebe,
Wm. Hoyt,
John Wadsworth,
Gardner S. Spofford,
W. R. Beebe,
Geo. D. Lent,
Ambrose Snow,
Rosewall C. Smith,
Thomas Nast,
R. H. McCurdy,
Wm. Lambeer,
R. Warren Weston,
R. W. Howes,
O. D. Munn,
Jno. S. Tuttle,
W. I. Peake,
E. Opdycke,
I. V. Palmer,
Julius Newwitler,
D. T. Hawes,
Edward G. Steele,
A. W. Tenney,
Soloman Loeb,
N. D. Morgan,
J. Edwards Clarke,
Bernard Hamburger,
William B. Dinsmore,
J. A. Roosevelt,
Jackson S. Schultz,
David Dows,
Isaac H. Bailey,
John D. Jones,
Jose T. Navarro,
Jacob B. Murray,
Henry S. Dyer,
Dr. S. Ehrenberg,
Gen. James H. Wilson,
James Cushing, Jr.,
Col. Joel W. Mason,
E. A. Packer,
R. R. Graves,
George A. Jarvis,
A. P. Higgins,
Aaron Claflin,
C. L. Tiffany,
Charles W. Griswold,
Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland,
Edward Oothout,
Chas. H. Ward,
George C. Robinson,
Samuel Daniels,
R. W. Ropes,
William E. Doubleday,
Jos. Willets,
Alexander McCullum,
H. W. Wheeler,
George N. Curtis,
R. S. Benedict,
Henry Collins,
James Low,
Morris Franklin,
Washington R. Vermilye,
H. C. Fanestock,
Edward E. Eames,
Frederick Sherwood,
W. E. Caldwell,
Pope Catlin,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
Nathan Southwick,
Abraham Wakeman.

SECRETARIES.

James Clews,
John H. McCanlis,
Wm. H. Clarke,
Alfred P. Reeves,
Charles A. Johnes,
Charles B. Hillhouse,
Wm. M. Burnop,
Wm. E. Webster,
Wm. A. Vanderhoff,
John Q. Kent,
Orwin S. O'Brien,
Wm. T. Humbert,
John A. Zerrega,
James Grant,
Albert G. P. Speyer,
H. P. Gardner,
H. D. Sharrot,
Aug. H. Weed,
W. W. Smalley,
T. E. Conkling,
George W. Lamb,
Wm. H. Lyon, Jr.,
George E. Morrell,
Wm. S. Camp,
Carl Lautenschlager,
Warren Kimball,
Richard P. Herrick,
Robert Stuyvesant,
Isaac B. Newcomb,
M. Mandelick,
De Witt C. Lawrence,
James Marie,
Henry S. Wilson,
John M. Amory,
Charles T. Homer,
Charles Soleiac,
S. B. Chittenden, Jr.,
Charles T. Minturn,
Wm. F. Cary, Jr.,
Charles W. Beebe,
George T. Duckwitz,
William S. Alexander, Jr.,
Tunis Johnson,
Samuel Wolf,
E. A. Maurice,
Wm. L. Bull,
George Browne, Jr.,
Nathan J. Newwitter,
Benjamin W. Allen,
Henry E. Nesmith,
James Turner,
Gardiner S. Hawes,
Jesse Seligman,
Robert Hoe, Jr.,
Anson S. Palmer,
Charles D. Folsom,
Wm. G. Bussey,
Russell Briggs,
Wm. C. Kirkland,

The President then took the sense of the meeting, which, it is needless to say, was the adoption of the list.

THE ADDRESS.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, read the following address, remarking that it was prepared by one of the most eminent and substantial of our business men:

The administration of public affairs under the government of President GRANT has been eminently wise, conservative and patriotic; our foreign relations have been conducted with a scrupulous respect for the rights of other nations—a jealous regard for the honor of our own; the noble aspiration with which Gen. GRANT emphasized his acceptance of his great office, "let us have peace," has been happily realized: the Union has been completely re-established on such principles of justice and equity as to ensure its perpetuity; the Constitution, with all its amendments, has been adhered to with rigid fidelity; domestic tranquillity has been restored; a spirit of humanity has been infused into our Indian policy; the revenues of the country have been faithfully collected and honestly disbursed, so that, while the burdens of taxation have been materially lightened, the public debt has been largely reduced, and the national credit appreciably strengthened; all branches of industry have been stimulated to healthy activity; and throughout the length and breadth of the land, security, prosperity and happiness reward the perils and sacrifices by which the rebellion was suppressed and the Union preserved.

It is an act of poetic justice that the soldier whose victories in war, and the statesman whose triumphs of peace have made the last decade the most glorious in the annals of American history, should receive an earnest of the gratitude of his countrymen by his re-election to the Presidency.

It is an auspicious circumstance that the people are evidently awakening to a higher sense of the duties and responsibilities of public officials. There is a general disposition to hold men intrusted with place and power to a strict accountability for their acts, and to demand that honesty and capability shall be the inflexible conditions of appointment to office. The recommendations of the President in favor of the principles enunciated in the report of the Civil Service Commission were timely and apposite, and deserve universal indorsement.

Numerous investigations have been set on foot during the present session of Congress, having for their object the discovery of corruption in the public service. Disaffected Republicans and partisan Democrats have made common cause in the endeavor to elicit evidence tending to show acts of wrong-doing, and to implicate the President in knowledge or toleration of such acts. As in the days of Daniel, "they sought to find occasion against him." But like the enemies of Daniel, "*they could find none, occasion nor fault, forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found with him.*"

The more incisive the scrutiny, the more palpable the demonstration of his purity. The cost of pursuing these investigations has exceeded the aggregate loss incurred by the Government through the dishonesty of its subordinates since the Administration came into power.

A record so clear and honorable challenges the admiration, and compels the approval of citizens whose only aim is to secure a stable and beneficent Government—to preserve inviolate the faith of the nation—to give security to capital, adequate reward to labor, and equal rights to all.

With the grievances of disappointed office-seekers, the masses, who thrive by their own toil, cannot be expected to find time or patience to sympathize. Whether this Senator has had more or that Senator less than his share of patronage are insignificant questions, compared with the grave issues involved in a Presidential canvass. It is the constitutional prerogative of the President to make appointments to office. That he has not exercised these functions unwisely the success of his Administration abundantly proves.

Believing that Gen. GRANT'S civic career fitly supplements his military greatness, that he has brought to the discharge of his duties to the State the same energy, foresight and judgment which marked his achievements in the field, and made his campaigns from Donelson to Appomatox forever illustrious; and that he possesses and deserves the confidence of the American people, we pledge to him our united and hearty support as a candidate for re-election.

RESOLUTIONS.

He then presented the following:

First—That the merchants and mechanics, the bankers and business men of New-York, represented in this meeting and in the call under which it assembled, are satisfied with the wisdom, ability, moderation and fidelity with which the National Government is administered, and in common with the bulk of our brethren throughout the Union favor the continuance of its distinguished head in the office which he holds with usefulness and honor.

Second—That the practical result of the coalition movement if successful, would be to restore the Democratic Party to power.

Third—That such a restoration, after the late glorious triumph over rebellion, would read in history like the record of a Tory resurrection at the close of our revolutionary war.

Fourth—That Republicans elected to office mainly by those who assailed the Union at the South and at the North, embarrassed its defenders, would inevitably become serviceable to the powers that sustained them, like those Northern Presidents who were chosen by the South, and did its bidding better than its own statesmen.

Fifth—That the patriotism that made GRANT President of the republic he saved, is akin to that which placed WASHINGTON at the head of the nation he created. The trust was accepted by each at a manifest sacrifice of interest and inclination, with modest misgiving as to civil experience and qualification. But having been well and wisely administered, the confidence implied in a re-election is an appropriate reward for faithful services, and accords with the broadest views of public policy.

Sixth—That against hostile criticisms and unfounded imputations, against alluring promises and prismatic theories, we array the practical reforms constantly inaugurated and the substantial results already achieved by the present Administration. The chronic vices of existing systems, unfairly paraded to its injury, have been placed in a course of amelioration or removal. The reduction of the national debt has elicited the admiration of the world. Our diplomacy has made peace the ally of national honor. And our President has been in deed as in name a kind and "great father" to the Indian tribes still lingering within our borders.

Seventh—That while honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes the character of President GRANT, is a crime against truth which vindicates him, and an insult to the American people who honor and exalt him. Pure in private as irreproachable in public life, with strong convictions, yet deferential to the popular will, patient under attack, more ready to listen than to speak, with no display and no ostentation; those who know him best bear testimony to the sense, the sagacity, and the power of analysis by which his utterances are characterized and impressed.

Eighth.—That in the judgment of this meeting, a majority of the people of the country expect, desire, and decree the renomination and re-election of ULYSSES S. GRANT.

SPEECH OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—It is manifest to us all that President GRANT will be re-nominated at the Convention in Philadelphia. It is equally clear that such is the wish of the American people. This is due to a confidence reposed in him by the "plain people" of the country, which no misrepresentation seems able to impair. His opponents assert that the public declarations in his favor are influenced by the office-holders. But this cannot well be, for the office-holders are always far outnumbered by the office-seekers. With regard to Executive patronage, it is as true now as when TALLEYRAND first said it, that every office conferred makes one ingrate and forty-nine enemies. Hence the truth is that possession of the offices is a source not of strength, but of actual weakness, to any political party. In spite of this, Gen. GRANT is so strong and popular that a coalition is frantically sought as the only and forlorn hope of defeating him. It is thought that the Democratic masses can be carried over bodily to the few Republican seceders. But the moment the Democratic organization is relaxed, it will lose its hold upon thousands of its own members, and they may and will prefer, in voting for a Republican, to make the choice themselves, and they will rally in large numbers to the hero of our patriotic armies. The coalition meeting, lately held in this city, recalls the old arrangement as to colored troops, where the officers were white men, but the rank and file negroes. So here, the platform was covered by Republicans, but the audience was made up of Democrats. In thus acting with their old opponents our disaffected friends boast of their independence and impute servility to us. But they are wrong. That man is most independent who is at once loyal to his country, true to his party, and faithful to his friends. With these brief observations, I move the adoption of the address and resolutions.

During the reading of the resolutions a Liberal Republican, who had succeeded in getting into the crowd, attempted to interrupt, but his immediate neighbors soon secured his silence. At the conclusion of their reading the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the building fairly shook with cheers.

The Chairman then introduced Gen. SICKLES, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

On this platform in December, 1867, we nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. The nomination proved acceptable to the Republican Party, and was unanimously ratified by it at the Chicago Convention, in June, 1868. In November following our choice was approved by an overwhelming majority of the American people. Disappointment, defection and death have deprived us of a few of our old friends, but the recruits more than fill up our ranks and recruiting is still brisk. We are here to-night to present the same illustrious name again to the Republican Party for renomination to the Presidency, and we have an abiding confidence that our recommendation will be as acceptable to the Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia as it was to the Chicago Convention of 1868. Gen. GRANT'S career as President has shown himself to be not less wise as a statesman than as a soldier. We enjoy today a measure of national prosperity without example in all our history, and we are at peace with the world. We have paid off a larger amount of the national debt within the past three years than is recorded in the history of any nation. This has been done contemporaneously with a larger reduction of taxation than any nation ever ventured upon under like circumstances. The foreign policy of the President is adorned with the most signal triumphs of diplomacy. He has settled forever one of the most difficult problems in our relations with European Powers, growing out of the status of naturalized citizens when found again within the jurisdiction of their native country. By our Naturalization treaties with Great Britain and Germany and other Powers we are now enabled to affirm, on the basis of International law, what we have long contended for in fame heretofore, "once an American, always an American everywhere." The treaty of WASHINGTON, in which comprehensive measure all our numerous questions with Great Britain were amicably settled, is one of the greatest diplomatic achievements in the history of nations. My own belief is that it will be honorably executed by Great Britain as I know it will be by the United States. But whatever may be the course of Great Britain on the subject, the treaty will, none the less, remain a monument of the wisdom of its negotiators and of the statesmanship of the President, under whose immediate action it was begun and concluded. The Indian policy of Gen. GRANT must not be overlooked in the estimation of his qualities as a ruler. It was original in conception, humane in motive and has been beneficent in results. In the German and French war of 1870 the United States, with England and other great Powers, as neutrals, had before them one of the most difficult tasks for statesmen, that of maintaining an honorable neutrality without giving offense to either party. This Gen. GRANT did. England, on the contrary, although fewer abler statesman than GLADSTONE and GRANVILLE can be found, had the misfortune to offend both. The presence in our country of the Embassy from Japan, comprising the most distinguished men ever sent from the East on a mission to any country, is a proof that Gen. GRANT, with a wise forecast, looking to the development of American commerce in a direction that history points out to us as the best source of our commercial expansion. Nor shall I hesitate to refer to the San Domingo negotiation as a proof at once of the progressive policy of the President and of his profound difference for public opinion, when found to be antagonistic to his own views and purposes. The Chicago platform of 1868 marked out for him the policy to be pursued by his Administration. He has faithfully followed and filled it. First, the Chicago platform required him to maintain the reconstruction policy of Congress, for the pacification of the rebel States and to prevent their being remitted to a state of anarchy. This he has done, and although in a few counties the outrages of the Kuklux Klans required a resort to military authority. That was not done until sanctioned by an act of Congress, and even has been most sparingly used. Second, he was required to maintain the guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men in the South. WENDELL PHILLIPS admits that this duty has been faithfully performed. Third. The President was required to maintain the national credit free from any stain or taint of repudiation.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

In March 1869, when Gen. GRANT came into office, the price of our bonds, the depreciation of our currency, and the impossibility of negotiating our securities at a lower interest than the war rate, showed how much was to be done in this direction. Today in all these respects the results are beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the framers of the Chicago platform. Fourth. He was required to administer the Government in the strictest economy. He has done this, and he has removed from the Federal Administration the corruptions so shamefully nursed and fostered by ANDREW JOHNSON. Fifth, he was required to resist the doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so. He was required to demand and obtain for our naturalized citizens the same protection for their rights as though they were native born; the proof that he has fulfilled this high and difficult duty is to be found in the treaties to which I have already referred. Sixth, he was asked to favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty should die out and as might be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. Mr. SUMNER will not deny that this duty has been faithfully performed. I maintain, therefore, that as a Republican President Gen. GRANT has discharged every political obligation that he assumed when he accepted the nomination in Chicago and was elected President. And I further maintain that he has discharged his duty as President to the whole American people, acting on all the great questions of public policy which he has been called upon to meet in the spirit of a statesman and a patriot. It need occasion, then, no surprise that this vast and most imposing assemblage of the representative men of our commerce, our manufactures, our social life, should come here to-night to present his name for re-election to the office that he has so honorably and ably filled. The representatives of the Republican Party of the several States, when they shall meet in National Convention at Philadelphia, will take into consideration all the suggestions for reform and progress and development that our national interests may seem to demand. They will frame the platform for 1872. Whatever is needful to be done will be there resolved upon, and Gen. GRANT, should he be again renominated and re-elected, will be as faithful to that duty as he has shown himself to have been always true to his trust, whether in the field or in the council. To that Convention all Republicans enjoying the confidence of their associates are invited. There TRUMBULL and SCHURZ and GREELEY and FENTON and SUMNER can go. There they can present, not only their preferences as to candidates, but also their plans of reform. They will meet there their peers, those who have followed and sustained them in the past, and without whose co-operation their future must be a blank.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party is confessedly unable to contest the Presidential election. It is divided about principles, and paralysed by the ineffaceable stain of corruption in public trusts that has ruined its organization in this City and State. In the South one-half of its leaders adhere to the Confederate flag. The other half are endeavoring to outmove the carpet-baggers in an effort to secure the negro vote, and here in New-York, Tammany Hall, that died out last year in the members of the Ring, is seeking resurrection this year in the Liberal Republican movement. Tammany Hall is fearfully and wonderfully made. Her ways are wily and deep. She takes many shapes. Having lost all favor for herself in the public eye, she offers the Presidency to some Republican of her own choosing, and from her wits and wiles is born the Liberal Republican revelation. On the 13th of this month the *Evening Post*, of this City, an able organ of the Liberal Republicans, announced the conclusion of a series of conferences that had been held at Washington between the Liberal Republicans from the different States and leading Democrats in and out of Congress. After much discussion candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency seemed to have been agreed upon, and the conference separated with every manifestation of respect and kindness between the high contracting parties. But what I most desire to solicit your attention to is the great principles which guide the deliberations of its conferences. The *Post* says, "They considered the whole subject with reference to expediency and votes of candidates being placed on the same level." This is, indeed, a fit business for the new Reform party. I can well understand why these gentlemen, at least the Republican portion of them, would desire to keep away from the Philadelphia Convention; for there at least they would have to rise to a higher level than expediency and availability in determining upon the nominations to be presented by that body. They have done well to chose for their confrères leading Democrats in and out of Congress. For expedients to catch votes, at whatever sacrifice, is all that is left to the Democratic Party. The meeting held in New-York on the same night was a fitting counterpart of the Washington conference. Look at its so-called declaration of principles. Without troubling you with the repetition of it, I will content myself with a characterization given to it by the same authority I have just cited. The only principle announced was the one-term principle, as it is called, but that the *Post* justly characterizes "a mere political fetch." Everything else was sacrificed to brevity, which left all that was essential to the platform unsaid. And now we come to the personages who figured on that occasion. Foremost we find the Chairman, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, a most worthy gentleman, but only distinguished as a politician for his eccentricities, the last of which seems to be that in view of our crowded ranks, as there did not appear to be room enough, considering the large place in the Republican Party of New-York filled by his distinguished brother, the Senator, for another of the same family. And then we come to the Vice-Presidents, among whom we find most conspicuous the honored names of JOHN A. DIX, JOHN K. PORTER, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and JOHN A. C. GRAY; but it turns out that not one of these gentlemen authorized the use of his name. On the contrary, each and every one of them distinctly prohibited the use of his name in connection with the meeting of the movement. This is enough to impeach the whole list of names displayed with so much ostentation, and it will now require affidavits as numerous as the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to prove that any of the names were authorized. But the meeting was, nevertheless, not without the presence of remarkable men. Its chief significance was derived from the presence and utterances of Mr. GREELEY. HORACE GREELEY, as we all know, is a great and good citizen. He has done more than any living man to create and sustain the Republican Party, and in the judgment of many, in which I concur, he has not received from it the recognition that was due to him. None can regret so much as his admirers that he should have signalized his first act of hostility to the Republican organization by a disavowal of the doctrine of protection to American industry, with which his fame and genius have been for thirty years identified. Mr. GREELEY, more than any other man, taught me to be a Republican and an advocate for protection to all industry; and I am only one of those, I fancy, whom he will find it more difficult to unlearn than to teach. So far as I am concerned, I find myself like the peasant who gave a ha'penny to a juggler, who promised to transform it into a guinea. It was duly transformed by the juggler, who then offered kindly to change it back again with equal facility into a ha'penny; but the peasant thanked him, and said, "It was a ha'penny once, but it will never be a ha'penny again if I can help it," and he put it in his pocket. Gov. FENTON favored the meeting with an expression of his views, even more than characteristically mild and meaningless. Gov. FENTON has become in the Senate the champion of reform in the administration of the Federal Government. And it is deeply to be regretted that he went through four years of office as Governor of New-York, from 1864 to 1868, without availing himself of any of his numerous opportunities to practice as Governor the style of executive reform that he defends as a Senator. Among the many opportunities offered him for the introduction of reform, "and purely of the Government in the State and nation," I well remember the infamous Tax Levy passed by the Legislature of 1868, and which he was in vain urged by the best of his political friends to veto. That Tax Levy, as Gov. FENTON well knew, was the result of a deliberate plan to plunder the over-taxed people of this City of millions and millions, for the double purpose of enriching its framers, corrupting the Legislature that passed it, and depriving the Republican Party of the vote of New-York at the approaching Presidential election. Nevertheless, Gov. FENTON approved the act—and this he did in spite of the almost unanimous protest of our leading citizens, without distinction of party. FENTON was elected to the Senate in 1869, after a contest almost unexampled in the bitterness with which the minority of the Republican members opposed that choice. True, however, to their party allegiance, and to their honorable obligations, no sooner had the majority of the Republican caucus declared in his favor than the minority yielded their views and made the action of the caucus unanimous. And then Gov. FENTON became a Senator. Now I put it to him whether one who, like himself, has so often received the suffrages of his party, as a member of Congress, as Governor for two terms and as a Senator who has received every preferment he ever enjoyed solely as a party man, whether he can now reconcile it with his sense of duty to use the influence of the last, and perhaps the highest, office he has ever filled, to impair and demoralize, so far as it may be in his power to do so, the great and patriotic organization which gave to him the breath of political life, and which has magnanimously kept him in political existence. Next comes Gen. SCHURZ. Gen. SCHURZ is a distinguished member of a class of leaders in this country who may, I trust, not appropriately, be characterized as foreigners by profession.

THE FOREIGN VOTE.

Of this class we have had gentlemen of various nationalities. During the war they patronizingly undertook to bring the Irish and Germans into the field as soldiers, and now, during peace, they propose to direct the German or the Irish vote according to their pleasure. More German than BISMARCK, more Irish than the O'DONOGHUE, these foreigners by profession would like to shape American politics to suit the exigencies of Irish ambition or German pride. If a long acquaintance with Irish and German opinion in this country has enabled me to form a correct idea of their character, I would venture in their name to reject as presumptious and impertinent any pretension, no matter by whom put forth, to control the vote of either. The Germans and Irish in this country think for themselves, and whatever may have been their blind adhesion to leaders at home, under circumstances never favorable to independent action, here they know their freedom and will maintain it against dictation from either politicians or parties. Gen. SCHURZ seems to have a nightmare of apprehensions, because the war has left us a legacy of evils in numbers of successful soldiers, chief among whom is Gen. GRANT. He thinks the habits and teachings of military life wholly inconsistent with that aptitude for civil duties which qualifies a man for the Presidency. It is at least fortunate that Gen. SCHURZ did not acquire in the field enough of the ideas or habits of the soldier to disqualify him for other duties. SCHURZ has certainly made excellent use of his remarkable talents for speaking in public. Always attractive to his audiences and always filling his houses, his services as a stump-speaker commanded for several years the highest price paid to stump-orators by any political organization. The benevolence of President LINCOLN superadded the very adequate pay he always secured for his services as he went along. First is the mission to Austria, where he was not received, and second the mission to Spain, which he honorably filled for a brief period, and then a commission as Major-General in the army, in which capacity, as one of his fellow-soldiers in the volunteer service, it does not become me to speak of his achievements. After the close of the war he settled down in Missouri as a Republican. The Republicans of Missouri sent him to the Chicago Convention as a delegate, where he supported Gen. GRANT for the Presidency. He offered the Amnesty resolution, which was adopted as an amendment to the platform. Gen. GRANT stands on that resolution today, with SUMNER, SHERMAN, MORTON, WILSON, COLFAX, and all the other leading men of the Republican Party. Gen. SCHURZ arraigns the President of his own choice because he is steadfast to the doctrines Gen. SCHURZ proposed with the sanction of the Convention for the government. Gen. SCHURZ, not content with being elected himself to the Senate of the United States by the Republican Party of Missouri, undertook to control the choice of his colleague, and by the abandonment of the Republican organization to which he owed all, or nearly all, of the distinction he has gained in this country, he succeeded in at once separating himself from the party to which he had so much reason to be faithful, and electing, as his associate from Missouri, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, the opposition candidate for the Vice-Presidency, against whom he had declaimed in the canvass of 1868; and now the General proposes to carry some two hundred thousand German votes—which, as a foreigner by profession, he is understood to carry in his pocket—over to some candidate or other, who will agree with himself and other leading Liberal Republicans, and such leading Democrats as may join in the combination. When this bold venture of apostacy and presumption shall have reached the failure which is inevitably in store for it, Gen. SCHURZ will find his true place in American politics.

MR. TRUMBULL REVIEWED.

Next to Mr. GREELEY, the most important personage who figured in the Liberal Republican meeting of last week was the distinguished Senator from Illinois, Mr. TRUMBULL. Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech—able and exhaustive as he always is—was largely devoted to the doctrine of State rights and the just lines of demarcation of the South. I cannot follow the Senator without trespassing upon your indulgence, and exceeding the brief space of time allotted to my speech by the Committee of Arrangements, in his argument. Justice will, doubtless, be done to it by others more competent than I to discuss such questions. I may be permitted to say that Senator TRUMBULL obtained his seat in the Senate of the United States many years ago by a daring defiance of the Constitution of his own State. If my memory serves me, he held a high judicial office in Illinois when he was chosen to the Senate from the Legislature. The constitution of Illinois provided that no judicial officer should be eligible to election to any other office during his term as Judge. Nevertheless, Senator TRUMBULL'S friends in Illinois, with the full approval of their leader, disregarded the State Constitution and elected him, and the Senator successfully claimed at the hands of the Senate the seat in that body against the protests of DOUGLAS, by the nullification of so much of the Constitution of the State as stood in his way. Nor has Senator TRUMBULL been more fortunate in adapting his practice to his polemics in respect to the equilibrium of the several branches of the Federal Government. In the famous McArdle case, which was understood to involve the power of the Executive in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, Senator TRUMBULL was employed by the Executive for a fee of $10,000, which was fixed in appreciation of his distinction at the Bar, to argue that case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He made, as was generally conceded, a very able argument, but he nevertheless seems to have doubted either his ability to convince the Court, or the disposition of the Court to be convinced; and he thereupon successfully exerted his great influence on Congress as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to put through an act taking away the jurisdiction of the Court, so that they could not decide the case against him. I don't discover in either of these incidents a better leader in the path of civil service reform or State rights, than I am able to find among these honored statesmen who propose to seek their choice as heretofore, within the ranks of the Republican organization.

THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the most remarkable features of the Presidential canvass upon which we are now entering is the appearance of the Supreme Court of the United States in the arena. It has already furnished at least two candidates for the Presidency, Justices CHASE and DAVIS, and it seems to be engaged in evolving from its political decisions a political platform for the canvass. Chief-Justice CHASE has overruled as a Judge pretty much all that he did as a member of LINCOLN'S Cabinet, except the Proclamation of Emancipation, and, judging from what he has already done, if that great act could be undone by a judicial decision, it seems to many people that Judge CHASE would be as ready to contribute to the success of his ambition for the Presidency in that way as Chief-Justice TANEY was to extend slavery into the Territories, in defiance of the will of Congress, by the Dread Scott decision. It cannot be a comforting spectacle to the conservative opinion of this country to see the Supreme Court of the Union descend into the political arena. It has long been one of the accepted maxims of politics that whenever our great jurists, no matter how distinguished they may have been as statesmen, or however ambitious for a Presidential office, that once having accepted the spotless ermine of the highest judicial tribunal in the world, they were from that moment separated finally and forever from political strife. And if it be true, as has been so often claimed, that in that high tribunal is to be found the anchor of the republic which is to hold it to its moorings in all times of trouble and contention, then I say that unchaste indeed must be that ambition which ventures to disregard all the traditions we have secured from the great jurists who have given that Court its pre-eminence in our system of government, and from the statesmen who have stamped upon our system of government its best features. If the Liberal Republican movement is to go on in its plans of so-called reform as it has begun in the transformation of the Supreme Court of the United States into a political caucus, it is not difficult to see what the verdict of an intelligent people must be if it shall ever venture to present itself for such a verdict at the ballot-box. There is no doubt that a goodly number of restless people desire what they call a change of Administration. Some Democrats would no doubt be glad for a change that would put Mr. TWEED over the Treasury at Washington, to enable him to employ INGERSOLL to furnish and GARVEY to plaster the White House regardless of expense. Some Republicans would, no doubt, like a change that would enable them in 1873 to be more successful in their applications for office than they were in 1869. But the great mass of the people are unselfish, dispassionate, and just, and therefore Conservative. They wish no change unless satisfied that the public interests demand other rulers. Before any impression can be made upon the intelligent voters of the country against Gen. GRANT, it must be shown that he has failed to deal with ability and honesty of purpose with the great questions that have come before him during his occupancy of the Presidential office. Not only has this not been done but I have only to refer you to the declaration made last week from the platform by the so-called Liberal Republicans to show that they dare not venture to attempt any serious arraignment of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. If it could have been done, it was abundantly evident that no benevolence toward him, and still less any sense of loyalty to the Republican Party restrained such an indictment. Even Mr. GREELEY, in the declaration that he put forth two days before the Connecticut election, failed to show any deviation from principle on the part of Gen. GRANT at all comparable with his own repudiation of the doctrine of protection to American industry which was the most vital part of the document to which he unfortunately subscribed his name. The people of this country are satisfied with Gen. GRANT. They know him as a soldier, and as a statesman. He will receive a larger popular vote in 1872 than he received in 1868. He will have the vote of the whole of New-York, which he did not receive then, although undoubtedly the majority of the ballots were cast for him. He will receive 65,000 votes in the City of New-York. Let the Liberal Republicans and the two wings of the Democratic Party dispose of the balance as they may find it convenient and practicable to do. The Republican Party has survived many defections. It lost SEWARD and WEED in 1866; it lost CHASE and JOHNSON in 1868; it received from FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL only a small compensation for the deadly blow they dealt it when they united with the Democrats to save JOHNSON from the impeachment and punishment "the Chicago Convention unanimously declared to be due to his high crimes and misdemeanors for which he was properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Republican Senators." The Republican Party can stand the defection of as many more of its prominent men as have shown a disposition to leave it and go to Cincinnati. Of those who evince an inclination to leave the Republican organization, the one whose absence would be most felt and deplored would undoubtedly be that of Mr. GREELEY. But let not the Liberal Republicans who are in council with the leading Democrats, count too strongly on Mr. GREELEY'S adhesion. His attitude appears to me to be that of independence of all parties, and a benevolent expectation toward each. He may incline toward Cincinnati; he may incline toward Philadelphia. There is not much probability of his following the Democrats to the place where they may go, as yet nameless, for Mr. BELMONT, their good shepherd, has not yet told us where he meant to gather his sheep. Whatever these men may do, and spite of all they can do, the masses of the Republican Party are unmoved by their appeals. Nay, more, the masses of the American people, without reference to party, are more than ever persuaded of the wise and judicious use Gen. GRANT has made of his powers as our President. The recent elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut are manifest proofs of what I say. The action of at least a dozen Republican State Conventions has confirmed all that has been predicated of Gen. GRANT'S undiminished popularity in the country. That he will be his own successor, I regard as certain as any event that was ever foreshadowed in our politics. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Another disturbance was made during Gen. SICKLES' speech, and cries of put him out having been vociferated, he said: "Oh, no! Don't put anybody out. It may be some poor Liberal Republican trying to get in. May be he wants to get back. We have only very little room left, but we will try to make room for him." When Mr. GREELEY'S name was mentioned it was received with mingled cheers and hisses, to which Gen. SICKLES replied: "I welcome the cheers, for I honor the man. I learned my first lessons in Republicanism from HORACE GREELEY. He taught me to be a protective tariff man."

TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS.

Mr. W. E. DODGE next came forward, and after the applause with which he was greeted, subsided, he said: My friends, telegrams (holding up a bundle of papers) have been received from the delegations of the following States in Congress, sending their congratulations and sympathy to this meeting, viz.: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina with the District of Columbia. [Applause.] If I had time I would like to read them. [Several voices—Read them. Go on, and applause.] No, there is not time. We will have them published, and then you can read and well understand their spirit. [Applause.]

The following are the telegrams alluded to:

PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1872.

To the President of the Republican Mass-meeting, New-York:

SIR: The entire Republican delegation in the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania cordially concur in the purpose of your meeting to-night; they have full faith in the integrity of Gen. GRANT; they believe the Republican Party is now, as it has ever been, the party of patriotism and progress; it leads in all reforms, has stood the test of investigations, and merits the continued confidence of the people. Wm. D. Kelley, Ulyess Mercier, Glennie W. Scofield, W. Townsend, Leonard Meyers, L. D. Shoemaker, J. B. Packer, E. McJanken, O. I. Dickney, James S. Negley, J. W. Killinger, A. C. Harmer, John V. Creeley.

NEW-YORK.

The undersigned Republican members of Congress from the State of New-York, and including all who are at present in Washington, commend your approval of President's GRANT'S Administration, and accept it as an assurance to the world of the fidelity of the Empire State to Republican principles, and a harbinger of the determination of the Republic to continue in power the party which saved the Union, enfranchised a race, confirmed the national credit and reduced the burden of taxation. Clinton L. Merriam, W. A. Wheeler, Wm. H. Lampart, Ellis H. Roberts, Walter L. Sessions, R. H. Duell, S. Wakeman, John E. Seeley, J. H. Ketcham, W. E. Lansing, W. Clarke.

MAINE.

The Representatives from Maine feel well assured that they faithfully represent the Republicans of their State in saying that they favor Gen. GRANT'S renomination with unanimity and enthusiasm, and will give him the electoral vote of the State in 1872 by the same magnificent majority with which they indorsed him in 1868. J. G. Blaine, Jno. Lynch, Jno. A. Peters, Eugene Hale, Wm. P. Frye.

MISSISSIPPI.

We, Republican Representatives of Mississippi in Congress, believe we represent the unanimous sentiments of our party, indorse the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and believe that his re-election will be more than anything else to bring about permanent peace and prosperity in the South. L. W. Herce, George C. McGee, George E. Harris, S. W. Barry.

TENNESSEE.

The Republican delegation in Congress from Tennessee heartily and cordially indorse the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and desire his re-election, and they express the sentiments and wishes of the entire Republican Party of Tennessee. W. G. Brownlow, Horace Maynard, R. R. Butler.

GEORGIA.

The Republican members of Congress from Georgia tender you our congratulations, with assurance that President GRANT'S Administration has our indorsement and the unanimous indorsement of the party in our State. John S. Bigby, Thos. J. Speer.

ILLINOIS.

The undersigned Republican representatives from the State of Illinois assure you that we are in hearty sympathy with your meeting, and we stand by the old Republican Party as the hope of this country. We are proud of its past record, and of the record of the present Administration. We shall stand by the

Continued on Sixth Page.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Authentic Information About the Cincinnati Convention.

Review of the Possible Combinations to be Made.

Names of the Probable Candidates—Drift of Public Opinion Regarding the Future.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, April 15, 1872.

When in Washington, two days ago, that shrewd political observer and earnest Republican, Hon. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, said of the political situation: The floods are out and the track covered, we can't see ahead and for all we know these angry waters may have undermined the road; but I don't believe they have. As a matter of opinion I think we are all right and are going to run through without accident and on time." After close observation in several States and conference with leading representatives of every shade of belief I am inclined to coincide in this view.

There are certainly grave possibilities, not for the Republican Party alone, but for the nation in the near future. In the gossip circles of the Capitol at Washington these possibilities are transformed into probabilities, and in the stilled atmosphere surrounding official life they are changed into the wildest of chimeras. Both these circumstances do injustice to the actual facts, which can only be really learned by moving through the States and mingling with the people. Engaged, as I have been, for six weeks in this mission, my ideas have changed from time to time, with the widening of my range of observation, but I have not yet seen, nor do I expect to see, anything to convince me that Gen. GRANT is not the choice for next President of a large majority of those who have always acted with the Republican Party, or that he cannot be elected to that high office. On the other hand, the possibility of his defeat, as one of the marvels of American politics, cannot be denied by any one who has a full knowledge of the facts. I am not ready to go as far as his enemies, and say he can be elected only by the stupidity of his enemies, because I am convinced, and they cannot offer any evidence to the contrary, that a clear majority of the American people are with the President. But I am willing, from the facts I have gathered, to admit that there is danger that this majority can be defeated, as it has been in former Presidential contests, by shrewd combinations among his opponents. That such combinations can be made is undoubted; that they will be made implies a miracle, but the chances that they will be constitute the grave possibilities to which I have referred.

Everybody I have met during the past few days admits that the future hinges on the Cincinnati Convention, but hardly any two have agreed as to the particular way in which it hinges. But before proceeding to give these conflicting views it will be well to state how this Convention will be constituted and managed as well as its probable action. In the first place, it is well to say that the side show of a National Convention of the Reform and Reunion Association attracts little attention, and will have few customers. The Liberal Republican movement is the only one which has any substance to it, and there will come here to attend its Convention between three thousand and five thousand persons, who will be exclusively, so far as the managers of the affairs themselves know, from the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and perhaps two or three others, but nineteen-twentieths of the whole will be from the six States first named. I mentioned in my telegram last night that all the hotel accommodations in the city had been engaged, which is true; but the circumstance does not imply the multitude that it would if true of New-York or Philadelphia. In its hotels, this city is as yet merely a provincial town, and it could not begin to provide shelter for those immense multitudes which diseased imaginations have mentioned as likely to be in attendance upon the accouchment of this new political mongrel. In naming five thousand, I have named the maximum, and I suspect that the number who will come here in active symyathy with the interesting event will be even much smaller. There will, of course, be every effort made to have the largest possible attendance, but the managers of the affair themselves admit that they are obliged, for the present, at any rate, to draw their material for a show from the large centres of population. The cities of New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati are expected to furnish the greater portion, and knowledge of this fact is alone sufficient to compel any one of ordinary sense to take the odds against the probability of this city being crushed under an avalanche of humanity on the 1st of May. Nor is it entirely certain that the leaders themselves desire the presence of the masses they have loudly proclaimed would be here, for nothing is more sure than that they do not intend to let such of the common herd as do come be anything more than passive spectators of their proceedings. Declared in the outset to be a movement of the people for the people, the disguise is already thrown off, and no pretense is made that the Convention is not to be "weeded." The excuse is offered that a mass convention would be so unwieldly that it would never reach any conclusion, and that therefore the best thing to be done is to give the thing as nearly as possible a representative character, by selecting from each State men of prominence sufficient to form a delegation double in numbers that of its Senators and representatives in Congress. Although this is to be a gathering—according to their own showing—of the only politically-righteous in the land, it is more than probable that a transparent cheat will be performed in assigning surplus sympathizers to States to which they do not belong, and thus present on the surface a Convention having in it a full representation from all, or nearly all the States. Such a thing would be no worse than that "weeding" which it is openly admitted has been resolved. It is evident that the individuals who conclude that they are the "men of weight and influence" in the concern, are not troubled with modesty, and are guilty of a usurpation in putting themselves into the Convention and keeping others out. Yet this is what they are going to do, and it remains to be seen how their action will be received by the others, who consider that they are also "men of weight and influence," who are coming here to enjoy the unusual honor of manufacturing a Presidential candidate. This weeding process is sure to breed discontent, and is the first of the several difficulties which the Convention is to encounter.

Supposing the Convention to have been constituted to the satisfaction of everybody by the selection of some six hundred delegates out of the mass, which seems so absurd as to be impossible, to come face to face with the two insoluble problems presented in the declaration of its principles and the selection of its candidates, from the fact that it has none of the first and too many of the latter. The Missouri resolutions, upon which the call for the Convention was founded, do not stand a ghost of a chance of becoming, as a whole, the platform of the malcontents. Such generalities as emancipation, equality of civil rights enfranchisement and complete amnesty will find general acceptance. But when the Convention attempts to say something distinctive, it will find itself seized by the throat by the exigencies of its own composition, and will be unable to utter a sound. Thus soon, it is declared by gentlemen who expect to be prominent in the body, that it must ignore all questions of revenue. The reprobation of the laws to cure Kuklux disorders, "irreligion or intemperance," and the peremptory demand for a return to the methods of peace, are not likely to find general acquiescence in a body so incongruous, which will contain many of the advocates of protection, many of the most furious free-traders, and many of those who have advocated the most questionable legislation to restore and maintain the national supremacy in the South. Courting the vote which SCHURZ thinks he carries in his pocket, and appealing at the same time to the fanatical reformers of the land, it is unable to speak upon temperance questions. In short, as the time when it must speak approaches, it is evident and almost admitted, generally, that it can only utter generalities on which there is no dispute, supplemented with the usual declarations about the corruption and imbecilities of the Administration, to which the people have become so accustomed that they listen to them as to the ravings of a common scold.

But if the difficulties of the Convention in platform-making will be great, in the selection of a candidate they will be almost insuperable. Professing a holy horror of office-holders, these malcontents are plainly engaged in a scramble for office. If NASBY should state the meaning of the Cincinnati Convention, I am sure he would say it is "Post-offices." That is certainly the case, whether he says it or not. No body of self-sacrificing patriots was ever before so bothered with a multiplicity of gentlemen ready and anxious to step into the "imminent deadly breach," and save the nation by accepting the Presidency. Everybody is ready to take it; nearly everybody is spoken of in connection with it, except poor SCHURZ, who is disqualified by a constitutional provision, which is not yet counted among the sins of the Administration, but probably will be before the Convention adjourns. And all these candidates have such determined partisans, that those of each affirm with great decision that their man is the only one who can possibly be elected, and some even declare they will vote for none but their favorite. Even thus soon it can be positively asserted that the Convention will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. It is almost equally sure that the former will be either LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Judge DAVIS, of the same State, or CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts. B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, will be urged with noisy vehemence by the large crowd from St. Louis, but he will have no other backers, and, although HORACE GREELEY is also named, his manifesto as to protection has killed him in the West. There are some other things which may be stated with equal distinctness, and among them is, that if the Democrats wholly control the Convention the candidates will be Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, and Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, with no platform to speak of under them. If the body is only partially leavened with Democracy, the ticket will probably be CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM M. GROESBECK, of Ohio, who will be furnished with an equally indistinct set of principles to excuse their candidacy. There is the third alternative, that the Convention will be controlled wholly by men still professing to be Republicans, and who have hitherto acted with the party, in which case the candidates are likely to be TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

These are not wild guesses, but conclusions based upon the declarations of men who will be active and influential in the management of the Convention. It is at least certain that each of these programmes will have zealous advocates, determined that it shall be adopted by the Convention. It is evident even now that the Convention is to be divided into bitter factions as a consequence of the belief of the advocates of each candidate that success is impossible with any other man than their own. To me, the drift of sentiment in the West, so far as I have been able to observe it, seems to be with Mr. ADAMS. I have met more men of power who favor him than I have encountered advocates of any other one aspirant, and there seems to be a general opinion that he is the only one with whom the new movement can succeed. Mr. HALSTEAD, controller of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the most powerful journals of the West, openly declares that if ADAMS is not nominated, he shall support GRANT. Basing his opinion upon the fact that such a conclave as this is certain to commit all possible mistakes, he says further, that he does not suppose ADAMS will be nominated. To put his view of the situation into his own pithy words, when conversing with one on the subject: "the Republicans at Philadelphia will nominate GRANT, but the Democrats and Liberals will elect him." I find others of equal weight of like opinion as to the possibility of the Convention doing this thing, so sensible for itself. While there is undoubtedly an undercurrent among the general public in favor of ADAMS, and in the West, many among the most active participants in the movement will have none but him, yet it is expected that when the political tricksters get here from the East he will be overslaughed. He is not a politician, cannot be used by them, and his nomination would be giving a practical turn to the professions of reform of the malcontents which they are not likely to take. Nevertheless, this possibility of the candidacy of Mr. ADAMS is the gravest of the grave possibilities to which I referred in the opening of this letter. Coupled even with Mr. GROESBECK, he would be a strong candidate, notwithstanding I have heard the conjunction spoken of as the silk-stocking combination. The latter gentleman, it is well known, is a Democrat of great ability and culture, who has seen some service in Congress, and was one of the counsel of ANDREW JOHNSON at the impeachment trial. He said to me today that he had positively retired from public life, and should not re-enter it; even if such were not the case, he added, the Vice-Presidency was not an office for which he had a liking, and he should not accept a nomination from any party. In the face of these most positive declarations, I suppose Mr. GROESBECK must be left out of all calculation, but I do not believe that he will be, and I have therefore stated the Adams-Groesbeck combination as one of the possibilities of the future.

Desiring to gain some definite information as to the purposes and expectations of the malcontents, as well as some trustworthy knowledge of the condition of the Republican Party, I have today sought and obtained the views of gentlemen of all shades of political belief whom I know to be thoroughly conversant with Ohio politics. Upon the latter point I found but one opinion, which was, that as matters stand today the State is sure for GRANT. There has been a great defection in this city, and the Germans have, very generally, deserted the party, from local causes, but there is nothing yet to indicate that the majority of 20,186 for NOYES last Fall has been overcome. At the same time it is admitted that in a square fight between ADAMS and GRANT the former would carry the State, but I confess I am unable to see the facts to warrant such an opinion. At an interview this morning with Hon. STANLEY MATHEWS, one of the foremost of the seceding Republicans in character and influence, I asked him the plain question, whether his movement had succeeded in organizing clubs in the interior of the State, among the people, and he answered as plainly that it had not. He believes that the movement is strong among the people, but he candidly admits that there is no certainty in the matter and no means whatever to get at the truth until all the disputes of the present hour are submitted to a popular vote. His idea is that we have come again upon political chaos; that the Cincinnati Convention is to result in the formation of a new political organization, and that Democracy will not after this year ever be heard of again in American politics. I endeavored to gain some idea of the principles upon which this new party is to be based, but although he was still equally candid, his information seemed limited and his answers vague. He denied that the schism in the Republican Party, which he claimed to exist, was due wholly to personal reasons, but yet claimed that it had its first cause in the conduct of Senators CONKLING, CARPENTER and MORTON in their advocacy of the Administration. He was not certain that the Cincinnati Convention would name the next President of the United States, but he was sure it could perform that service for the nation, and was convinced that it would in any event destroy the Democracy, unless GRANT should withdraw before the 1st of May. I found others who were more decided than Judge MATHEWS that the formal withdrawal of the President would leave the conclave here without an excuse for action, but no one of those gentlemen was able to see that this fact would be convincing proof that their movement has its origin and nurture only in personal reasons, and that they are guilty of the deep offense of seeking to disrupt a great party, because the majority, speaking through the regular organization of the party, will not yield to the minority, which can only make its desires known through individuals or disorganized cliques.

It being the purpose of the TIMES to furnish the public accurate information on political matters, I have spoken of things as I have found them. Although in some respects the facts are not such as might be wished, they amount upon the whole to simply this: The great battle of freedom must be fought and won again. Personal spite and disappointed personal ambition have blown the breath of life into moribund Democracy, and the nation must again meet the enemy it vanquished at Appomattox and defeated at the ballot-box in 1860, 1864 and 1868. Taking all probabilities into candid consideration, the facts mean only this, and nothing more. Some of the more timid friends of the Administration think that as against Mr. ADAMS our cause is lost, and because of the weakness which their timidity implies, I have classed the contingency of his candidacy as a grave possibility. But it is not likely to occur, and if it does, I can find no justification for the croaking of these ravens. The only excuse for it is that it may serve to awaken the friends of peace and good government throughout the Union to the necessity for those persistent, strenuous efforts by which the re-election of President GRANT, if he should be nominated at Philadelphia, can be placed beyond doubt.

E. C.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Arrangements for the Entertainment of the Several State Delegations.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 16.

Arrangements have thus far been made for the accommodation of the following-named delegations to the National Republican Convention. The Continental Hotel and Girard House will be overflowing with politicians during the Convention week. At the former these delegations will put up:

Iowa—Chairman, Gen. DODGE; parlor for head-quarters and rooms for twenty-two delegates. Senator ALLISON, from this State, will also room here.

Connecticut Delegation—J. D. FRARY, Chairman; parlor for head-quarters and rooms for nine delegates.

New-York Delegation—A. B. CORNELL, Chairman; parlor No. 13 for head-quarters and rooms for twenty-three delegates. Ex-Collector MURPHY and Gen. ARTHUR, of this State, have also engaged rooms.

Rhode Island—Delegation headed by Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE; parlor and rooms for twelve delegates.

Maine Delegation—Parlor for head-quarters and rooms for twenty-two delegates. Hon. T. PIKE and JOHN HALL, Esq., have also engaged rooms.

Florida—Delegation headed by Gov. GLEASON; parlor and room for six delegates. The two United States Senators will also put up here.

Mississippi Delegation—Parlor for head-quarters and rooms for ten delegates. Rooms engaged by Col. C. C. FRENCH, Secretary of the delegation.

Wisconsin—Parlor and rooms for Gov. FAIRCHILD and party.

Ohio—R. D. HARRISON, Chairman; parlor and rooms for twenty-two delegates. Gov. NOYES has also engaged a room, and Gen. J. M. COMLY, editor of the *State Journal*.

New-Hampshire has engaged a parlor for head-quarters, and also rooms.

Indiana—JOHN W. FOSTER, Chairman; parlor for head-quarters, and rooms for forty delegates. Col. ROBINSON, a prominent politician of the State, has also taken a room.

Missouri Delegation—A parlor for head quarters and rooms for thirty delegates. CHANCEY FILLEY and Gov. STANNARD will also stop here.

St. Louis—Judge STORES, Gen. A. L. PEARSON and party have engaged a parlor and rooms.

Massachusetts—Delegation will have their head-quarters and rooms at this hotel. The National Committee have engaged Parlor No. 12 for head-quarters, and Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN and Major BEN PERLEY POORE, of Boston, have engaged rooms.

Pennsylvania—Only a portion of the delegation will be accommodated. Col. J. G. FRICK will head the delegates. A large number of the Pittsburg delegates will also put up here.

The Girard House will have the following:

Nebraska Delegation—Headed by GEORGE NOBLE, Chairman. A parlor for head-quarters and rooms for ten delegates.

South Carolina Delegation—A parlor and rooms. This delegation will be headed by JOHN J. PATTERSON, formerly of this State, and who is now a candidate for the next Governorship.

Pennsylvania—A portion of the delegates of this State will have their head-quarters and rooms here. The State Central Committee will have their head-quarters also at the Girard. Senator SIMON CAMERON has also engaged a parlor for head-quarters, and likewise Gen. HARTRANFT, the Republican candidate for Governor. State Treasurer MACKEY will also put up here.

The Lincoln Club, of Pittsburg, will have their head-quarters here. They number 150 members, and will bring a band of twenty-eight pieces.

At the Merchants' Hotel, the Texas delegation have engaged a parlor for head-quarters and rooms for thirty delegates.

At the La Pierre House, the Alabama delegations will put up, besides delegates from other Southern States, who are negotiating for head-quarters and rooms.

One of the Pet Accusations Against the President.

"Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, has been impelled, by the accusations against President GRANT that he sends messages to Congress every day by a Major in the regular army, to give a few precedents, as follows:

"It so happens, however, that the President has but followed the example of other Generals who have been elected by their fellow-citizens to the Presidential chair, all of whom selected as their private secretaries the staff officers who were previously with them in the field, and had there won their confidence. President WASHINGTON sent his first executive message to the Senate, so the journal reads, by Gen. KNOX. President JACKSON had as his private secretary during the entire eight years of his administration, Major DONELSON, a graduate of West Point, who had been his Aid-de-Camp, and President TAYLOR selected as his private secretary Col. W. S. BLISS, who had been his chief of staff in Mexico, and who retained his commission when returning into military service after the President's death. President LINCOLN had an officer detailed for duty at the White House, and President JOHNSON had four. President GRANT has naturally desired to have around him gentlemen with whom he was thoroughly acquainted and in whom he can repose implicit confidence. Nor does the service suffer in these peaceful times because Gen. PORTER is detailed for special duty at the White House.

California for the Renomination of President Grant.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 10.

We suppose that there will be no question in the Republican State Convention, which is to assemble at Sacramento on the 25th instant, as to the candidate for the Presidency who should receive the support of California in the National Convention, unless indeed that body should represent the railroad, and not the Republican Party. In that case, probably the vote of the State may be held to offset contingencies in the matter of Goat Island, which a prudent corporation would not be likely to neglect. If the voice of the party, however, finds a true and untrammeled expression, it will be raised clearly and distinctly for renomination, not only as a mark of confidence and a fitting reward for an Executive who by the vigor and integrity of his Administration merits popular approval, but as a step absolutely necessary for the security and welfare of the country. Our foreign relations, as well as our internal condition, require a steady hand at the helm. The renomination of Gen. GRANT is a public necessity.

Prosperous Condition of Union College—Large Class in Engineering.

From the Albany Journal, April 16.

The Summer term of Union College opens with an increased number of students. The engineering class has received such additions as to make it the largest class ever present at one time in the College. The number of admissions is already more than four times that of the same period last year. The models, instruments and other working materials of the engineering department have been so largely increased that more room is needed. The trustees of the College have therefore decided to appropriate for the department a portion of the large central building now in the process of construction. It is expected that this building will be ready for occupation at the beginning of the Fall term. The friends of the College cannot fail to be pleased at the continued and increased popularity of this department. The course of study has been considerably enlarged, and brought up fully to the needs of the times. Prof. STALEY, a graduate of this department, and the successor of the late and well-known GILLESPIE, (with whom he was a favorite student,) adds to the thorough training of his college course the experience obtained in the field. When called to fill his present position he was attached to the Pacific Railroad.

EMIGRATION.

Memorial of the Commissioners to the State Legislature.

The Commission of Emigration was created in 1847 for the protection of alien passengers, and to relieve the City and State of New-York from any expense attendant on the landing of large numbers of emigrants, many of them likely to be sick or destitute, and consequently to become a charge on the State. The law organizing the Commission required the master of the vessel and the owner or owners, or consignees thereof, to execute a (joint and several) bond for every alien passenger landed. The amount of this bond was $300; such sum to be from time to time collected by the Commissioners of Emigration to meet any expenses incurred, either directly in their own institutions or indirectly in any other county, city or town of the State, for the individual alien for whom the bond was given, in the event of his or her becoming a charge during a period of five years from date of arrival. The law also authorized a specified sum in commutation of such bond to be paid at the option of the masters and owners or consignees of the vessel.

Immediately after the creation of the Commission, the Legislature transferred to the Board the Quarantine or Marine Hospital grounds, at Staten Island, together with all the real and personal property thereon.

At that time the Marine Hospital derived its support and revenue from a tax of $2 on every cabin passenger, and 50 cents on every steerage passenger, both citizen and alien, arriving at the Port of New-York. This was in 1847. In the year 1848 the Supreme Court of the United States decided the well-known "passenger cases" brought by merchants in New-York and Boston to test the right to compel the payment of the so-called hospital tax.

The decision was against the collection of this tax, and this abolished the revenue of the Marine Hospital.

Originally the hospital tax had been more than sufficient for the support of the Marine Hospital, but in later years—say from about 1840 to the date of the decision by the United States Court, December, 1848—the shipping merchants, acting under legal advice, paid a large part (more than one-half) of the amount under protest, while some refused to pay at all, and consequently the money available for the support of the Marine Hospital had gradually diminished, so that the Commission was compelled, in 1849, to ask the Legislature *for authority to use the commutation money for the support of the said hospital*.

The law (chapter 37, laws of 1849) under which this authority was given, says, "the money so transferred shall be repaid to said commutation fund from the funds belonging to said Marine Hospital as soon as its means will permit."

But after the decision of the United States Court, the revenue from the hospital tax ceased altogether, and the entire support of the Marine Hospital was thrown on the emigrant commutation fund. This fund proving insufficient, when burdened with the support of the Marine Hospital, the Commission was, in 1850, compelled to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow money.

This was granted by an act passed March 2, 1850, which authorized the Commission to borrow from time to time: "Such sums of money as may be needed for the support of the Marine Hospital, or the reimbursement of the several cities, towns and counties of the State their expenses incurred for the support of the emigrants, or for any other expenditure as may be authorized by law to be made by said Commission; and to mortgage, for the securing the payment of the money so borrowed, any of the real estate held or purchased by the said Commission, or which may hereafter be purchased."

Under this act the Commissioners, in July, 1850, negotiated a loan of $80,000, mortgaging the lands and buildings on Ward's Island, (bought and purchased by them for the use of emigrants out of the commutation fund,) and the State Quarantine grounds and Marine Hospital buildings on Staten Island. This money was spent in 1850 and 1851, and the revenue from the Emigrant Commutation Fund still proving insufficient—owing, in great measure, to the expenses of the Marine Hospital—the Commission was forced to contract an additional loan of $70,000, in the year 1852, first obtaining the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Controller of the State, as required by law.

This sum was a partial relief only, as the anticipations of the then Commissioners of a largely increased emigration proved unfounded, while the general expenses of the Department were much augmented, owing to distress and destitution among the emigrants resident in the City, and more particularly to the extraordinary expenses during 1856 and 1857, in preparing the Marine Hospital for the reception and treatment of yellow fever, a disease not incident to European emigrants, but brought to this port by vessels plying to and from Southern, South American and West Indian ports, whose passengers were exclusively citizens and residents of the United States, having no claim on the Emigrant Commutation Fund.

The Commission was again forced to make application to the State officers for authority to contract a further loan, which was granted, and the additional sum of $50,000 was, in January, 1860, obtained, making the total amount borrowed on the lands and buildings on Ward's Island and Staten Island $200,000.

This sum of $50,000 was particularly required, and principally used, to liquidate, in part, the claims of the various cities, towns and counties of the State, for the support of destitute and sick emigrants, amounting on the 1st of January, 1857, to over $100,000. This indebtedness had been accruing for several years preceding the application for the last loan.

The Commission would have been able to liquidate these claims as they accrued, but for the expense of the Marine Hospital.

It is proper here to remark, that while the Marine Hospital was designed and intended for the protection of the health of the City and State of New-York, against the introduction of disease, and not for the care and treatment of emigrants committed to the charge of this Commission, yet after the decision of the Court of last resort, by which the revenue of the hospital was cut off, the then Commissioners, as officers of the State, used the funds at their disposal (with the assent of the Legislature) for the protection of the health and lives of the people of the City and State, relying on the sense of justice of the Legislature to refund a portion at least of the money so diverted, the faith of the State being pledged to the contributors to that fund (the emigrants who paid it) that it should be used for their benefit only.

In recognition of the justice of this claim, the Legislature, in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, acknowledged the fact, and the State assumed the payment of $150,000, being three-fourths of the amount raised on mortgage, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the Quarantine grounds. Although the last act authorizing the sale and disposition of the proceeds was passed in 1868, yet the terms under which the sale was directed to be made did not require payment by the purchasers for three years thereafter, and the Commissioners of Emigration were compelled to continue the payment of the interest on said $150,000 until May 1, 1871.

By the act of 1867, chapter 543, the Commissioners of Emigration were "required and directed to furnish and provide, out of the funds in their hands, toward the payment of said mortgage, (of $200,000,) the sum of $50,000, that sum being deemed the fair proportion thereof which should be paid by them." That sum they paid on June 1, 1871.

When the several amounts making the total sum of $200,000 were borrowed, the following named were the State officers who authorized it and consented thereto:

1850. Lieut.-Governor, SANFORD E. CHURCH.
Controller, PHILO C. FULLER.
Attorney-General, LEVI S. CHATFIELD.
1852. Lieut.-Governor, SANFORD E. CHURCH.
Controller, JOHN C. WRIGHT.
Attorney-General, LEVI S. CHATFIELD.
1860. Lieut.-Governor, ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Controller, ROBERT DENNISTON.
Attorney-General, CHARLES G. MYERS.

The following were the names of some of the Commissioners of Emigration in office in 1850, and '52, and '60, who borrowed and expended the money, and all of whom signed the several applications to the State officers for authority to make the loans and the several mortgages referred to:

GULIAN C. VARPLANCK,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
CYRUS CURTISS,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
A. A. LOW,
WILSON G. HUNT.

These gentlemen are well known in the past history of the City and State of New-York for purity of character and uprightness and intelligence in the performance of public duties.

On the 1st of September, 1858, the Marine Hospital building was fired by a mob and destroyed.

From that date the connection of the Commissioners of Emigration with said hospital practically ceased, although they advanced for the construction of temporary buildings for quarantine purposes, and the support thereof, the sum of $25,000 out of the money raised on mortgage.

They also appropriated for the support thereof the further sum of $12,000, (the proceeds of the bonds issued by Richmond County,) awarded them in 1861 by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to assess damages for the destruction of the Quarantine property.

The Commissioners of Emigration also raised by loan on the property at Seguine's Point, purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners, the sum of $7,500, which they paid to said Commissioners for the use of the Quarantine.

The sum of $12,000 above referred to was awarded for the personal property contained in the buildings destroyed.

The Commissioners for assessing damages also awarded for the buildings destroyed the sum of $107,251, for which Richmond County issued bonds, but the Supervisors refused to hand them over to the Commissioners of Emigration, and delivered them to the State Treasurer.

Application was made for a mandamus to compel their delivery to the Commissioners of Emigration to whom the award was certified. But it was denied, and the Commissioners consequently received no advantages from the award, and thus this sum, which justly belonged to the emigrants' fund, was appropriated by the State of New-York.

The Commissioners of Emigration ask the Legislature to reimburse them the amount expended by them for interest on $150,000, from January, 1860. Their claim would be equally valid and just from July, 1850, (the date on which the first loan of $80,000 was made,) for the interest on the proportionate amount of that sum, as well as from the year 1852, on the additional loan of $70,000 made in that year.

These last-mentioned claims have not been made, for the following reasons: First, the Legislature, in fixing the amount to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration as their proportion of the mortgage, expressly named the sum of $50,000, leaving the amount assumed by the State as $150,000; second, the Commissioners believed that the amount claimed by them in the memorial addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller and Attorney-General, would be sufficient to extricate them from the anticipated embarrassments of the present year, the result of a diminished income caused by the reduction of the head-money.

Against the payment of this claim it is respectfully submitted that no reasonable argument can be urged.

From the foregoing statement it must be apparent that the conduct of the State of New-York toward the emigrants who have landed on its shores has not entitled it to credit for hospitality or liberality.

For more than twenty-five years these people have brought great wealth into the State, not only in hard cash, but in labor, which was infinitely more needed, in the labor of all kinds which has created for the State much of its opulence and power.

For the support of such of these emigrants as became destitute or disabled for five years after their arrival, the State of New-York has not contributed one cent.

The emigrants themselves have paid for it all. In addition to this, they have contributed largely to the support of the Marine Hospital, an institution from which they have derived little or no advantage, but which has been almost wholly used in the care of residents and citizens of the United States. While thus supporting directly from their own fund the sick and destitute among them, as well as a large number of citizens of the United States, they have also indirectly contributed to the State and its institutions, by the payment of their share of the general taxation.

To refuse now to reimburse them the interest paid by them on a mortgage, the principal of which enured for the benefit of the citizens of this State, and so far to continue the diversion of money supplied by emigrants for the care and support of such of them as needed support in poverty and sickness, would be most unfair and unjust.

Such conduct on the part of one individual toward another, would, if presented to a Court of Equity, be sure to receive condemnation—on the part of a wealthy, civilized and moral community toward the emigrants, whom it has invited and by whose money and labor it has been enriched, would be no less reprehensible. For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted, that the Legislature should without delay pass an act, reimbursing to the Emigrant fund, administered by the Commissioners of Emigration, the interest paid by them as above mentioned, amounting to the sum of $159,563 36.

Respectfully submitted, April 15, 1872.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
President of the Commissioners of Emigration.

HOW A TOWN WAS SCARED.

A Massachusetts Ghost Story Explained.

From the Springfield Republican, April 15.

A correspondent at Monson, who is skeptical as to supernatural appearances, has been quietly investigating the circumstances attending the ghost excitement at that place, a few months ago, and has solved the mystery to his full satisfaction. The story, as he tells it, is that a very young man became enamored, last Summer, of a fascinating maiden, residing about a mile from the village, and was accustomed to call upon her several times a week. An older brother, finding that the youthful *Romeo* was causing some gossip by his frequent attentions, resolved to stop them, and hit upon the plan of frightening him in the guise of a ghost. Knowing that the lad was courageous, however, he "appeared" first to another member of the family. By trapping a broom upon his back, with the bushy part projecting over his head, he successfully disguised his height, and by means of a big black dress, presented in the night the appearance of a woman about six feet and eight inches tall. Thus attired, he secreted himself in the new church, and when his victim came along, pounced upon him and chased him home, where he arrived breathless with fright. This incident produced much excitement in the community, but the intrepid *Romeo*, undismayed by ghosts, steadfastly continued his visits to the object of his affections. The leaven of fear was working, however, and, about a week later, the "ghost" accosted and chased a man on his way to the quarry, at early day-break, after which the 3,000 inhabitants of Monson were so wrought up that even men were afraid to venture out at night, except in bands. But love still conquered fear; the youngster continued his tri-weekly trips, until one night, while returning home, the frightful ghost of which he had heard so much confronted him at a lonely spot in the road. The first impulse was to run, but the ghost ran, too; he walked, and the ghost assumed a measured tread and continued uncomfortably near; he slackened his pace and the dreaded being stalked past him, and remained before or behind until he reached home, frightened nearly to death. The ghost-personator, having accomplished his purpose, thereafter kept his own counsel and retired from the business, but the terrified people of the town saw a specter in every bush, and the ghost was reported in half a dozen places after he had finally disappeared from view. The church was watched for many a night; the woods were searched by bands of men, who took care to keep together; one man was so nervous as to shoot himself while in search of the ghost; and deadly fear for a time held the whole community.

OBITUARY.

McKean Buchanan.

The well-known tragedian, McKEAN BUCHANAN, died suddenly in Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday, of apoplexy. His line was that of the heavy tragedian, and his style of acting was of that old and boisterous school which is now almost obsolete. As *Virginius*, as *Macbeth*, as *Lear*, and in the large range of standard leading characters Mr. BUCHANAN was at home.

Mr. BUCHANAN was born in Philadelphia, Feb 28, 1813, being the son of Pay-master BUCHANAN, United States Navy, nephew of Admiral BUCHANAN, of the rebel navy, who commanded the *Merrimac* in the Hampton Roads *Monitor* battle. He was the grandson of THOMAS McKEAN, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was connected with many officers in our army and navy, the family having been identified with the Government in many of its departments since its formation. The tragedian was himself an officer in the navy, appointed by President JACKSON, in 1835, sailed under Commodore DALLAS, of the West India Squadron, resigned his commission in 1840, became a merchant at New-Orleans, continued his business there, largely engaged in sugar and other products, and was always infatuated with a love for the dramatic art. He built a large private theatre at New-Orleans, conducting it with tolerable success for three years, when he relinquished his mercantile position, and became an actor in January, 1850. He subsequently performed with fair success in all the principal theatres throughout the world where the English language is spoken, and has been considered one of the profession for some years in Great Britain and America.

His peculiar habit of declamation, and the singular manner and method of his acting, made his audience often laugh when the dramatist intended to excite far different emotions. As a man Mr. BUCHANAN made many warm personal friends, though many of them regretted his persistence in continuing on the dramatic stage. His daughter, VIRGINIA ELLEN, is at present an actress of considerable reputation, and has frequently appeared in New-York.

A Boston Paper Attempts to Describe a Boston Audience.

From the Boston Transcript, April 16.

The first of Mr. EMERSON'S conversations—as he has termed his present course of familiar lectures on literature—drew together in Mechanics' Hall, yesterday afternoon, such an audience as probably he alone could assemble. The hour's talk was composed of rich fragments of his threefold experience as a scholar, thinker and observer, charged with wit, wisdom and keen, subtle criticism; not to be reported by his own request, even if it could be in spite of it. The listeners of both sexes presented quite an array of diversity in unity; the unity being a common regard for the speaker for the sake of his suggestive teaching; the diversity representing not a little of the intellectual dissent and freedom of speculation which in this community are given to trying the spirits, the creeds and the methods of the present as well as the past.

Conservatism and radicalism, the brave adherents to authority and the brave rebels against it, came into a certain accord as the hearers of a gentleman who has, by his individual, mental independence, catholic disposition and pure character, won the right to discourse as he does of his favorite themes; with the sagacity of a pondering brain, the love of an earnest heart, the clearness of an open eye—all obedient to the fearless sincerity of conscience.

If it be not impertinent to hazard the remark—it would seem as if to the respect paid to the sage and the admiration tendered to the poet had been added, in the recent stirring years, a reverence for an uncompromising loyalty, and warm, intelligent philanthropy; the utterance of which the retirement of the study and the solitude of the woods have failed to silence; and thus have been gained the benediction and help of a calm voice of no uncertain or timid sound true to freedom and humanity.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

THE NEW ALLY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

From the Worcester Daily Spy.

Mr. GREELEY, when you decide to go with the Democrats in support of a Presidential ticket, do it openly, squarely, and without an attempt at false pretenses. Such a Cincinnati ticket as you expect, supported as you suppose it will be supported, will be a Democratic ticket. Ninety-five per cent. of its supporters will be Democrats. Its success would elect a Democratic Congress and give the Democratic Party control of the Government. It would be to the nation what the success of the Gratz Brown Democratic State ticket was in Missouri. Talk of such a ticket as a Republican ticket! of such a success as a Republican success. Perhaps you are quite ready for such a combination with the Democratic Party as you "expect." We, however, don't believe this. We have known something of you ever since the first year of the old *New-Yorker*; therefore we don't believe it. You seem to be in a wild way, just now, but it will not last. By and by the mist around you will disappear; your eyes will be wide open; then you will withdraw from the proffered fellowship and remember this lunacy only as a bad dream.

THE 'BUS LOAD FOR CINCINNATI.

Hamilton (Texas) Union.

Gen. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, another man who bides his fee of $10,000 as counsel to assist in defrauding the poor children of Texas out of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the school fund under the so-called "Reform," is also going to Cincinnati.

HORACE GREELEY, whose *Tribune* fattened on the printing jobs obtained from the New-York Democratic Tammany Ring, and never said a word about "Reform" until the NEW-YORK TIMES exposed the enormous robbery; GREELEY is also going to Cincinnati.

CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the New-York *Sun*, the paper of filthy sensations and vile abuse of all this country, who sought for two years to blackmail the Administration into giving him high pay and position; he also is going to Cincinnati.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana, whose millions for himself and his minions, made by the oppression of the people of that State to an extent never before equalled in the history of the country, and who is now spewed out by all parties in that State; he also enlists under the banner of "Reform," and is going to Cincinnati.

It really seems as if every great rascal in the Republican Party, whose villainy has been detected, is taking advantage of that standing advertisement of the Democracy, "Anybody, Lord," and hurrying off to Cincinnati, crying, "Reform."

The fun of the thing is that in Louisiana, where the people are *in earnest* about "Reform," and must have it or die, they never think of Cincinnati, but are going pell-mell for GRANT, Democrats, Republicans, and all.

GREELEY LEAVES THE PARTY.

Auburn Daily Advertiser.

HORACE GREELEY refused to sign the call for the Philadelphia Convention because he was not willing to abide by the choice of the majority of his party. He professes to support institutions giving the sovereignty to the majority of the people; but by his action he declares his belief that personal comity is a just cause why the minority should rule instead. If he still upheld this fundamental theory of our Government and of our party, why should he—why should SCHURZ, SUMNER, or any other person claiming to be a Republican, hesitate to leave the matter of nominating a President to the majority of his party? Why ought not he and every dissatisfied Republican, if they hate GRANT, to agitate their grievances within the party, send delegates to represent them to the regular party convention, and then abide by the decision of the majority? The course of GREELEY and his fellow Liberals in indorsing the Cincinnati Convention is an avowal of preference for minority rule. Their platform, be it observed, is identical with that of the party except as to the State sovereignty clause; hence their opposition means a desire that the Democratic minority shall rule.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis Journal of Commerce.

HORACE GREELEY has occasion so frequently to "rise to explain" now-a-days, that he is deserving of the title of the Great Elucidator, only he doesn't elucidate worth a cent. When a man who has tried to be honest for a century or so finally yields to temptation, and so parts from the straight and narrow path, he's liable to become involved, and this seems the unfortunate predicament of HORACE. He has given the lie to past views which he has advocated, and his constant endeavors to explain the why and wherefore of his action are, on the whole, rather bungling. His additional attempts at sophistry are not all that a tropical fancy might paint them. It's astonishing to what an extent honesty becomes the best policy in politics. HORACE should save himself from further humiliation by a desertion of the enticing political arena, and devote the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage to learning his boy how to swear and run a newspaper, and to the development of those seductive agricultural theories of his which have already enticed countless thousands to a reveling in the sweets of pastoral existence. How much better would this course be than a continuance of the career which has lately brought trouble to the philosopher and exemplified the force of the poet's expression:

"Oh, what a tangled net we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"

"ENVENOMED ATTACKS" ON TRUMBULL.

New-Haven Palladium.

It must require an uncommon amount of brass for the *Tribune* to publish such a paragraph as this, and double-leaded at that:

"For months past no two men in the nation have received more envenomed attack from organs of the party of which they have hitherto been regarded leading champions than Senators LYMAN TRUMBULL and CARL SCHURZ."

It is but a few weeks more than four years ago since the *Tribune* read TRUMBULL out of the Republican Party, talked of his "infamous notoriety," the "deep, dark treachery" of his heart, and expressed disgust that he could smile as he caressed his son. It insinuated that he was bribed, and accused him of perjury. All this was because he did not agree with Mr. GREELEY on the question of ANDREW JOHNSON'S impeachment. Whatever attack may be made on Mr. TRUMBULL now cannot be more envenomed than those to which he was subjected by the *Tribune*, and that journal is altogether out of place in rebuking his assailants.

WE DARE NOT DO IT.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Morning Herald.

Many good friends are asking us why we do not join in the Cincinnati movement. They conclude the inquiry by alluding to the fact that we favored the election of B. GRATZ BROWN and the Liberal Republican State ticket in 1870. Now, it is barely possible that if we had not taken "Liberalism" two years ago, we might be induced to take the nostrum now. There we fought for the great principle of manhood suffrage, and were successful; but we succeeded only at the expense of throwing Missouri into the hands of the Democracy, and the success was purchased too dearly. Our Governor expresses, in his bestowal of preferments, no sympathy with any party but the Democratic. The Republicanism which he once possessed, very rarely shines through the Democratic clouds now enveloping him. Our success proves a God-send to those who desire our overthrow. Such results they desire to see effected in the nation. We have here tested the fruits of so-called "Liberalism" and they turned to ashes on our lips. Instead of entering the citadel we supposed we had won, we find ourselves blindly driving about in the outside storm, with no welcome to us or shelter or protection. That is what the Liberal policy has done for good and true Republicans in Missouri. They do not care for an extension of the area of such blessings. Besides, the national contest is one made up of entirely different issues from any which presented themselves in our State election. The grand old army of the Union is marshaling its hosts, with the hero of the Appomattox at its head, for an encounter with the forces which met us in deadly conflict during four bloody years of war. The battles and issues are national in character and importance. As firm believers in the principles of Republicanism, we dare not risk Democratic supremacy in this nation now. We dare not risk repudiation of the Federal debt. We dare not risk an assumption of the rebel loan. We dare not risk the complete restoration to supremacy and power of those who would plunge us into embarrassment and possible bankruptcy, by a reduction of the revenue under the plea of lightening the burden of taxation. We dare not risk such a squandering of the finances as the opposition has been guilty of whenever it has obtained power. We dare not risk a squandering of our substance in the payment of Southern claims. We dare not risk a change of tried Republican rulers for a new body, when that change seems to be most loudly demanded by ambition and personal hatred. We dare not risk the ruin of the Republican Party, for its existence and growth are thoroughly identified with the best interests of the country. We dare not change the Administration of Gen. GRANT, which has been generally successful, for any which has yet shown proportions sufficient to disturb the outlook of the future.

BRITISH GOLD.

Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* is highly gratified that so able and distinguished a man as DAVID A. WELLS is to join the Cincinnati movement. A half a year or less since, the *Tribune* was charging WELLS with being bribed to aid in the destruction of American industry with British gold.

What is Said, Done and Thought About the New-York Tribune in Various Parts of the Country.

From a Correspondent at Spring Mills, Alleghany County, N. Y.

The *Tribune* is losing ground very fast in this community. We have acted as agents for his paper for a number of years, and obtained from fifty to sixty subscribers, but he now has but thirty-five, and if they were out now they could not get one-half that number.

From Benham, Washington County, Texas.

Inclosed please find the published price for your SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, for which send to me, commencing with the 1st of April, your valuable paper for one year. I have been reading the *Semi-weekly Tribune*, but the time, I fear, is drawing near when that paper, having gone from the party, will lose that interest its arrival once inspired. I am what in this vicinity is styled a Confederate Radical—I call myself a Republican. During the war between the States I wore the gray; for four years was a member of CLEAVLAND'S scouts, and sought information in front of Gen. GRANT near Holly Springs, Miss., Grenada, Corinth, Water Valley, and many other places. We could tell from the manner of a forage-train that Gen. GRANT was before us, and we had to be careful as long as we were in his front. At Vicksburg I was captured with my command by Gen. GRANT; we were all (some 25,000) in want of food. Gen. GRANT fed us better than we ever fed ourselves while soldiers, and every man of us left Vicksburg for home with his haversack filled with wholesome food. For this I was thankful, as were my comrades in arms. I have yet to hear one of them since that date abuse Gen. GRANT. When the war closed I, being quite young, waited to see what the older men would do toward regaining what we had lost. I waited three years, and I saw them as Democratic leaders accomplish nothing, but to keep alive a hatred to the Government of the United States. I saw men leave for Brazil, and other foreign lands, and saw them return. This was my country, and with it I made up my mind to sink or swim. I had been raised a Democrat. I examined and found that the Democratic Party South went by the board with the institution of slavery, and when I heard leading Democrats (as I did) advocating a second slavery, by endeavoring to get the land-holders and merchants to hire no one who was not a Democrat, I at once cut loose from all that which had the semblance of Democracy to mark it, and in good faith accepted the situation, and soon found myself in the ranks of what I call the Republican Party, but what the old Secessionist styled the Radical Party. Being a Republican, I want to keep posted as to the movements of the grand national Republican Party, and as I fear our friend GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, is going to reform the Democrats and become most too liberal to those who socially ostracise me and my kind—merely for opinion's sake—and for an honest support of the present Administration. I must look to the TIMES for better information than I can gather from the old philosopher. We have no Liberal Reform Republicans here. Texas is the home of true Republicans and true Democracy. We will send our Republican delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Where the Democrats will go I know not, neither do I care; maybe Milwaukee, most likely Cincinnati. Hoping you all the success anticipated by your warmest friends, I remain your obedient servant,

T. G. D.

From Massena, N. Y.

Herewith please find money-order for $50 for which you will send the WEEKLY TIMES to the inclosed list of names for one year from date. The greater part of these are old patrons of the *Tribune*, but think for themselves, and "What I Know about Farming" cannot lead them astray from the Republican fold, or swerve them from a hearty and intelligent support of the present Administration. I expect to add a good number to this list of subscribers.

From Manchester, Vt.

The *Tribune* has a list of about twenty-five at this office. You know it has been the fashion to read the *Tribune* with the same faith as the Bible in our State, but H. G.'s late "acrobat" performances has rather astonished the natives in this section.

From Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Greeley stock is below par with us, and if he keeps on in his present downward course, will soon be rejected by all true Republicans in this part of the State.

From Mecca, Ohio.

Nearly all who now take the *Tribune* would gladly exchange it for the TIMES. I have heard several *Tribune* subscribers offer their *Tribune* from now until June 1, 1873, for twenty cents, merely the postage, and no one wants it at that. I don't think there are three subscribers to the *Tribune* in town who indorse GREELEY'S course; all condemn him, both Republicans and Democrats. A man who will stoop so low to gratify personal spite or hankering after office, that will betray his best friends and betray the party that saved the nation into the hands of the enemy, deserves alike the condemnation of all parties, both friends and foes. If HORACE GREELEY lives long enough, he will see it and rue the day that he wanted to be President and could not.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

An Anti-Grant Republican Paper's View of the New-York Meeting.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 15.

The Liberal Republican demonstration at New-York was significant in two respects. (1) It committed Senator FENTON unqualifiedly to the Cincinnati movement, and thus foretold a carefully organized Republican defection in New-York, and (2) it failed to connect Senator SUMNER with the new "Liberal" Party. It is known that strenuous efforts were made to secure an "expression" for the latter gentleman upon this occasion, and the absence of even a letter of sympathy must be accepted as evidence that he does not now intend to follow Messrs. SCHURZ and TRUMBULL into a revolt against the party organization. The speeches of the evening were forcible, and will unquestionably command widespread attention, but they presented nothing new, and were made by three gentlemen whose sentiments and intentions have been plainly announced, and are well understood. This meeting can scarcely add much to the momentum of the Cincinnati movement, and the spectacle of a politician of the peculiar stripe to which Mr. FENTON has long belonged, joining a party organized purely on a reform basis, tends to produce levity rather than edification.

The Unwieldy Liberal Republican Party of New-Jersey.

From the Newark Advertiser, April 16.

"Another Adherent to the Good Cause."—Under this cheerful head line the *Tribune* of this morning publishes a telegram from Camden, announcing that JOHN N. MITCHELL, a leading Republican lawyer of West Jersey, has written a letter to Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL, declaring in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. We are sorry to know this. It destroys the unit of the Liberal Republican Party in Jersey, which was unanimous in purpose and action so long as JEM. SCOVEL was its sole embodiment. Now that there are two of them, dissensions will arise, unless indeed, Mr. MITCHELL is of a yielding rather than a leading spirit. But of that we have no warrant. We never heard of MITCHELL before, and on inquiry among lawyers cannot find any one who ever did hear of him. The very mystery of his individuality, the tremulous doubt as to what particular melon-patch in West Jersey may be his home, adds terror to this new accession to the Liberal Republican strength in our unhappy State.

Forged Titles to Iowa Lands.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald* says that "there exists in St. Louis, Indiana, Illinois and New-York City, and scattered all over the United States, a regularly organized band of men, who are fitted out with notarial commissions, seals, and all other appliances, who have been carrying on this rascally business for years of dealing in forged titles to Iowa lands." It gives in detail the operations of one of the agents of this gang, and the manner of his detection, to which is appended this practical suggestion:

"We could give names and residence of men who are regarded as among the most influential and wealthy in their respective communities, who are engaged in the rascally business of assisting to destroy the titles to untold amounts of land lying in Iowa, which may hereafter in many other cases, as in the Cox case, leave the widow and the fatherless children of dead sires with the chances of an almost hopeless lawsuit on their hands, instead of an unincumbered inheritance. We suggest as a matter of prudence to non-resident owners of Iowa lands that they apply by letter to the Recorders of the different counties, asking information of them if any changes are evident on their records in their chain of title, for it is asserted that since the discovery of these mysterious frauds has been made known, a large amount of lands is now being held under forged deeds, and the estimated amount has now swelled to the enormous amount of 200,000 acres, lying chiefly in the north-western quarter of the State of Iowa."

A New Steam-Ship.

The splendid new screw-steamer *Adriatic*, of the White Star line, is due at this port on Sunday, and will be open for public inspection during the week following. The *Adriatic*, in external appearance and rig, resembles her predecessors. She has the same beauty of outline in molding, and the same yacht-like style of rig, but is about 500 tons larger than her predecessors, measuring in gross 4,250 tons, as compared with their 3,707 tons. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 450 feet; beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet. The engines are on the compound high-and-low pressure principle, and were constructed, like those of the *Oceanic* and *Baltic*, by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, SONS & FIELD, of London. As in the other vessels, the main saloon is amidships, with commodious state-rooms forward and aft of it, the latter being even more capacious than in the other ships. There are many improvements noticeable, however. For instance, the vessel is furnished with gas—manufactured on board, and supplied to the saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and corridors, about 300 lights being used for this purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Disraeli at Manchester on Questions of the Day.

The Conservative Policy—Value of the House of Lords—The Treaty of Washington.

On April 4, Mr. DISRAELI visited Manchester and delivered an address in Free Trade Hall. In the course of his remarks he touched upon the points embodied in the excerpts following:

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

The Conservative Party are accused of having no programme of policy. If by a programme is meant a plan to despoil churches and plunder landlords, I admit we have no programme. If by a programme is meant a policy which assails or menaces every institution and every interest, every class and every calling in the country, I admit we have no programme. But if to have a policy with distinct ends, and these such as most deeply interest the great body of the nation, be a becoming programme for a political party, then, I contend we have an adequate programme, and one which, here or elsewhere, I shall always be prepared to assert and to vindicate. Gentlemen, the programme of the Conservative Party is to maintain the Constitution of the country. I have not come down to Manchester to deliver an essay on the English Constitution; but when the banner of Republicanism is unfurled—when the fundamental principles of our institutions are controverted—I think, perhaps, it may not be inconvenient that I should make some few practical remarks upon the character of our Constitution—upon that monarchy, limited by the co-ordinate authority of estates of the realm, which, under the title of Queen, Lords and Commons, has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of this country, and with the maintenance of which I believe that prosperity is bound up. Gentlemen, since the settlement of that constitution, now nearly two centuries ago, England has never experienced a revolution, though there is no country in which there has been so continuous and such considerable change. How is this? Because the wisdom of your forefathers placed the prize of supreme power without the sphere of human passions. Whatever the struggle of parties, whatever the strife of factions, whatever the excitement and exaltation of the public mind, there has always been something in this country round which all classes and parties could rally, representing the majesty of the law, the administration of justice, and involving, at the same time, the security for every man's rights and the fountain of honor. Now, gentlemen, it is well clearly to comprehend what is meant by a country not having a revolution for two centuries. It means, for that space, the unbroken exercise and enjoyment of the ingenuity of man. It means, for that space, the continuous application of the discoveries of science to his comfort and convenience. It means the accumulation of capital, the elevation of labor, the establishment of those dmirablea factories which cover your district; the unwearied improvement of the cultivation of the land, which has extracted from a somewhat churlish soil harvests more exuberant than those furnished by lands nearer to the sun. It means the continuous order which is the only parent of personal liberty and political right.

INFLUENCE OF THE THRONE.

And you owe all these, gentlemen, to the Throne. There is another powerful and most beneficial influence which is also exercised by the Crown. Gentlemen, I am a party man. I believe that without party, Parliamentary government is impossible. I look upon Parliamentary government as the noblest government in the world, and certainly the one most suited to England. But without the discipline of political connection, animated by the principle of private honor, I feel certain that a popular Assembly would sink before the power or the corruption of a Minister. Yet, gentlemen, I am not blind to the faults of a party government. It has one great defect. Party has a tendency to warp the intelligence, and there is no Minister, however resolved he may be in treating a great public question, who does not find some difficulty in emancipating himself from the traditionary prejudice on which he has long acted. It is, therefore, a great merit in our Constitution that before a Minister introduces a measure to Parliament, he must submit it to an intelligence superior to all party and entirely free from influences of that character. I know it will be said, gentlemen, that, however beautiful in theory, the personal influence of the Sovereign is now absorbed in the responsibility of the Minister. Gentlemen, I think you will find there is great fallacy in this view. The principles of the English Constitution do not contemplate the absence of personal influence on the part of the sovereign, and if they did the principles of human nature would prevent the fulfillment of such a theory. Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am now making on this subject abstract observations of general application to our institutions and our history. But take the case of a Sovereign of England who accedes to his throne at the earliest age the law permits, and who enjoys a long reign—take an instance like that of GEORGE III. From the earliest moment of his accession, that Sovereign is placed in constant communication with the most able statesmen of the period, and of all parties. Even with average ability it is impossible not to perceive that such a Sovereign must soon attain a great mass of political information and political experience. Information and experience, gentlemen, whether they are possessed by a Sovereign or by the humblest of his subjects, are irresistible in life. No man with the vast responsibility that devolves upon an English Minister can afford to treat with indifference a suggestion that has not occurred to him, or information with which he had not been previously supplied. But, gentlemen, pursue this view of the subject. The longer the reign, the influence of that Sovereign must proportionately increase. All the illustrious statesmen who served his youth disappear. A new generation of public servants rises up. There is a critical conjuncture in affairs—a moment of perplexity and peril. Then it is that the Sovereign can appeal to a similar state of affairs that occurred perhaps thirty years before. When all are in doubt among his servants he can quote the advice that was given by the illustrious men of his early years, and though he may maintain himself within the strictest limits of the Constitution, who can suppose when such information and such suggestions are made by the most exalted person in the country that they can be without effect? No, gentlemen; a Minister who could venture to treat such influence with indifference would not be a Constitutional Minister, but an arrogant idiot. Gentlemen, the influence of the Crown is not confined merely to political affairs. England is a domestic country. Here the home is revered and the hearth is sacred. The nation is represented by a family—the royal family; and if that family is educated with a sense of responsibility and a sentiment of public duty, it is difficult to exaggerate the salutary influence they may exercise over a nation. It is not merely an influence upon manners; it is not merely that they are a model for refinement and for good taste—they affect the heart as well as the intelligence of the people; and in the hour of public adversity or in the anxious conjuncture of public affairs, the nation rallies round the family and the throne, and its spirit is animated and sustained by the expression of public affection.

A REPLY TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Gentlemen, there is yet one other remark that I would make upon our Monarchy, though, had it not been for recent circumstances, I should have refrained from doing so. An attack has recently been made upon the Throne on account of the costliness of the institution. Gentlemen, I shall not dwell upon the fact that if the people of England appreciate the Monarchy, as I believe they do, it would be painful to them that their royal and representative family should not be maintained with becoming dignity, or fill in the public eye a position inferior to some of the nobles of the land. Nor will I insist upon what is unquestionably the fact, that the revenues of the Crown estates, on which our Sovereign might live with as much right as the Duke of BEDFORD or the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND has to his estates, are now paid into the publice Exchequer. All this, upon the present occasion, I am not going to insist upon. What I now say is this, that there is no Sovereignty of any first-rate State which costs so little to the people as the Sovereignty of England. I will not compare our civil list with those of European Empires, because it is known that in amount they treble and quadruple it; but I will compare it with the cost of sovereignty in a republic, and that a Republic with which you are intimately acquainted—the Republic of the United States of America. Gentlemen, there is no analogy between the position of our Sovereign, Queen VICTORIA, and that of the President of the United States. The President of the United States is not the Sovereign of the United States. There is a very near analogy between the position of the President of the United States and that of the Prime Minister of England, and both are paid at much the same rate—the income of a second-class professional man. The Sovereign of the United States is the people; and I will now show what the Sovereignty of the United States costs. The immediate expenditure for the Sovereignty of the United States is between £700,000 and £800,000 a year. Gentlemen, I have not time to pursue this interesting theme, otherwise I could show you that you have still but imperfectly ascertained the cost of sovereignty in a republic. But, gentlemen, I cannot resist giving you one further illustration. The Government of this country is considerably carried on by the aid of Royal Commissions. So great is the increase of public business that it would be probably impossible for a Minister to carry on affairs without this assistance. The Queen of England can command for these objects the services of the most experienced statesmen, and men of the highest position in society. If necessary, she can summon to them distinguished scholars or men most celebrated in science and in art; and she receives from them services that are unpaid. They are only too proud to be described in the Commission as Her Majesty's "trusty Councillors," and if any member of these Commissions performs some transcendent services, both of thought and of labor, he is munificently rewarded by a public distinction conferred upon him by the Fountain of Honor. Gentlemen, the Government of the United States has, I believe, not less availed itself of the services of Commissions than the Government of the United Kingdom; but, in a country where there is no Fountain of Honor, every member of these Commissions is paid.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Gentlemen, I trust I have now made some suggestions to you respecting the Monarchy of England which at least may be so far serviceable that when we are separated they may not be altogether without advantage; and now, gentlemen, I would say something on the subject of the House of Lords. It is not merely the authority of the Throne that is now disputed, but the character and influence of the House of Lords that are held up by some to public disregard. Gentlemen, I shall not stop for a moment to offer you any proofs of the advantage of a Second Chamber; and for this reason. That subject has been discussed now for a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, and all great authorities, American, German, French, Italian, have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a Second Chamber. And it has been, especially of late, maintained by great political writers in all countries, that the repeated failure of what is called the French Republic is mainly to be ascribed to its not having a Second Chamber. But, gentlemen, however anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equaled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a Second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? Are they to be bound by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the majority be governed by the minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the thirty-seven States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times. What, gentlemen, is the first quality which is required in a Second Chamber? Without doubt, independence. What is the best foundation of independence? Without doubt, property. The Prime Minister of England has only recently told you, and I believe he spoke quite accurately, that the average income of the members of the House of Lords is twenty thousand pounds per annum. Of course there are some who have more and some who have less; but the influence of a public assembly, so far as property is concerned, depends upon its aggregate property, which, in the present case, is a revenue of nine millions pounds a year. But, gentlemen, you must look to the nature of this property. It is visible property, and therefore it is responsible property, which every rate-payer in the room knows to his cost. But, gentlemen, it is not only visible property; it is, generally speaking, territorial property; and one of the elements of territorial property is that it is representative. But, gentlemen, the charge against the House of Lords is that the dignities are hereditary, and we are told that if we have a House of Peers they should be peers for life. There are great authorities in favor of this, and even my noble friend near me the other day gave in his adhesion to a limited application of this principle. Now, gentlemen, in the first place let me observe that every peer is a peer for life, as he cannot be a peer after his death; but some peers for life are succeeded in their dignities by their children. The question arises, who is most responsible—a peer for life, whose dignities are not descendible, or a peer for life, whose dignities are hereditary? Now, gentlemen, a peer for life is in a very strong position. He says, "Here I am; I have got power and I will exercise it." I have no doubt that, on the whole, a peer for life would exercise it for what he deemed was the public good. Let us hope that. But, after all, he might and could exercise it according to his own will. Nobody can call him to account; he is independent of everybody. But a peer for life, whose dignities descend is in a very different position. He has every inducement to study public opinion, and, when he believes it just to yield, because he naturally feels that if the order to which he belongs is in constant collision with public opinion, the chances are that his dignities will not descend to his posterity. Therefore, gentlemen, I am not prepared myself to believe that a solution of any difficulties in the public mind on this subject is to be found by creating peers for life. I know there are some philosophers who believe that the best substitute for the House of Lords would be an assembly formed of Ex-Governors of Colonies. I have not sufficient experience on that subject to give a decided opinion upon it. Gentlemen, let me make one observation more, on the subject of the House of Lords, before I conclude. There is some advantage in political experience. I remember the time when there was a similar outcry against the House of Lords, but much more intense and powerful; and, gentlemen, it arose from the same cause. A Liberal Government had been installed in office, with an immense Liberal majority. They proposed some violent measures. The House of Lords modified some, delayed others, and some they threw out. Instantly there was a cry to abolish or reform the House of Lords, and the greatest popular orator that probably ever existed was sent on a pilgrimage over England to excite the people in favor of this opinion. What happened? That happened, gentlemen, which may happen to-morrow. There was a dissolution of Parliament. The great Liberal majority vanished. The balance of parties was restored. It was discovered that the House of Lords had behind them at least half of the English people. We heard no more cries for their abolition or their reform; and, before two years more passed, England was really governed by the House of Lords, under the wise influence of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the commanding eloquence of LYNDHURST; and such was the enthusiasm of the nation in favor of the Second Chamber, that at every public meeting its health was drunk, with the additional sentiment, for which we are indebted to one of the most distinguished members that ever represented the House of Commons, "Thank God, there is the House of Lords."

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The great danger is the present state of our relations with the United States. When I acceded to office I did so, so far as regarded the United States of America, with some advantage. During the whole of the civil war in America, both my noble friend near me and I had maintained a strict and fair neutrality. This was fully appreciated by the Government of the United States, and they expressed their wish that with our aid the settlement of all differences between the two Governments should be accomplished. They sent here a Plenipotentiary, an honorable gentleman, very intelligent, and possessing general confidence. My noble friend near me, with great ability, negotiated a treaty for the settlement of all these claims. He was the first Minister who proposed to refer them to arbitration, and the treaty was signed by the American Government. It was signed, I think, on the 10th of November, on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament. The borough elections that first occurred proved what would be the fate of the Ministry, and the moment they were known in America the American Government announced that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON had mistaken his instructions, and they could not present the treaty to the Senate for its sanction—the sanction of which there had been previously no doubt. But the fact is that, as in the case of the Crimean war it was supposed that our successors would be favorable to Russian aggression, so it was supposed that by the accession to office of Mr. GLADSTONE and a gentleman you know well, Mr. BRIGHT—the American claims would be considered in a very different spirit. How they have been considered is a subject which, no doubt, occupies deeply the minds of the people of Lancashire. Now, gentlemen, observe this—the question of the Black Sea involved in the Crimean war, the question of the American claims involved in our negotiations with Mr. JOHNSON, are the two questions that have again turned up, and have been the two great questions that have been under the management of this Government. How have they treated them? Prince GORTCHAKOFF, thinking he saw an opportunity, announced his determination to break from the Treaty of Paris, and terminate all the conditions hostile to Russia which had been the result of the Crimean war. What was the first movement on the part of our Government is at present a mystery. This we know, that they selected the most rising diplomatist of the day and sent him to Prince BISMARCK with a declaration that the policy of Russia, if persisted in, was war with England. Now, gentlemen, there was not the slightest chance of Russia going to war with England, and no necessity, as I shall always maintain, of England going to war with Russia. I believe I am not wrong in stating that the Russian Government were prepared to withdraw from the position they had rashly taken; but suddenly Her Majesty's Government, to use a technical phrase, threw over their Plenipotentiary, and, instead of threatening war if the Treaty of Paris was violated, they agreed to arrangements by which the violation of that treaty should be sanctioned by England, and, in the form of a Congress, they showed themselves guaranteeing their own humiliation. That Mr. ODO RUSSELL made no mistake is quite obvious, because he has since been selected to be Her Majesty's Ambassador at the most important Court of Europe. Gentlemen, what will be the consequence of this extraordinary weakness on the part of the British Government it is difficult to foresee. Already we hear that Sebastopol is to be refortified, nor can any man doubt that the entire command of the Black Sea will soon be in the possession of Russia. The time may not be distant when we may hear of the Russian Power in the Persian Gulf, and what effect that may have upon the dominions of England and upon those possessions on the productions of which you every year more and more depend, are questions upon which it will be well for you on proper occasions to meditate. I come now to that question which most deeply interests you at this moment, and that is our relations with the United States. I approved the Government referring this question to arbitration. It was only following the policy of Lord STANLEY. My noble friend disapproved the negotiations being carried on at Washington. I confess that I would willingly have persuaded myself that that was not a mistake, but reflection has convinced me that my noble friend was right. I remember the successful negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty by Sir HENRY BULWER. I flattered myself that treaties at Washington might be successfully negotiated; but I agree with my noble friend that his general view was far more sound than my own. But no one, when that Commission was sent forth, for a moment could anticipate the course of their conduct under the strict injunctions of the Government. We believed that Commission was sent to ascertain what points should be submitted to arbitration, to be decided by the principles of the law of nations. We had not the slightest idea that that Commission was sent with power and instructions to alter the law of nations itself. When that result was announced we expressed our entire disapprobation; and yet, trusting to the representations of the Government that matters were con concluded satisfactorily, we had to decide whether it was wise, if the great result was obtained, to wrangle upon points, however important, such as those to whom I have referred. Gentlemen, it appears that, though all parts of England were ready to make those sacrifices, the two negotiating States—the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States—placed a different interpretation upon the treaty when the time had arrived to put its provisions into practice. Gentlemen, in my mind, and in the opinion of my noble friend near me, there was but one course to take under the circumstances, painful as it might be; and that was at once to appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the United States, and, stating the difficulty, to invite confidential conference whether it might not be removed. But Her Majesty's Government took a different course. On the 15th of December Her Majesty's Government was aware of a contrary interpretation being placed on the Treaty of Washington by the American Government. The Prime Minister received a copy of their Counter Case, and he confessed he had never read it. He had a considerable number of copies sent to him to distribute among his colleagues, and you remember, probably, the remarkable statement in which he informed the House he had distributed those copies to everybody except those for whom they were intended. Time went on, and the adverse interpretation of the American Government oozed out, and was noticed by the Press. Public alarm and public indignation were excited: and it was only seven weeks after, on the very eve of the meeting of Parliament—some twenty-four hours before the meeting of Parliament—that Her Majesty's Government felt they were absolutely obliged to make a "friendly communication" to the United States that they had arrived at an interpretation of the treaty the reverse of that of the American Government. What was the position of the American Government? Seven weeks had passed without their having received the slightest intimation from Her Majesty's Ministers. They had circulated their case throughout the world. They had translated it into every European language. It had been sent to every Court and Cabinet, to every Sovereign and every Minister. It was impossible for the American Government to recede from their position, even if they had believed it to be an erroneous one. And then, to aggravate the difficulty, the Prime Minister goes down to Parliament, declares that there is only one interpretation to be placed on the treaty, and defies and attacks everybody who believes it susceptible of another. Was there ever such a combination of negligence and blundering? And now, gentlemen, what is about to happen? All we know is that Her Majesty's Ministers are doing everything in their power to evade the cognizance and criticism of Parliament. They have received an answer to their "friendly communication;" of which, I believe, it has been ascertained that the American Government adhere to their interpretation; and yet they prolong the controversy. What is about to occur it is unnecessary for one to predict; but if it be this—if, after a fruitless ratiocination worthy of a school-man, we ultimately agree so far to the interpretation of the American Government as to submit the whole case to arbitration, with feeble reservation of a protest if it be decided against us, I venture to say that we shall be entering on a course not more distinguished by its feebleness than by its impending peril. There is before us every prospect of the same incompetence that distinguished our negotiations respecting the independence of the Black Sea; and I fear that there is every chance that that incompetence will be sealed by our ultimately acknowledging these indirect claims of the United States, which, both as regards principle and practical results, are fraught with the utmost danger to this country. Gentlemen, don't suppose, because I counsel firmness and decision at the right moment, that I am of that school of statesmen who are favorable to a turbulent and aggressive diplomacy. I have resisted it during a great part of my life. I am not unaware that the relations of England to Europe have undergone a vast change during the century that has just elapsed. The relations of England to Europe are not the same as they were in the days of Lord CHATHAM or FREDERICK the Great. The Queen of England has become the Sovereign of the most powerful of Oriental States. On the other side of the globe there are now establishments belonging to her, teeming with wealth and population, which will, in due time, exercise their influence over the distribution of power. The old establishments of this country, now the United States of America, throw their lengthening shades over the Atlantic, and mix with European waters. These are vast and novel elements in the distribution of power. I acknowledge that the policy of England with respect to Europe should be a policy of reserve, but of proud reserve; and, in answer to those statesmen—those mistaken statesmen who have intimated the decay of the power of England and the decline of its resources—I express here my confident conviction that there never was a moment in our history when the power of England was so great and her resources so vast and inexhaustible. And yet, gentlemen, it is not merely our fleets and armies, our powerful artillery, our accumulated capital and our unlimited credit on which I so much depend, as upon that unbroken spirit of her people, which I believe was never prouder of the Imperial country to which they belong. Gentlemen, it is to that spirit that I, above all things, trust. I look upon the people of Lancashire as a fair representative of the people of England. I think the manner in which they have invited me here, locally a stranger, to receive the expression of their cordial sympathy, and only because they recognize some effort on my part to maintain the greatness of their country, is evidence of the spirit of the land. I must express to you again my deep sense of the generous manner in which you have welcomed me, and in which you have permitted me to express to you my views upon public affairs. Proud of your confidence and encouraged by your sympathy, I now deliver to you, as my last words, the cause of the Tory Party, of the English Constitution, and of the British Empire.

Fatal Occurrence at the Gilsey House.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. WM. B. JOHNSON, a gentleman forty-nine years of age, a resident of North Haven, Conn., whose death resulted from injuries received either by jumping or falling out of a window of his room at the Gilsey House. Mr. JOHNSON, who was partially paralyzed, came to this City and placed himself under the care of Dr. EDWARD P. HUYLAR, his nephew, at the Gilsey House. He was constantly troubled with mental hallucination, and appeared to be imbued with an insane desire to ascend to some high place and leap down. His friends, fearing he might injure himself, employed a nurse to set up with him during the night, but, owing to the patient's strong objection, the watch upon his movements was withdrawn on Monday night. At about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning PATRICK B. CASLIN, the night watchman on duty, heard the noise of a heavy fall, but could not ascertain where it came from. At 6 o'clock he found Mr. JOHNSON lying insensible and terribly injured on the roof of a two-story extension in the centre of the building, and it was evident that he had either fallen or jumped out of the window of his room, which overlooks the roof of the extension. Medical assistance was summoned, but the injured man was beyond human aid, and death ensued yesterday morning. The jury, after listening to the testimony of the witnesses examined, rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Extensive Operations in Smuggling Silks—Arrest of the Chief Operator.

PATRICK MCCORMICK was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with smuggling quantities of silk into this port from Liverpool. Revenue Officer DODD testified that on Sunday last he arrested one HENRY DEMPSEY while carrying off a large piece of black silk from the steamer *Wisconsin*, of the Williams & Guion line. Together they went to the house of MCCORMICK, No. 501 Greenwich-street, and there DEMPSEY acknowledged to have been employed by MCCORMICK to bring off the silk from the steamer. The house was then searched, and in two trunks were found eight pieces of silk, and three other pieces were found elsewhere. The silk was of fine quality, and each piece contained ninety-three yards. The witness did procure a warrant of arrest for DEMPSEY, and he has since disappeared.

JOHN BUCHANAN, a fireman on the *Wisconsin*, testified that he had been employed at different times by MCCORMICK to smuggle silk into New-York; he received the goods from a Mr. BRADY in Liverpool, and was paid $10 a package by MCCORMICK for smuggling the silk. Counsel for the defense was taken by surprise at this testimony, and asked for an adjournment. He also made a motion to have the bail, already fixed by the Commissioner, reduced from $10,000 to a less amount. The bail was reduced to $6,000, and the examination adjourned for one week.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Condition of the Street-Cars—Important Recommendations—Report on Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred a report from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, in reference to the city railroad cars, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the respective companies owning and running street horse-car lines of railroads in this City be and are hereby directed to cause the removal forthwith of all cushion seats and backs from their cars; and further, that no straw or hay be used therein, and that such additional means for ventilation be provided as is recommended in the special report upon this subject by the sanitary architect of this Department, (herewith submitted,) and further, that no person be hereafter allowed to convey in or upon said cars any soiled or dirty articles of clothing, or bedding, in baskets or bundles.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby directed to notify such company owning and running horse passenger cars, within the City limits, of the foregoing resolution.

Accompanying these resolutions was a lengthy and elaborate report from Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, the architect of the Board, showing the unhealthy condition of the cars when filled with passengers, by reason of a want of proper ventilation during inclement weather, when every aperture is closed to prevent uncomfortable draughts of air. The escape of the vitiated air is prevented, and the atmosphere within the cars becomes oppressive and poisonous. An entirely satisfactory mode of ventilation during cold weather cannot be provided until means are adopted to warm the car and the fresh air as it enters, but the evil can be greatly mitigated and the present condition greatly improved by placing two ventilating-cowls on the top of the cars, for the egress of the foul air. The supply of the fresh air can be affected, in addition to the crevices of joints of doors and windows, by numerous small perforations below the line of the seats, on the sides of the car. The perforations could be so small and the ingress so diffuse, that no perceptible currents would take place. The motion of the car will always produce a current, as this passes through the cowl, it causes a vacuum within it, to which the interior air will naturally move and find egress. The top of the cowl should be so constructed that should the natural current of the wind be greater and overcome the current produced by the movement of the car, it will always turn with the wind, and prevent a downward draft. They should be so constructed that they could not be closed.

The resolutions and report were referred to the counsel of the Board to frame an ordinance to cover the improvements required, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, submitted a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the week ending April 13, 1872, as follows: Week ending April 6—Typhus, 7; typhoid, 6; scarlet, 113; measles, 25; diphtheria, 26; small-pox, 97. Week ending April 13—Typhus, 5; typhoid, 7; scarlet, 99; measles, 50; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 82.

Of the 82 cases of small-pox reported during the last week, 9 were found secreted and without medical attendance, so far as could be ascertained; 53 had been vaccinated in infancy only, their ages ranging from four to sixty-two years; 12 were found to have been revaccinated at various periods of from eight days to six years since, but with unsuccessful results, and 8 were found to have never been vaccinated at any period, whose ages ranged from six weeks to nineteen years of age. In no instances was there found to have been a successful revaccination since infancy among those stricken with this disease during the past week. No better evidence could be furnished of the value of and necessity for vaccination and revaccination than these statistics afford.

The Register of Records reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 691 deaths, being 14 less than for the previous week, and 147 more than for the corresponding period of the past year. Zymotic diseases occasioned 239 deaths—constitutional, 122; local, 277; developmental, 31, and violent causes, 22. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 33 to 35; those of measles from 3 to 10; those of whooping-cough from 20 to 29; those of typhus-fever from 1 to 2; those of cerebro-spinal meningitis from 31 to 52, and those of diarrheal diseases from 22 to 28. The mortality of scarlatina declined from 31 to 27; that of diphtheria and croup, together, from 24 to 14.

The attorney was ordered to commence a suit against L. MARSHALL & Co., of No. 67 South-street, for discharging a cargo of rags from a Norwegian bark without a written permit from the Board of Health. A suit was also ordered to be commenced against the Captain of the steam-boat *Matteawan* and JACOB BERGMAN, an undertaker, for removing from the boat the remains of Mrs. FANNY MINZESHEIMER, who had died in Matteawan, N. J., to the residence of her son without the necessary permit from the Health Department.

After transacting some routine business the Board adjourned.

THE SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE.

Dedication of the Building Yesterday—Addresses by Capt. Duncan, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Others.

The dedication of the new building, belonging to the New-York Seamen's Association, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-street, took place yesterday afternoon, in the large hall of the Association. Capt. CHARLES C. DUNCAN occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. WM. JONES, after which Capt. DUNCAN stated that the institution was formed and the building raised for the benefit of sailors entering this port. There are 50,000 sailors coming to this port every year, and there is an average of from 4,000 to 5,000 remaining in the City every day, and these poor men have no place to pass away their time, excepting the bethels and churches, and that the one thing necessary was something for their secular good. Everyone knows, he said, the character of sailor's boarding-houses, some are good, but the majority are very bad. In the midst of this state of affairs, a number of gentlemen resolved to form an institution for the secular benefit of sailors, and the Legislature not only granted a charter but contributed a large sum of money, on condition that the people of this City should raise at once a like amount. This was done, and the present building raised, at a cost of $110,000. Of this there is a large amount still owing, and there was still needed $10,000 to carry on the work. Capt. DUNCAN then read letters from President GRANT, Secretary ROBESON and Admiral PORTER, excusing their absence on account of business at Washington.

The next speaker was Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was received with great applause. He said he was glad to be present at the dedication of the building, and hoped that it would be the means of causing a reformation among the sailors. Our duty as Christians, he said, is to be eyes to the blind, or go down into the depths of misery and vice, and help those who are in need and those who are not strong enough to take care of themselves. When, he said, a sailor comes home from a trip with his pocket full of money, he at once commences a life of drunkenness, and never stops until his last cent is gone. If you speak to him, you will see tears of repentence in his eyes, but directly he gets among his associates again he is the same old Jack. Now this man wants your assistance. You must go to him, talk and reason with him, and get him to put every cent of his spare money in the bank which is attached to this building. Then he will be saved. When he feels he has $100 in a savings bank, it will act as an anchor to Jack, and be the means of saving him from many a night in a Police Station. We cannot wonder at Jack reveling in the way he does. If he goes to a bethel or church and hears a sermon, and returns to his boarding-house, he finds in it such a state of revelry that he feels disgusted, and starts out through the streets. Presently a glare of light meets his eye, and a tempting saloon is before him. Jack walks in, and is heartily welcomed by the landlord and feels himself at home. This is the point—home—and if this institution has good Christian men at work in connection with it, the sailors will look upon it as a home, and will gather here in crowds every night.

Mr. A. S. HATCH then addressed the meeting and said that he was acquainted with Jack in every form, he had slept with him in the forecastle and at the boarding-house, and therefore knew something about them, and was glad to be present and say a word at the inauguration of this institution. Judge BENEDICT then made a short address, after which Capt. DUNCAN said, that the basement of the building was to be used as an outfitting-store for sailors, and at one side there are smoking-rooms and a bowling-alley. On the first floor, was the bank, reading-room, writing-room, register, &c.; on the next floor, is the large hall, to be used for concerts, lectures, services, &c., and the fourth and fifth floors are to be made into classes for the instruction of sailors. The whole building is surmounted with an observatory, giving a splendid view of New-York and Brooklyn.

During the proceedings, a few young men, consisting of Messrs. MIXON, BELCHER, SHIART and DUNCAN sang several fine quartets. Mr. H. C. DUNCAN presided at the organ. On the platform were Mr. A. S. HATCH, Judge BENEDICT, and several other prominent citizens, among whom were many clergymen. The proceedings were closed with the benediction, after which the ladies and gentlemen examined the whole building.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN has signed checks for wages of the following, and payment will be made to them immediately:

Laborers on Croton Aqueduct, for March, 1872	$5,156 92
Laborers and inspectors, repairing and cleaning sewers, March	1,300 00
Small-pipe men to April 1, 1872	1,800 00

Annual Meeting of the Managers of the Lying-In Asylum.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the managers of the Asylum for Lying-in Women was held yesterday, at No. 85 Marion-street. Rev. Dr. HALL presided. The report of the resident physician showed that seventy-seven women have received the benefits of the institution within the asylum during the past year, and 259 have received out-door treatment. The total of beneficiaries since the foundation of the charity is 16,588, of whom 3,714 were treated in the asylum. The in-door charity only extends to married women. For out-door treatment the charity is extended to all who need it. The receipts for the past year were $9,567 25; the expenses for the same period, $3,950 30. A donation of $3,000 from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections was acknowledged.

THE WATSON MURDER.

Third Day of the Trial—Continuation of the Defense—The Prisoner's Statement of the Shooting.

The trial of FANNY HYDE was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday. The testimony of the first few witnesses examined was substantially the same as was adduced on Tuesday, relating mainly to the prisoner's good character.

EDWARD WEEVING and others testified to Mr. WATSON's familiarity with the prisoner, and to his having been in the habit of visiting her frequently. MARY GLEASON saw the prisoner between 11 and 12 o'clock on the day of the killing. She looked wild and excited, and did not seem to be in her right mind. Mrs. MARY DETTER, the prisoner's aunt, testified that on that day Mrs. HYDE had exclaimed, "I wish I was dead;" her grandfather was insane, and committed suicide by drowning himself; he had frequently before made efforts on his life; he was the father of FANNY HYDE's father; after the shooting witness heard prisoner say that Mr. WATSON had ruined her and she had shot him. Mrs. WINDLEY, the prisoner's stepmother, testified that after Mrs. HYDE went to work for Mr. WATSON her appearance changed wonderfully; she became thin and colorless; witness did not understand the reason at the time.

The most important feature of the day's proceedings was the examination of the prisoner herself. Mrs. HYDE was on the witness stand from 3 o'clock until the adjournment at 4½. She gave her testimony in a low tone and appeared to feel her position acutely. She stated that when she went to work for Mr. WATSON two years ago last February she was virtuous; about five months afterward he effected her ruin. She said: When I married Mr. HYDE, Mr. WATSON swore on the Bible that he would let me alone after I got married; he took me to his house at New-Britton once during my husband's absence; I slept with his daughter; I accused him in the presence of my husband with having seduced me; my husband became very angry and Mr. WATSON begged for the sake of his family not to be exposed; he continued to visit me, and his conduct preyed constantly on my mind; I was forewoman for Mr. WATSON at $10 a week; the others received $7 a week; I had words with him all the morning of the day of the shooting; I never had improper intercourse with any man but him; I bought the pistol for my husband; he had wished to have one; I had no intention of shooting any one when I took it from home on the 26th of January; as I was going up the stairs I met Mr. WATSON; he seized hold of me and wanted me to go outside with him; I had the pistol in my hand; took no aim and don't know how I shot him; I struggled to get loose from him; I made no attempt to escape afterward; he called me bad names, and said I should go with him; I had the pistol with me that day to frighten him because he had insulted me the day before; I fired only once; I carried the pistol in my bosom; I don't remember cocking the pistol or firing it; I never had seen it fired before; I went to the Station-house afterward to give myself up of my own accord; I don't recollect what I said there, I was so excited.

At this point the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when the medical testimony as to Mrs. HYDE's sanity will be begun.

Working Men's Literary Clubs.

While we often have occasion to criticise the action of working men's organizations, and rebuke their interference with the rights of employers, we have nothing but praise to bestow when we find them combining for moral and intellectual improvement. The Trustees of the Working Men's Free Reading-room of the First Ward, having placed their rooms and all the facilities they contain at the disposal of the working men and mechanics of that locality, have been gratified with the evident interest taken in the enterprise by the class for whom it was organized. Numbers of orderly and interested men assemble nightly for the purpose of consulting the files of newspapers, reading the magazines and books from the library. During the past Winter they resolved to create an organization among themselves for purposes of debate and exercises incident to well-regulated literary clubs. Their machinery being complete, and working satisfactorily; the Trustees of the institution, among whom are such names as JAMES M. BROWN, D. E. HAWLEY, HOWARD POTTER, M. K. JESUP, and others equally well known, decided to commence a course of lectures combining instruction and entertainment. Within the past three months they have been in progress of delivery, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, Hon. H. C. VAN VORST and others having tendered their services for that purpose. The closing literary entertainment for the season was given on last Tuesday evening, when Miss H. L. D. POTTER, so well known as an elocutionist and reader, kindly volunteered to deliver some of her finest readings and recitations. They were rendered by her in a very happy and effective manner; and although used to reading before audiences of the highest culture, she expressed herself as never having had a more appreciative company than those composing the Working Men's Club. We cannot urge too strongly upon our fellow-citizens comprising the working classes the benefit of such organizations, or commend too warmly the conduct of our wealthy citizens, who afford them through such institutions the opportunities secured to them by the First Ward Lord Working Men's Free Reading-room.

Daring Attempt at Burglary in Newark, N. J.—A Well-Known Merchant Shot by the Burglars.

Newark appears to have recently been the field of operation of a gang of burglars, two of whom last night visited the house of Mr. JAMES G. SLOCUM, at the corner of Nesbitt and High streets. The two lower floors of the place are occupied by Mr. JASPER DOREMUS, the two top floors by SLOCUM and family. At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. SLOCUM was awakened by hearing the footfalls of some person in the hall, and by the flash of light through the fan-light over the door. Supposing that it was his son WALTER, he called to know what he was doing. There was no answer and he called again. Presently an answer came in the form of two burly men, one of whom coolly drew his revolver. Placing its muzzle within a foot of Mr. SLOCUM's head, he said: "My friend, don't make any alarm; all I want is a few dollars." His companion stepped back to the foot of the bed, and threw the light of a dark lantern directly into the face of Mr. SLOCUM. Mr. SLOCUM had $120 under his pillow, and the two robbers told him that they knew he had money there, which they must have. They waited very coolly while the frightened SLOCUM prepared to surrender his money. But he suddenly thought of rousing Mr. DOREMUS, who was sleeping on the floor below, and shouted lustily for help. Mr. DOREMUS hastened up-stairs, but one of the robbers stepped to the door and said, "Don't come any further, or I will blow your brains out." While one of them held DOREMUS at bay, the other repeated the threat to SLOCUM and again demanded his money.

Mr. SLOCUM replied by attempting to leap from his bed, and was instantly shot by one of the robbers, the ball taking effect in the right thigh. The desperadoes then rushed down-stairs and escaped. A man was arrested at the horse-car depot during the day, and held to await identification. He gave his name as JOHN GAUGHRAN, of Cortlandt-street, New-York. Mr. SLOCUM's wound is quite a serious one. Great excitement was caused in Newark by the occurrence.

The Brooklyn Fifty.

The following letter has been addressed by the Subcommittee of Fifty on the Water Board to the Commissioners of Water and Sewerage:

No. 367 FULTON-STREET, ROOM NO. 5,
BROOKLYN, April 17, 1872.

To the Commissioners of the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage:

GENTLEMEN: We have been informed concerning the large seventy-eight-inch sewer in the Eighth Ward, Third and Fourth avenues, to the effect that the contract was given to JOSEPH VAN WINKLE, that the price for that part of the sewer covered by said contract was to be $175,698, or $22 per running foot, and that Mr. VAN WINKLE commenced work and complied with all subsequent requirements; but that the said contract was taken from him, without notification, and given to A. C. KEENEY, the partner of WILLIAM C. KINGSLEY, at $43 75 per running foot, or about $180,000, in excess of the original contract price with JOSEPH VAN WINKLE, and that no public advertisement, as is required by law, was made for such change of contract.

As you have refused us access to your books, accounts, pay-rolls, &c., we respectfully ask for information as to the foregoing, that this Committee may be able to report for the public interest.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JULIAN ALLEN, Chairman
Subcommittee on Water Board.

Large Fire in Ninth-Avenue.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the four-story building No. 460 Ninth-avenue, the second, third and fourth floors of which are occupied by REUBEN WEAVER, as a pawn-shop. Damage to stock, &c., $10,000; insured for $2,500 by the St. Nicholas, $3,000 by the Relief, $1,500 by the Kings County, $2,000 by the Narragansett, and $2,000 by some other company not ascertained. The first floor is occupied by CHAS. WALTERS, as a cigar-store. Loss on stock and fixtures, $2,000; insured for $1,000 by the Manufacturers' and Builders, and $1,200 by the Hamilton County. The building is owned by BENJAMIN WEAVER. Damage, $5,000; insured for $4,000 by the St. Nicholas Company.

Probable Murder in Pleasantville, Westchester County.

CHARLES AVERY, a fish dealer of Pleasantville, while returning to the village on Monday last, met his wife, LOUISA AVERY, from whom he had been separated. They began disputing about the custody of a daughter of theirs, and finally AVERY drew a revolver and fired three shots at his wife, one of which took effect in her shoulder. AVERY gave himself up to the Police, and the injured woman was removed. Her recovery is thought to be doubtful.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 10¼ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20C., '65, n.	112⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110¼	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅜

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	99	300 St. Paul	63
700 do. c.	99	200 Lake Shore	96⅞
900 do.	99⅛	800 do.	97
300 do.	99⅛	200 do. b3.	97⅛
500 do. c.	99⅛	200 do.	97⅛
400 Erie Railway	63⅜	800 do.	97⅛
200 do. c.	63⅜	200 do. c.	97⅛
300 do. s3.	63⅜	900 do.	97⅛
1200 do.	63⅜	500 do.	97⅛
800 do.	63⅝	500 do.	97⅛
200 do.	63⅜	1200 do. c.	97⅛
1100 do.	64	200 do. b3.	97⅛
200 do.	63⅞	800 Rock Island	112⅞
700 Pacific Mail	65¾	300 do.	113⅛
400 do. b3.	65⅞	200 Quicksilver	39⅛
1000 do.	65⅞	200 Quicksilver Pref.	53
1000 do.	65	1300 Western Union	74¾
1700 do.	66⅛	2600 do.	74⅝
1800 do. s3.	66	1100 Ohio & Miss.	49⅛
1000 North-western	81¾	500 do.	49⅛
300 do.	81¾	1800 do. b3.	49⅛
400 do.	81¾	500 C., C. & I. C.	33⅛
200 do. b3.	82	200 do. c.	33⅛
3400 do.	82	300 do.	33⅛
1600 do.	82⅛	500 Bos., H. & Erie. s3.	10⅛
500 do.	82½	700 do. b3.	10⅛
200 Han. & St. Jo. s3.	45	200 do.	10⅛
300 do.	¾	200 do. 3s.	10⅛
300 do.	¾	800 do. b3.	10⅛
500 Union Pacific s3.	38⅞	500 do. b10.	10⅛
200 do.	38⅞	400 do.	10
2100 do.	39	400 Tol. & Wab.	79⅛
500 do. c.	39	300 do.	79⅛
4500 do.	39⅛	200 do.	79⅛
500 do.	39¼	500 do.	79⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 N.C.6s, old bds.	36	500 Quick. Min. Co.	40
12,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	39	600 do.	40¼
10,000 do. b60.	39⅛	100 do.	40¼
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	95⅛	300 do. bet. call.	40¼
12,000 Va. 6s, cons. b. c.	54	100 do.	40¼
2,000 La. 8s, 1910	80⅛	300 do.	40⅝
10,000 Erie 1st	103⅛	930 do. b3.	41
4,000 Erie 3d	96	300 do.	41¼
4,000 H.R. 2d, S. F.B.	106⅛	200 do.	41¼
5,000 Mich. So.S.F.B.	104⅛	200 Quicksilver Pf.	53⅛
28,000 Un. Pac. 1st	91⅛	500 do. bet. call.	54⅛
5,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.B.	81⅛	1200 W. U. Tel. b. c.	74⅛
42,000 do.	81⅛	500 do. s3.	74⅛
10,000 do.	81⅛	400 do.	74⅛
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	86⅛	400 do.	74⅛
10,000 do.	86⅛	200 do. b3.	74⅛
5,000 do.	86⅛	1000 do.	74⅛
3,000 Chi. & N.W.Con.	95⅛	500 do.	74⅛
3,000 do.	96	300 do. b3.	74⅛
2,000 Alt. & T.H. Inc.	85	1800 do.	74⅛
1,000 Pac.7s, gu.S.Mo.	100	200 do.	74⅛
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C.B.	99⅛	100 Sp. M. Coal b. c.	50
5,000 do.	92⅛	100 Adams Ex.	97⅛
7,000 do.	92	200 Am. M.U. Ex. b3.	73
6,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.	91	800 N. Y. C. & H. R.	99
6,000 do.	90⅛	200 do. bet. c. c.	98⅜
1,000 T. & W. C. C. B.	93	600 do.	98⅜
5,000 C. & R.I. & P.7s.	102⅛	300 do.	98⅜
2,000 do.	102⅛	1000 do.	99
1,000 Chi. & Alt. I. B.	96	900 do. c.	99⅛
3,000 Ohio & Miss.1st.	101	500 do.	99⅛
5,000 Del.,L. & W.1st.	100	200 do.	99⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C.1st.	90	100 Erie R.	63⅛
2,000 do.	89⅛	700 Harlem	114
3,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	85	200 do. bet. call.	114⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. I. B.	100	700 L. S. & M. So. b.c.	97⅛
15,000 T., P. & W.1st, West. Div.	92	2800 do.	97⅛
10000 B.,H. & E.1st.,c.	45⅛	200 do. s3.	97⅛
10,000 do.	45	400 do.	97⅛
2,000 C.,C.C. & I. 1st.	102⅛	500 do.	97⅛
2,000 W. U. T. 7s, bds.	97	300 do.	97⅛
700 Bk. of Commerce	117⅛	200 do.	97⅛
59 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	118⅛	120 L.S.& M.So.Scrip., bet. call.	93⅛
24 Del. & Hud.Canal	120	120 Panama	99
200 Cons. Coal of Md.	43	100 do.	99⅛
300 do.	43	200 do. b3.	100
200 do. bet. call.	43⅛	100 Union Pac.	39⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	2¾	500 do. bet. call.	39⅛
300 Bruns. City Land.	8	1:00 do. b3.	39⅛
100 Pacific Mail	66⅛	900 do.	39⅛
100 do. s30.	65⅞	25 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
10 do.	66⅛	400 do. bet. c. s3.	82⅛
1500 do. bet. call.	66	200 do. c.	82
1000 do.	66	200 do.	82⅛
500 do.	66⅛	100 do.	82⅛
300 do.	66⅛	400 do.	82⅛
400 do. s3.	66	400 do. s30.	81⅛
200 do.	65⅞	3700 do.	82⅛
1500 do. b3.	66	1100 do.	82⅛
100 do.	66	800 do.	82⅛
500 do. b3.	66⅛	500 do.	82⅛
500 do.	66⅛	300 do. b3.	82⅛
500 do.	66⅛	1000 do.	82⅛
500 do.	66⅛	300 do.	82⅛
200 do. b3.	66⅛	400 Chi.& N.W.Pf. b.c.	95
200 do.	66⅛	400 N. J. Central	110⅛
500 do.	66⅛	12 Chi. & R. I.	113
700 do.	66⅛	300 do. bet. call.	113
600 do.	66⅛	200 do.	113⅛
2200 do.	66⅛	100 do.	113⅛
700 do. b3.	66⅛	200 do.	113⅛
300 do.	66⅛	200 do. c.	113⅛
1100 do.	66⅛	200 do.	113⅛
1700 do.	66⅛	200 do.	113⅛
900 do.	66⅛	700 Mil. & St. P. b.c.	63
500 do.	66⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81⅛
700 do.	66⅛	700 Del., L. & W.	108⅛
400 do.	66⅛	10 Chi. & Alt.	118⅛
400 do. s3.	66⅛	1100 Ohio & M. b. c.	49⅛
300 do. c.	66⅛	200 do.	49⅛
200 H. & St. Jo.	45⅛	300 do. c.	49⅛
100 do.	45⅛	300 do.	49⅛
15 do. bet. call.	46⅛	400 do. s3.	49⅛
800 do.	45	800 do. b3.	49⅛
200 do.	45⅛	300 do.	49⅛
		200 do.	49⅛
		100 Ohio & M. Pf. b3.	77
		100 St. Louis & I. M.	91⅛
		100 do.	93
		100 do.	92⅛
		1500 B., H. & E. b. c.	10⅛
		200 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	33⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS 12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	113⅝
10,000 do.	115⅛	500 do. small	113⅝
60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	112⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3.	114⅛
6,000 do.	112⅛	10,000 do.	114⅛
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112⅜	6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅝
25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	111⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅝
45,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅛	6,000 do.	113⅝

12¼ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

400 Pacific Mail	66⅛	200 North-western	82⅛
900 do.	66⅛	700 do.	82⅛
500 do. b3.	66⅛	1600 do.	82⅛
3100 do.	66⅛	200 do.	82⅛
500 West. Union	74⅛	200 Bos., H. & Erie	10⅛
500 do. s3.	74⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.	49⅛
700 Lake Shore	97⅛	200 do.	49⅛
600 do.	97⅛	1000 do.	49⅛
300 Erie R.	63⅛	500 St. Paul	63
300 Erie Pref.	80	500 do. b60.	63⅛
200 Rock Island b30.	113⅛	200 C., C. & I. C.	33⅛
200 do.	113⅛	500 do.	33⅛
800 Union Pac. b3.	39	1200 do.	33
1000 do.	39		

SECOND BOARD.

3000 Erie 3d	96	400 C. & N. W. b.c.	82⅛
2000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	93	200 do. b3.	82⅛
4000 C. & N. W. 1st	99⅛	1900 do.	82⅛
4000 do.	100	2300 do.	82⅛
3000 H. R. 2d S. F.bds.	106⅛	2300 do.	83
10000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July	39	200 do.	82⅛
1000 T. & W. E. bds.	88	300 do.	83
10000 Un. Pac. 1st	91⅛	300 do.	83⅛
300 Pac. Mail b.c.b3.	66⅛	700 do.	83⅛
400 do.	66⅛	200 do.	83⅛
200 do. b3.	66⅛	300 do.	83⅛
500 do.	66⅛	200 do.	83⅛
200 do. b3.	66⅛	1400 do.	83⅛
700 West. Union b.c.	74⅛	300 do.	83
200 do. s3.	74⅛	200 do.	83⅛
800 do.	74⅛	300 do.	83⅛
300 do. b10	74⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b3.	95
300 do.	74⅛	1000 do. bet.call.	95⅛
2400 do. b3	75	200 do.	96⅛
500 do.	75	100 St. L. & I. M. b.c.	92⅛
200 do.	74⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo.	45
100 Con. Coal b.c.	43⅛	200 do. bet.call.	45⅛
100 Quick. Min.	41⅛	300 Mor. & Es.	95⅛
200 do. bet.call.	41⅛	100 M. & C. 1st Pf. b.c.	23
100 Am. Un. Ex. b3	73	200 Un. Pac. bet.call.	39
100 U. S. Ex.	74⅛	200 do.	39⅛
200 N. Y. C.&H.R. b.c.	99⅛	1400 do. b3.	39⅛
200 do. s3.	99⅛	3300 do.	39⅛
500 do. b3.	99⅛	200 do.	39⅛
800 do.	99⅛	1100 do. b3.	39⅛
200 do. b3.	99⅛	200 do. b3.	39⅛
1000 do.	99⅛	500 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	33
300 do.	99⅛	1300 do.	32⅛
30000 N. Y. C. &H.Cf.	93	500 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	49⅛
1200 Erie Pf.	80	200 do. b3.	49⅛
400 Harlem	115	200 do. b3.	49⅛
200 do. bet.call.	115	200 do. s3.	49⅛
400 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	97⅛	200 do.	49⅛
200 do. s3.	97⅛	1200 do. b3.	49⅛
400 do.	97⅛	500 do.	49⅛
300 do. b3.	97⅛	1300 do.	49⅛
300 do.	97⅛	300 do. b3.	49⅛
200 do.	97⅛	1100 B. H. & E. b.c.	10⅛
600 do.	97⅛	1000 do. b15	10⅛
300 do.	97⅛	200 M. & St. P. b.c.	63⅛
100 Mich. Cen.	116⅛	500 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. b30.	82
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	66⅛		

WEDNESDAY, April 16—P. M.

The speculation of the Gold Room displayed no great Aariation in price today. The sales, as reported officially, were at 111 @110⅞@111⅛@110⅞@111, closing about 110⅞. A scarcity for use was developed early in the day; the leading rates varying from 5 ℘ cent. for carrying to 1-32 ℘ cent., for use, and finally settling "flat," free of cost either way.

Exchange remains steady, without much business, at yesterday's quotations for Sterling; 109⅛@109⅜ for sixty days, 110@110⅛ for Short. Most of the transactions were in prime bills of long date and at 109⅛.

Steadiness was the characteristic of the different issues of the Public Funds before the awards were made at the Sub-Treasury, on the weekly offering. The Secretary directed the acceptance of twice the usual amount, and $2,000,000 Five-twenties were purchased at 110⅞@110⅞ and interest. This stiffened the general list, and the late prices were the best. The 1862s sold at 113⅞, Old 1865s at 114⅛, New 1865s at 112⅜ and the 1867s at 113⅞. The Currency Sixes were firm at 115⅜, within an eighth of the highest point reached.

The Money market worked smoothly to the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. interest, sometimes payable in Coin. After the Bond awards were made, sales became easier, falling to 6 ℘ cent., but closed at 7 ℘ cent. Gold. The attempt is reported to make Gold scarce and to withdraw Currency from use through the medium of Loans engaged upon Coin Certificates. The time is not one to favor a repetition of such Black Friday tactics.

The Stock market has been animated throughout the day. A considerable amount of realizing has been effected, at the advancing quotations, and buyers have taken it readily. In North-western new buyers of some importance have made their appearance, with the result of further improving the price from 81⅞ to 83⅛. Pacific Mail was also in strong demand, moving from 65⅞ to 67 early in the day, from which it fell back to 66⅛, and remained quiet for a time, closing, at last, active at the highest point reached—67@67⅛—apparently bought for the friends of the present management. The Quicksilver speculation continues; the Common Stock has risen from 39⅛ to 41⅜, and the Preferred from 53 to 54⅛. The other speculative Stocks have been strong, with a limited range of fluctuations, as reported fully in the lists. New-York Central further improved to 99⅛ and the Scrip to 93⅜, while Lake Shore is also slightly higher at 97⅛ and its Scrip at 93⅛. Erie is quiet, ranging 63⅛@64@63⅛ with a London quotation of 51⅛. The rest offer no special subject of remark except as to general firmness.

Among the investments, Harlem rose to 116⅛, and Panama to 100, the price forced by the late purchases for control of the election. New-Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are both better—110⅛ for the former, 109⅛ for the latter. Michigan Central was firm at 116⅛, and Morris and Essex better at 95⅛.

State Bonds were dull and about steady; Central Pacific Bonds steady at 101⅜, and Union Firsts firm, 91⅛ bid. The general list of Mortgages was firm.

We are pained to announce the sudden death, in his thirty-third year, of a young and active member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, of the firm of FOWLER & WILSON. After two or three days illness, with an affection of the quinsy type, Mr. WILSON died very suddenly at his residence, on Staten Island on Monday evening. The occurrence was unusually shocking to his fellow-members, from its suddenness and his habitual vigorous health. A large circle of our old New-York families is thrown into mourning by this loss, which recalls vividly the deaths, at the same early age, of Mr. WILSON's father and grandfather. Many of our readers will add their sympathies to those expressed in the customary resolutions of the Stock Exchange.

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	111	111
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114¾	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	113⅞	113⅞
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅞	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	93⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅛
North-west Common	81⅞	83⅛
North-west Preferred	95	95⅞
Pacific Mail	65⅛	67
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛	49⅞
Toledo and Wabash	79⅛	79⅛
Western Telegraph	74⅛	74⅞
Erie	63⅛	63⅛
Union Pacific	38⅞	39
Lake Shore	96⅞	97⅛
C. C. and Ind. Cen	33⅛	33⅛

The general speculation at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

Gold receipts	$887,324 08
Gold payments	1,231,583 29
Gold balance	69,384,271 81
Currency receipts	151,796 09
Currency payments	941,428 62
Currency balance	3,662,174 17
Customs	360,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	922,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	116	5-20 reg., 1867	113¼
5-20 reg., 1862	110¼	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	113¾	5-20 reg., 1868	113⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	110¼	5-20 coup., 1868	114
5-20 coup., 1864	113¾	10-40 reg.	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	110¼	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅝	5s coup., 1881	111
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	112⅝	6s Currency	115¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93½	Gt. West. 2d. '93	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	105
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅛
Long Dock Bonds	95	Mor. & Es. 1st	105
Buf., N.Y. & E.1st,'77.	95⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.'85.	106⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st.	105
Harlem 1st 7s	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100
Har. Con. M.& S.F.6s.	95¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	98⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	97¼	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S.F.	96
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	100
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s. 1st.	113	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	86
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	104	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95⅛
Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo.	99⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	101⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	94⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	91⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d	84⅛
Un. Pac. L. Gts. 7s	82	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	Peninsula 1st, Conv.	95
Bell. & S. Ill.R.1st 8s.	97	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	95
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	88¼	Mil. & St. P.1st, 7 3-10.	97
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Mil. & St.P.,Iowa div.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int.bds.	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st	96
Chi. & N.W. Con.bds.	95¼	Jol. & Chi. 1st	107⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind.C.1st.	89⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. Gts.	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. C. 2d.	77
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	93
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	T., P. & W., Bur. div.	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	97	Tol. P. & W. 2d	83⅛
T. & W. 1st, St.L.div.	90⅛	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	97⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	94⅛	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	45
Tol. & W. Equi. bds.	87⅛	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	48
T. & W. Cons. Conv.	92⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	83⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¾	--
City 6s, new	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	61⅝	61¾
Reading	118¾	118⅞
Lehigh Valley	59	59½
Catawissa Preferred	47	47½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½	28⅝
Northern Central	39½	39⅝
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	47
Lehigh Gold Loan	95	95½

Messrs. MEAD & CLARK, No. 141 Broadway, report an increased demand for the 7 ℘ cent. First Mortgage Gold bonds of the Walkill Valley Railway Company.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in April were:

1872	$44,686 00
1871	35,920 61
Increase, 1872	$8,765 39
Jan. 1 to April 8, 1872	$556,741 15
Jan. 1 to April 8, 1871	429,147 15
Increase, 1872	$127,594 00

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by
WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the State Convention—Race Disagreements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The Republican State Convention met here today at 12 M. United States Senator JOHN F. LEWIS, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and stated its objects in a brief speech. A preliminary caucus of delegates having failed to come to any agreement on organization, the Convention labored under great difficulties from the outset, and considerable feeling and disorder were manifested. A colored delegate declared that he wanted no Federal office-holder to have any official position in the Convention. RUSH BURGESS, Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, who had been put in nomination for temporary chairman, withdrew his name and charged that the colored delegates had held a seperate caucus in which they had selected a colored man for the position. Congressman PLATT followed this up by saying that he knew it to be the fact that there were colored men aided by white demagogues, who were intrigueing to make the colored question the main one inside the Republican Party of Virginia. He warned all against the disastrous consequences of such a movement. Congressman PORTER said that he, too, was opposed to raising the colored question, but that it would be effectually raised by moving all offices to whites or all to blacks, and he favored the selection of a colored man for temporary President and of a white man for permanent President of the Convention. At length, Dr. D. M. NORTON, colored, State Senator from York County, was elected temporary President over C. P. RAMSDELL, white, member of the House of Delegates from Surry County, by 66 votes to 47. It was 5 o'clock P. M. before a committeee was appointed on credentials, when a recess was taken till 7 P. M.

REPUBLICANISM IN THE WEST.

Poor Success Met With by the Advocates of the Cincinnati Convention in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The political condition of Illinois as it is today is fairly portrayed by the prevalent opinion concerning the call of the "Liberals" for delegates to Cincinnati, and Gov. PALMER's letter, published this morning in the Democratic *Times*, which seems to be the organ of the soreheads. The call is signed by thirty-eight persons, of whom twenty-five live in Chicago, ten in Springfield, and the other three at as many different points in the State, and therefore may be claimed as delegates at large. Small as is the list in numbers, it is still more insignificant in the political influence it represents, as it does not contain a single man, with the exception, perhaps, of HORACE WHITE, who has of late years been powerful in the State, and who was even taken into consideration in determining its action. Such of these men as were ever prominent in the State are like JESSE K. DUBOIS, who was long dropped by the Republican Party as a burden too heavy to be carried. As great efforts have been made to make the list of signers to this call as large and respectable as possible, it is claimed here that the result shows that the "soreheads" are much less numerous in the State than had been supposed. The letter of Gov. PALMER is considered unworthy of serious consideration; it is well known that almost up to the last hour of its publication he had been content to be thought an adherent of the regular organization of the Republican Party, and his sudden desertion to the "soreheads" is attributed solely to his discovery that popular sentiment points to Ex-Gov. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, rather than himself, as the nominee of the Republican Convention, which meets on May 22. As not a single delegate has yet been chosen to this Convention, the declaration of Gov. PALMER that it will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and election of President GRANT, is taken as a signal proof that he is fully aware of unanimity among Republicans on this point. His defection is considered a matter of no moment whatever, and the sturdy Republicans of Illinois, who have so often rolled up huge majorities for the standard-bearers of the party, declare their entire confidence in their ability to do as well as ever before next Fall, no matter what may happen at Cincinnati or elsewhere. E. C.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Financial Returns for the Past Year—Discussion on American International Questions.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 17.—Last night the public accounts for the last financial year, the trade and navigation returns and the internal revenue returns, were laid before the House. All show evidence of the highly prosperous condition of the trade of the Dominion. The total receipts from all sources were $19,335,560; the expenditures, $15,623,081. The trade and navigation returns show an increase of the value of goods imported for consumption of about $16,000,000, and in the duties on imports of over $2,000,000, and on exports over $600,000. The importations from the United States were $29,000,000, an increase of over $4,000,000. The exports both to Great Britain and the United States have decreased. The exports to the United States over the imports are still nearly $2,000,000. The increase in tonnage of Canadian and British vessels inward bound, was about 690,000 tons, and outward bound 930,000 tons.

In the House last night Mr. MACKENZIE asked the Government when the House might expect the papers relating to the Washington Treaty?

Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD said it might expect them to-morrow. Some of the correspondence was of such nature that they could not bring it down without the consent of Her Majesty's Government. They had got that consent.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved for an address praying for copies of the report of the engineers or others appointed to investigate the location of the canal across the St. Clair Flats, on the Canadian side of the channel, by the Government of the United States, with copies of all orders in council, and the correspondence with the Imperial Government or others on the subject. He said the subject had been brought under the attention of the House last year. Since then the canal had been entirely completed, and events had occurred which showed that this Government had given their tacit consent to the claim of the United States that they possessed dominion over this part of the River St. Clair. Now, it was a notorious fact, and every ship-owner and mariner on the lakes know it, that this canal was built on Canadian territory, and for this reason he desired to obtain information upon which the Government had acted in such an extraordinary manner as it had done through the Commission at Washington, in which it was represented by the honorable gentleman at the head of the Government. If the canal was recognized as being within United States territory, the result would be that there would be no channel by which Canadian vessels could find their way from Lake Erie to Lake Huron if Americans chose to deny them passage through the canal. He inforced this view by describing the course of the main channel through the River St. Clair, and the position of the canal in regard to it, contending at the same time, upon the testimony of many persons of whom he had made inquiries upon the subject, that the canal was within Canadian jurisdiction. The motion was carried without discussion.

The following notices of motions were given:

By Hon. Mr. GRAY—On Tuesday next, inquiry of the Ministry whether any estimates, detailed or aggregate, have been made and submitted by the Dominion Government to the British Government, of expenses and damages sustained by Canada by the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, and whether in the estimates of the year 1866, if made, are included the expenses borne by New-Brunswick on that occasion.

By Hon. Mr. GRAY—On Tuesday, an inquiry of the Ministry, whether any steps have been taken by the Canadian Government through the British Government or otherwise, to bring before the United States Government the case of the illegal abduction by American citizens from the port of Guysboro, in Nova Scotia, in the month of September last, of the American fishing schooner *E. A. Horton*, seized for a violation of the Canadian Fishery laws, and at the time within the custody of and awaiting the action of the Court of Admiralty in Canada.

By Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE—On Thursday next, an address to His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of all dispatches and correspondence between the Dominion Government and Imperial Government relative to claims arising from the Fenian invasion of Canada, and also for copies of all orders in council or other documents relating to such claims, and of the account of the Fenian Brotherhood drawn up by Lord TENTERDEN.

Trial of a Woman for Poisoning Her Husband.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—The trial of LYDIA SHERMAN for poisoning her husband was continued this morning. The Court ruled out the evidence which the State proposed to show as to previous poisonings, and the cross-examination of Dr. BEARDSLEY followed. H. N. SHERMAN, son of the deceased, was next called. His testimony was confined principally to his father's actions about the time of his death. His father was taken sick Monday evening. He had eaten a dinner sent to him by his wife in a basket. In the evening he was taken with vomiting. The sickness lasted till Friday, when death ensued. Mrs. SHERMAN had the sole care of her husband till Thursday. The Court adjourned at 1 o'clock, while witness was still on the stand.

SALES OF ARMS.

Secretary Belknap Again Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate Arms Committee met this morning. The examination of Secretary BELKNAP was resumed.

By Senator SCHURZ—The letter written by witness in reply to the letter of the Secretary of State, inclosing the letter of REMINGTON to LE CESNE, was signed by him on the afternoon of January 19, and was forwarded to the Department of State on the 20th of January. After he signed the letter it was no longer in his personal possession.

By Senator HAMLIN—Witness did not discuss the letter with the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN; he understood the Marquis to say the letter was signed by witness in the middle of the third page; now CHAMBRUN said the letter he saw was composed of two pieces of paper.

The Marquis DE CHAMBRUN here interrupted the witness by saying that three months had elapsed, and, therefore, the more they discussed the matter the more it was likely to be confused.

By Mr. SCHURZ—Witness said he never saw the draft of the letter, or the letter itself, after the 19th of January, until some time after this investigation commenced; the Marquis did not see the letter on the 19th of January; the subject of conversation between them on the 20th of January was with reference to officers of the War Department alleged by the Marquis to have some connection with the sale of arms, and on which occasion CHAMBRUN said RICHARDSON was the agent of REMINGTON, and the Ordnance officers knew it; the indorsement of the Ordnance Bureau on the letter from the State Department was referred to in conversation on the 19th of January, as forming a portion of the Secretary of War's letter, in reply to that of the Secretary of State; he repeated that mention was made of the letter witness was going to write; in the conversation with CHAMBRUN in the private office of the witness on 27th of December, CHAMBRUN asked him to keep as confidential, his reference to Gen. INGALLS.

Senator SCHURZ examined the witness at some length about moneys paid into the Treasury from sales of arms, &c., by the War Department. Witness approved the recommendation of the Ordnance Office, to return to C. K. GARRISON a margin of $64,278; the arms had never gone out of the possession of the War Department; they were not delivered to GARRISON at the time agreed on, owing to snows and other obstructions to transportation; as further appeared from a letter of Col. CRISPIN; no bargain was lost to the Government by returning the margin; GARRISON did not make demand for delivery of the arms within the thirty days allowed, but claimed the margin; a statement of the case was made by Gen. DYER, and the papers presented to the witness; his approval was not given until he understood what he supposed to be the real transaction; witness was examined at length by Senator SCHURZ in connection with sales of arms as heretofore testified to by himself and other parties; after he stopped the sale of arms to REMINGTON on the 13th of October, he instructed Gen. DYER not to sell any more arms to REMINGTON or to any other parties for REMINGTON; he frequently spoke to DYER on the subject; his instructions to DYER were verbal; in 1870 various persons called on witness for introduction to Gen. DYER and Col. BENET; as they called in a gentlemanly way, he introduced them to these officers and informed them he wanted no favors shown those who called seeking to purchase arms, and he was especially careful to tell the Ordnance officers not to show any favors to those with whom he had served in the army, or who were his intimate acquaintances, but to treat all exactly alike.

The examination of the Secretary of War was concluded, and the Committee adjourned until 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Visit of the Annual Conference to the White House—Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The members of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, called in a body at the White House to pay their respects to the President. The members assembled to the number of over 100 in the East Room, at 12¼ o'clock, and took a favorable position for being received. Shortly afterward President GRANT descended, and advanced to the centre of the room, where he was introduced to Bishops JAMES, A. J. JOHNSON and WAYMAN, with whom he shook hands. Bishop JOHNSON then addressed the President, briefly stating the devotion of the Methodist Church of the country to his Administration, referring at some length to his services in saving the country and securing to the colored race the right of peaceful thought and action all over the South, where, owing to his paternal solicitude for the colored race, that race is now flourishing, and its churches and other institutions in the full enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities accorded to the white race, and closing by expressing the United wish of the colored race in the United States for his success in this life and eternal happiness in that to come.

The President said he was more pleased than any one, except perhaps themselves, to know that four millions of people, heretofore held as slaves and chattels, were now free to think, to act and to worship in the same manner as the most favored of citizens. He knew they had not yet attained all the civil rights which they might be expected to receive, and that what further civil equalities due them might be a work of some time; yet he trusted that ere long they would be placed on a complete footing of equality with all other citizens of our country. He ardently hoped for their welfare and happiness as a race, and bid them God-speed in their efforts to build up for themselves a church and a position of which they might honestly be proud.

The delegation then individualy took the President by the hand and passed out.

FRANCE.

Inquiry into the Causes of the Surrender of Metz—Seizure of Arms Destined for the Spanish Carlist.

PARIS, April 17.—The Committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulations of French cities and fortifications during the late war, have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz, and submitted their report. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee have not been made public, and it is stated they will be kept secret for some time. The Committee have yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the City of Paris.

The trials of persons charged with participating in the Communist revolt continue to be held at Versailles. The Court yesterday disposed of the cases of a number of men, two of whom were sentenced to suffer death and two to imprisonment for life.

The authorities of the city of Bayonne, capital of the Department of Basses, Pyrennees, which adjoins the Spanish border, have seized a quantity of munitions of war, which were destined for the use of the Carlists of Spain. The Government of Versailles has issued orders to the commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigilance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with the Carlists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Charles Reade Again in Trouble—Contradiction of the Report of a Disagreement Between France and Germany.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. CHAS. READE, the well-known author and dramatist, has announced his intention to prosecute five journals for libel, which he alleges was embodied in several unfavorable criticisms upon his play entitled "Shilly-shally."

There is little doubt that the announcement made by the London *Telegraph*, both in its Continental correspondence and editorially, that the relations between France and Germany were in a critical condition, is a pure invention. The *Standard's* special dispatch from Paris, alluding to the *Telegraph's* story, says: "The sensational statements appearing in the organ of Prince BISMARCK, in London, are grotesque exaggerations."

The ship *Derry Castle* has been burned at sea. Two of the crew perished.

SPAIN.

Continuance of Revolutionary Disturbances in the Country Districts.

MADRID, April 17.—A band of marauders entered the village of Mancha, and seized 3,000 reals belonging to the municipal funds. The commander of the band gave the town authorities a receipt for the money, to which he signed his name as "PECO, General Commanding in Chief of the Federal Armies of DON CARLOS."

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 17.

Mr. AMES presented a memorial of the Republican members of the Legislature of Mississippi in favor of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill granting right of way through public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment a bill authorizing corrections to be made of errors in proof-lists.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. HASLAN—To settle land titles in Iowa.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—Authorizing the sale of Middle Island, in the Saginaw River, Michigan.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Mr. SAWYER, pursuant to a previous notice, addressed the Senate in favor of the bill making an appropriation to enable the American astronomers to make observations of the transit of Venus in 1874, after which the bill was passed. It appropriates $50,000.

BILLS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Australian Steam-ship bill, was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bills reported by Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee. The following were passed: To perpetuate testimony in the Courts of the United States; to further the administration of justice; supplementary to the act amending the Enforcement act.

It provides that if, by the existing laws of any State, the election commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

The bill to authorise the President to accept the resignation of Judges of any Court of the United States was amended so as to confine its operation to Judges who shall have been ten years in office, and it was then rejected. Yeas, 11; nays, 28.

At 5¾ P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means, to regulate the seizure and examination of books and invoices in Customs revenue cases, was taken up, amended and passed.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The bill reported last Thursday by Mr. HALDEMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods on the public domain, was then taken up, and Mr. HALDEMAN resumed and concluded his speech on the subject.

Mr. SARGENT offered an amendment excepting from the provisions of the bill, mineral lands, town-site lands and lands over which the right of way for railroads has been given. He pointed out what he considered various incongruities in the bill, and various objections to it, among which was the encouragement which it would hold out to spies and informers.

Mr. POTTER spoke in advocacy of the general purposes of the bill, and replied to some of Mr. SARGENT'S objections.

Mr. LOWE, while favoring the objects of the bill, argued against its practicability for general application.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that the remedy against the destruction of timber in this country was the abolition of the tariff on lumber. That tariff was one of the very great causes for the rapid destruction of lumber. There was no sort of reason why either protectionists or free-traders or anybody else under the sun should favor a tariff on lumber, except the man who owns the timber-lands. The tariff on lumber simply required the men who did not own timber lands to pay a bounty to those who did. There might as well be a tariff on the atmosphere or on clear spring water as on lumber. There was no sense in it. It developed no industry and employed no skilled labor. There was no reason why the dwellers on the prairies of Illinois should pay bounty to those living in the pine lands of Wisconsin or Michigan.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over till to-morrow.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington then came up as the special order, and was, on motion of Mr. BANKS, of Mass., and against the objections of Mr. COX, postponed for four weeks.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The House then took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $325,292; and Mr. MARSHALL, who reported the bill, addressed the House, reviewing the history of the institution at West Point, and pointing out the advantages and benefits of such a school. The bill was passed, without debate or amendments.

DIMINISHING THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to reduce the force required for the collection of the internal revenue, and to diminish the expenses of such collection. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The House then took up, as a special order, the Civil Service Reform bill; and Mr. WILLARD, who reported it, proceeded to address the House, prefacing his remarks by reading the President's order of yesterday on that subject.

Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, addressed the House in favor of civil service reform, and intimated that he would offer a substitute for Mr. WILLARD's bill. He declared that the people were robbed by this gigantic abuse—robbed of everything in the way of responsibility of any one for appointments to office. The bill which he would offer as a substitute would extend that prohibition to all federal officers, to the judiciary as well as to Congress.

After further discussion participated in by Messrs. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and SHANKS, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 4¾ P. M., adjourned.

MEXICO.

Disorganization of the Revolutionists—Latest News of the War.

MATAMORAS, April 16.—A courier reached here today with dispatches to Gen. PALACIOS, with Vera Cruz dates to 12th inst., by telegraph to Tampico, which place he left on 13th. Gen. CEVALLOS sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th, with reinforcements for Matamoras, and is expected off the mouth of the Rio Grande tonight. The news from the interior is favorable to the Government, as the revolutionists are not reported in any large bodies throughout the country, having divided into small parties under their respective chiefs, to depredate on villages. TREVINO and QUIROGAS, revolutionists, are still near Reynosa, inactive on account of want of funds; the troops refusing to move on Matamoras without provisions and pay. Troops are being sent from Fort Brown, Texas, up the Rio Grande, to prevent cattle-stealing by occupying the principal crossings. Several companies are en route from San Antonio, Texas, for the same purpose.

Printers Arrested for Attempting to Instigate a Strike.

TORONTO, April 17.—Thirteen printers belonging to the Typographical Union have been arrested for conspiring together to induce and prevent men from going to work in those offices where the Union is not recognized by the proprietors. The printers still remain on strike, but their places are being rapidly filled up. The arrested men were admitted to bail, and will be brought before the Magistrate on Thursday.

Defalcation of a Revenue Officer—No Loss Sustained by the Government.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 17.—The resignation of Gen. GEORGE J. STANARD, United States Collector of Customs, is announced this morning. The cause is said to be a deficit in his accounts at last settlement of $36,000, which he could not make good. His bonds are ample, and Government will lose nothing. All his private property is secured to his creditors. Investigation by a special agent of the Treasury Department shows his accounts for customs all square, but his account for fees and perquisites overdrawn as above. His successor is likely to be WILLIAM W. WELLS, Adjutant-General of the State, and during the war Colonel of Vermont cavalry.

Meeting of Bondholders of St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad.

At a meeting of bondholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad yesterday, a proposition from the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railroad Company was read, offering to guarantee the interest of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad from and after 1875, provided they would fund the interest up to 1875 by accepting an income bond. A bondholder stated that the present condition of the road was wretched, there was no rolling stock comparatively, and no depots. He strongly advocated the acceptance of the proposition. A committee of four was appointed to consider the proposal.

The Controller Looking After the Excise License Fees.

Controller GREEN has forwarded the following letter to the Excise Commissioners:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1872. }

To the Commissioners of Excise of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: By section 48 of chapter 383, laws of 1870, all moneys hereafter received by the Commissioners of Excise of the City of New-York for licences issued by them, pursuant to law, and for fines and penalties collected for violation of the act under, and by virtue of which they are appointed, shall, within five days after any receipt thereof be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to the account of the Sinking Fund, after deducting therefrom a percentage of ten per cent., which shall be paid into the City Treasury, and the ten per cent. thus paid shall be appropriated by the Controller for the purpose of first paying the necessary clerk hire, expenses and disbursements of the Commissioners of Excise, and the remainder of said percentage to be equally divided among the said Commissioners as their annual compensation. All payments herein authorized shall be made by the Controller on warrants drawn according to law, upon requisition of said Commissioners.

While by section 6, chapter 583, laws of 1871, "the excise moneys derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses shall be appropriated for charitable purposes by the Board of Apportionment, herein provided for, as they may in each year determine, * * * and the proper officers shall deposit such excise moneys with the Chamberlain, who shall hold it subject to the disposal of said Board of Apportionment," the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks.

Upon examination, I find that only four deposits were made to the credit of the sinking fund in 1871, and three in 1872, at various intervals of time, while no deposits have been made in the City Treasury of the ten per cent. deducted during these years, or account rendered as to the payments made, or in what manner the balance deposited is made up.

This practice does not appear to me to be authorized by statute, or in accordance with proper arrangements of finance, and I request, therefore, that an account be rendered to this Department, showing the actual amount of moneys received for licenses in 1871 and 1872; and that hereafter the ninety per cent. of receipts be deposited with the Chamberlain, subject to the disposal of the Board of Apportionment, and the ten per cent. balance paid into the Treasury to meet whatever payments may be required for the Commissioners of Excise, all of which are required to be paid by warrants drawn through the Department of Finance of the City of New-York.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The Union League Club.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the Union League Club, with which I have been associated since the first year of its organization, I beg to bring to your notice an important error which has been creeping into its midst and which, according to my old-fashioned notion of right and wrong, ought to be corrected without further delay. The object of the establishment of the Union League was, as I suppose, for the dissemination of loyal principles and to give such a tone to public sentiment as would contribute to make us all good and loyal citizens. Its effect upon public opinion during the late rebellion was powerful in consequence of the harmony of sentiment among its members and the unanimity with which its efforts were directed for the accomplishment of all loyal objects.

Of late, matters have changed very much, and the Club-house has become a political arena and a depot for the daily reception of bolters and Liberal Republicans, as well as Democrats. The editor of the *Tribune*, H. GREELEY, seems to be the great magnet of attraction, and the principal rooms of the Club are now occupied by him as his *workshop*, not only to prepare the daily articles for his paper, but also to listen to and give advice upon all the schemes and plans of his numerous visitors with reference to the Cincinnati Convention.

Now, as a member of the Union League Club, I protest against the occupation of their rooms any longer by Mr. GREELEY for the furtherance of such objects, and I trust that the Committee, who have the power, will prevent it, as it has become very offensive to many members. I have no objections to the Editor of the *Tribune* enjoying any opinions which his judgment may suggest upon all subjects, but I have very strong objections to his monopolizing the rooms of the Club daily and hourly with his numerous retinue, for purposes entirely foreign to the objects for which the Club was established.

R. D. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

THE OCEANUS DISASTER.

An Interesting Personal Account of the Horrible Scenes Attending the Explosion.

The St. Louis papers devote much space to the harrowing details of the circumstances attending the explosion of the boilers of the steamer *Oceanus*, near Cairo, Ill., on Thursday morning last. The following we take from the *Democrat* of Saturday morning:

With a fair list of passengers, variously estimated at from twenty to forty—the former, perhaps, being the nearer—the *Oceanus* reached the foot of Hackett's Bend, near Brooks' Point, at about 4 o'clock Thursday morning, or a half hour before daylight, and, without striking anything, was blown almost to atoms by the explosion of her boilers. The passengers were all asleep, and awoke to find themselves—some in the air, some wounded and covered by *débris*, and some in the water. One of the boilers was blown backward as far as the cylinders, and the forward part of the boat was scattered far and near. Those of the passengers who were able to move made for the rear of the boat, and as it immediately caught fire, began jumping into the water in their night-clothes. The officers distributed such life-preservers as could be found, and threw overboard everything that could be made available for the support of the frantic passengers. A single boat remained, and that was so injured as to be almost useless. There were but two women on board—one a Mrs. CONSTABLE, a trapeze performer, and the other a chambermaid, Mrs. WALLACE, both of whom were doubtless drowned.

Capt. ALFRED REEDER, who had command of the *Oceanus*, was undoubtedly burned to death. Mr. FISHER, the carpenter, heard his voice in the cabin, crying, "O, my God, help, help," and used every endeavor to reach him, but without success. His cries grew weaker and weaker, until the heat and flames drove every soul from the wreck. The first engineer says he is sure he saw not only Capt. REEDER in the water, but also Mr. HENRY WORSHAM and son, the first and second clerks. As stated above, the body of the latter was brought to this city from Cairo yesterday morning, while the former has not yet been heard from. Many of the passengers and the crew had nearly reached the shore, when overcome by exhaustion they gave up all hope and were drowned. One or two, in trying to climb the bank, slipped and fell backward into the water and were lost. The boat struck a bar a short distance below where the explosion occurred, and the cabin floated down the river, on fire. On board the unfortunate steamer were two cages, one containing four performing lions and the other three half-grown cubs, in charge of FRANK SLEIGHT. They had been loaned by JAMES ROBINSON to C. W. NOYES' circus, and were being brought to this city from Texas. They were worth about $15,000.

MR. CHEW'S STATEMENT.

I live in Junction City, Kansas, and am one of the proprietors of the Atlantic and Pacific Circus; I was sleeping in my state-room, No. 6, midway of the cabin, when the explosion occurred; I started out to see what the matter was and had barely reached the guards, when the flames commenced sweeping over the boat. I went back to the state-room and put on my pantaloons, vest, coat and a pair of slippers and went to the wheel, where I remained until I could no longer bear the heat. I stayed as long as possible and dashed water on my head and face, but at last secured a float and was about to push out for the shore, when some one pushed me under water, and when I rose my float had gone beyond my reach. I again caught the wheel, and finally secured another float with which I started for the shore. While I was at the wheel GEORGE CONSTABLE and his wife, circus performers, with NORTH's exhibition, came to the wheel, and Mrs. CONSTABLE cried out, "My God, what shall I do! We can never get ashore." Her husband afterwards made some kind of a raft, and together they took to the water, but I do not think either of them were saved, as I never saw them again. They were from California. Just after leaving my state-room, the first time, I remembered that my room-mate, FRANK SLEIGHT, was not out, and returning through the steam, I called to him, but could not get him to answer me; I do not think he was hurt, but he must have been confused or frightened; I afterward heard that he dressed himself even to his overcoat and started down toward the two cages of lions, of which he was the keeper; he gave the key to FRANK WILLIAMS, another circus man, and told him to let the lions out, but the fire had already reached the cages and he could not do so; SLATE endeavored to get ashore on a board, but I do not think he succeeded. He was probably drowned. There were five lions in the cages,—two cubs and three old ones,—and they made no noise when the flames reached them, although I expected they would roar horribly. After getting on the float in the water, another man seized it with me, and we both got ashore. He was pretty badly scalded, and had one foot almost crushed off. After being in the water a few minutes he became delirous, and it was all I could do to prevent him from climbing on the float and sinking it. We floated down nearly five miles, and finally got ashore. My companion was quite wild, and ran into the bushes. I tried to restrain him, but was exhausted, and unable to do so. I don't know what became of him finally. The *Belle St. Louis* arrived two or three hours after the accident, and did everything possible for the sufferers. My hands are cut with glass, and my feet are pretty badly scalded, but I am thankful I escaped so easily, and think I will be all right in a short time. I have no idea of the cause of the explosion.

An Incident of the Late Storm in Colorado.

From the Boulder News, April 11.

Last Saturday Mrs. JOHANNAH JOHNSON left Boulder, on foot, to go to Gold Hill, a distance of about ten miles. She lost the road, and wandered about the mountains until dark, when she found a deserted old cabin, on Gold Run, without windows or doors, in which she took refuge from the storm. Thinly clothed, without food or fire, and only partially sheltered, she remained in the cabin all night, keeping herself from freezing by stamping and jumping. Sunday morning came and the storm grew worse. Mrs. JOHNSON remained in the cabin all day Sunday and Sunday night. When Monday morning came she looked out over the two feet of snow which had fallen, and half a mile distant saw the roof of the old whim house on the deserted Hoosier mine. Her feet, hands, face and limbs were then frozen, and she could not stand, but clinging dearly to life, and hoping that the house she saw was inhabited, she started to crawl to it through the deep snow. Into one of the houses in the gulch between the old cabin and the Hoosier whim house, Mr. and Mrs. ROBINSON have lately moved from Gold Hill, and this place the exhausted woman reached. Here she remained and was cared for until her friends found her and brought her home. Being a strong, healthy woman, she is rapidly recovering from the effects of freezing, and it is thought that no serious results will follow.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. WM. F. THORNS, President of the Marine Temperance Society, will lecture this evening on the pernicious effects of the habitual use of alcoholic liquors.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments, all of which were for the ordinary run of offenses.

The Fourth Ward Independent Guard, composed principally of Germans, gave a masquerade at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening.

The German Republicans met in large numbers at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening, and thence proceeded to the Cooper Institute to attend the great Republican rally.

MICHAEL MEANY, alias "Skinny Mike," was committed to the Tombs yesterday for having stolen a dealing box and a set of faro checks from a gaming-house.

CATHARINE RIELLY and MARY ANNE SCOTT, who escaped from Ward's Island a few days ago, were recommitted in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

A remarkably fine collection of modern pictures, by foreign artists of the highest class, is open free at Somerville Gallery, in Fourteenth street.

The case of CHAS. LA SALLE, charged with stealing $180 in gold from JOHN HARTIGAN, a fellow-passenger on the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, April 11, 1871, was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday and adjourned until today.

Yesterday afternoon, a horse belonging to JOSEPH MCAFFEE fell overboard at Pier No. 40 East River, striking with his hoofs CHAS. HOLDEN, who was alongside the pier in a small boat, injuring him severely about the head.

The "Preservation of Lumber," and the "Measurement of Electric Currents," are the topics to be discussed this (Thursday) evening by the Practical Engineers in the Gdographical Rooms, Cooper Union.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool on April 6, and Queenstown on April 7, reached this port yesterday. Her mail advices are fresher by five days than those already at hand.

CHARLES KOHLER was committed by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, for obtaining $95 from JACOB and NEHEMIAH COHEN, of No. 12 Fulton-street, by false pretences, and converting the money to his own use.

JAMES S. BURNS, a night watchman employed in the Tremont House, Broadway, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, charged with robbing the safe in the restaurant underneath the hotel.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, NATHAN MARKS, was committed on a charge of appropriating to his own use $83 which he collected for his employer, GEORGE STRAUS, of No. 957 Second-avenue.

The Third-avenue cars are in mourning in consequence of the death of Mr. EDWARD S. DICKINSON, the Superintendent. His funeral will take place today, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church in Fifty-fifth-street.

The Board of Police, yesterday, transferred Sergts. MICHAEL M. ROONEY from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second Precinct, DELOS REYNOLDS from the Thirty-second to Thirty-first Precinct, and JOSIAH A. WESTERVELT, from the Thirty-first to Sixteenth Precinct.

The decomposed remains of a man, supposed to be a cook who fell overboard from the steamer *City of Mexico*, on the night of Dec. 25, were found, yesterday, floating at Pier No. 16 East River, and were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

The German Reform Organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Twenty-second Ward, met in Ninth-avenue last night, and in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, discussed measures of municipal reform, and the prospects of a charter election.

The German Waiters' Association, in aid of disabled members, celebrated last night its ninth anniversary by a ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, which yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the charitable fund established by the Society.

Justice LEDWITH, yesterday, committed BERNARD SYRUS and FRANCIS DUFFY for knocking down and robbing ANDREW GONZALIN, of No. 306 East Thirty-third-street, on Tuesday night, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street.

CHALES SMITH and HUGH MURRAY were arrested yesterday afternoon as they were leaving the store of LEE, TWEEDY & Co., No. 32 Howard-street, from which they had stolen two boxes of machine twist. They were committed for trial by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

The case of L. F. FOWLER, charged with having a number of $10 counterfeits in his possession, was again examined before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and after hearing the testimony of BENI. F. DODSEN, of Danville, Va., the case was adjourned.

The election of the Board of Officers of the Manhattan Literary Association for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For President, Wm. O. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, Gustave Fersenheim; Treasurer, Thos. W. Roan, Esq.; Secretary, George W. Schutt.

JOSEPH WORRELL, aged thirty-eight, a resident of Elizabethtown, N. J., attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping overboard, from the Pier at the foot of Broome-street, East River. He was rescued by Officer Wood, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and sent to his home.

Capt. DAVID P. BERRY, of the American ship *Amelia*, of this port, was yesterday presented by Collector ARTHUR with the handsome gold chronometer which was sent to him by Queen VICTORIA as a mark of esteem for his bravery in rescuing the captain and crew of the English ship *Danish Princess*.

An inquest was held by Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, in the case of ROBERT MCKENZIE, aged thirty-two, of No. 33 Pitt-street, who committed suicide by taking Paris-green, on Monday last. The evidence showed that the deceased took the poison during a fit of de lirium tremens, and a verdict was so rendered.

JOHN CASH, aged twenty-four, of No. 316 West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, jumped from the front platform of car No. 6 of the Broadway line, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway, and was knocked down and seriously injured by the horses of car No. 19 of the same line, going in the opposite direction.

At a meeting of members of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, resolutions were passed expressive of the loss sustained in the death of Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, a late member, and of condolence with the bereaved family. A number of gentlemen were deputed to attend the funeral today, and the Exchange will remain closed till 11 this morning.

WM. C. KRAMER, of the Bowery, charged with compounding liquors without a United States license, was again examined before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. It was alleged that KRAMER made an admission to a United States Revenue Officer that he used certain tubs found on his premises to compound brandy that he would sell at ten cents a glass. The case was adjourned over until today.

Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN will be installed pastor of Harlem Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, installing prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, right hand of fellowship by Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, charge to pastor by Rev. GEO. B. BACON, and charge to people by Rev. G. B. WILCOX.

On the 17th inst. a gold and diamond bracelet, valued at $300, was stolen from the room of EDWARD HAID, at the Metropolitan Hotel. WM. JOHNSON, one of the colored waiters, was arrested, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had sold the bracelet at the loan office of A. J. THOMAS, No. 661 Broadway. JOHNSON was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, and the bracelet restored to the owner.

Constant Though Widely Separated for Fifteen Years.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Standard, April 15.

A lady of this city made the acquaintance about twenty years ago of a young man living in a neighboring town. Fifteen years since he went to the Sandwich Islands in search of a fortune, and during these years a correspondence has, with a single interruption, been kept up between them until the friendship grew into a stronger tie and culminated in an engagement which will soon be developed in a matrimonial alliance. This morning, full of pluck and love, laden with the best wishes of a host of friends that witnessed her departure, she has started alone to make that journey which shall carry her overland to California; thence by water to the islands, where she is to marry him whom she has not seen for fifteen years, but to whom she has ever been true.

Suit Against a Ferry Company.

From the Boston Herald.

A suit against the East Boston Ferry Company has been commenced in the Supreme Court by GEORGE R. EAGER to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged assault upon the plaintiff's wife and child, under the following circumstances: In February, 1870, Mrs. EAGER, with her mother, a servant and an infant child, were in a sleigh and were about to pass the toll-gate to go on board the boat, offering the tollman fifteen cents fare, which he took, but some of the money dropping in the snow, the tollman demanded that amount in addition, which Mrs. EAGER refused to pay. Thereupon the tollman seized the horse violently, and refused to allow the passengers to go aboard, and, as is alleged, used great violence, by reason of which Mrs. EAGER suffered mentally and physically, and hence the above suit.

GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maine State Agricultural Fair is to be held this year and next in Bangor.

The bark *Monita*, with 1,500 bales of cotton on board, loading for Cronstadt, was partially burned at her dock in New-Orleans, on the 16th inst.

The funeral of Lieut. ANDREW MAHONEY, of the Fourteenth Regulars, who died suddenly at the American House, Boston, on Friday evening, took place on Tuesday at St. Stephens Church, in that city.

A special election held on the 16th, in Buffalo, to authorize that city to subscribe $1,000,000 in aid of the Buffalo, Jamestown and Oil Creek Railroad, was carried in favor of the loan by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. A. W. WILCOX, of New-Haven, put a $500 five-twenty bond and a $100 greenback in a straw bed for "safe keeping." He didn't tell his wife, and his wife, on Spring-cleaning intent, burned the straw and bond and bill.

In the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., WILLIAM LOWERY has been found guilty of conspiracy, and WILLIAM SMITH and LEANDER SPENCER, of York County, are on trial charged with conspiracy and murder.

The trial of CHARLES WALLER for the murder of HENRY TAYLOR, both colored men, in Cairo, Ill., last October, closed on Monday night, and resulted in WALLER's conviction and sentence to ninety-nine years in the Penitentiary.

Arrangements have been made by the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund Societies, and by the Arion and Liederkranz, for a serenade and torch-light procession in honor of FRANZ ABT, when the distinguished composer arrives in this City.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday evening the livery stable of WALL & Co., the flour and feed store of LAW & GALL, and two barns at the foot of Ohio-street, in Cleveland, were destroyed by fire. Seven horses and two mules were burned. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature said, on Monday, that he was ashamed that twenty-three young women of that State are to-day seeking in New-York, Ohio and Michigan the collegiate education which was refused them in Massachusetts.

The Committee on the reception of the Press at the forthcoming International Press Jubilee, in Boston, have elected JAS. R. OSGOOD Permanent Chairman, and R. C. DUNHAM, Secretary. Invitations are to be sent to newspaper editors throughout the country.

Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Kentucky, commenced a suit against the St. Louis *Democrat* for libel, on Tuesday, in connecting his name with a report that he had been concerned during the war with the distribution in the North of clothing infected with contagion. He lays the damages at $50,000.

SAMUEL T. DAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Florida, has issued a counter proclamation against Gov. REED, and considerable excitement exists in official circles throughout the State. It is rumored that REED and GIBBS have been arrested at Jacksonville by the Federal authorities.

The fair in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital, now open in Music and Horticultural Halls, Boston, is the largest and, in many respects, the most attractive ever held in that city. Nearly 1,000 ladies are actively engaged in it, and all the principal cities of the State are represented.

Outrageous misrepresentations concerning the Kentucky delegation to Philadelphia have been printed by certain unscrupulous "liberal" papers. Of the forty-two delegates and alternates chosen only five hold offices of any kind under the General Government. It is true, however, that all are for GRANT.

Hon. P. C. VAN WINKLE, late United States Senator from West Virginia, died at his residence in Parkersburg, West Virginia, Monday. The deceased took a very prominent part in the formation of the State. He was one of the Republican members who voted against the impeachment of President JOHNSON.

A man named SANBORN, from Standish, Me., attacked HENRY MCINTOSH, of Saco, Me., on Monday, firing four shots from a revolver, neither of which took effect. SANBORN is in custody. He says that he attacked MCINTOSH for the purpose of redressing the wrongs of a young lady, and declares that it is his intention to shoot him on sight.

A Newfoundland dog, in Salem, Mass., who saw the team of his master start to run, sprang into the wagon, seized the reins in his teeth, and in a short distance brought the horse to a stop. Then the dog jumped out, and standing by the horse's head, barked till the driver came, when he resumed his nap on the sidewalk.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature asserted from his own knowledge, on Friday, that applicants for loans at a savings bank in Boston would be told that there were no funds, but by going to a certain place on State-street, which he could specify, and giving a certain party $500, the desired loan would be forthcoming from the same bank.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights Pythias had a grand procession through the principal streets of Baltimore on the 16th, with banners and bands of music. About 800 men were in line, uniformed and with drawn swords at "carry." After the procession the Lodge met in council. A number of delegates were present from the District of Columbia, Virginia and other States.

In a recent letter to the Secretary of the Pioneer Grant Club of New Orleans, Hon WILLIAM E. CHANDLER says: "The recent evidences that the Republican Party of Louisiana is becoming united, harmonized and consolidated can not but be gratifying to the Republicans of the whole country. There ought to be no doubt about an overwhelming majority in Louisiana for Gen. Grant in November next."

In a letter to the Baltimore *American*, Mr. SAMUEL R. SMITH, a member of the Kentucky Republican State Central Committee, says: "We expect, if the Democratic Party makes no nominations, to carry Kentucky for GRANT, as between *quasi* Republican candidates put forth by the Cincinnati Convention and the Philadelphia Convention. Thousands of old-line Democrats would not vote at all in such a contest."

In his letter announcing himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, the ex-rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM says he has appealed to the Democratic Executive Committee to postpone the State Convention called to meet on the 9th of May next at Nashville, to give him time to canvass the State, and that he doubts not they will yield to this just request.

The report that the United States steamer *Narragansett* had raised the American flag over the harbor of Pango-Pango, Navigator's Islands, proves but partially correct. The *Narragansett* carried out flags made to order for the head chief of the islands, which will be known as the Samoan. The flag was hoisted and saluted as under American protection. This was done to head off the schemes of annexation or occupation which had been set on foot in Australia and New-Zealand by British subjects.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Wisconsin for Liverpool.—Dr. and Mrs. Barnard Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Mandell, R. W. Cooper, E. W. Trescott, Mr. Harrold, Wm. Mulligan, Charles F. Park, W. A. Sheat, Mr. and Mrs. Duverger, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Keatinge, Capt. A. Neilson, Ramon Suarez, Melton Cortinas, Mrs. William R. and Master Leo Bergholz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. White, James Clibbon, Jacob Abel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Caunter, J. P. W. Baquies, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perry, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Delomeau, Miss Higginbotham, Mrs. Austin, Miss Swift, Miss Kate Swift, Mrs. and Miss Mulligan, Miss Carrie H. Park, Charles A. La Trobe, C. F. Hardy, Mrs. Sara A. Maguire.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—Major George and wife, L. Barnard, A. H. Dunbar, A. Jay, F. W. Bynm, Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gregory, A. Antonio, R. De la Haza, wife and infant, Master A. De la Haza, Master F. De la Haza, Miss W. De la Haza and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. O. Harrington, Mrs. Alexander, D. Miller, Jr., Mrs. R. Payne, Miss M. J. Young, Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Hamma, Miss Emma Crothers, Miss A. Way, J. Doitst, J. W. Taylor, O. Elliss, W. S. Smith, Mrs. V. Randall and child, C. L. Hulbert, A. Baird, Capt. E. L. Ford, Mrs. M. Taylor and servant, T. Martina, Henry Muller, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mrs. M. M. Thiress and child, Mrs. Selarer, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Crowbey, man and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trotter, F. Trotter, H. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Pyne and 3 children, A. Snow and son, Mrs. J. Farr, Miss C. Farr, Mrs. E. L. Safford, Miss G. Farr, E. Trotter, M. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, J. Monorrow, W. Gilren, Mr. Davies and child, L. Leggins, J. M. Guliozo, R. Clements, R. K. Davies, D. R. Seller, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Williams, Mr. Laurence, W. Rucker, C. Schmidt, C. W. Fozer, J. S. Myer, H. Morton, Rev. M. Scovel, Mr. Scovel, W. Shaw, Geo. Hensh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Forsyth, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Franchy and maid, S. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leary, A. A. Plant, Rev. H. L. Laylor, J. G. Husband, Jr., Rev. E. Wilson, A. Rusch.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—W. H. Kilboy, M. Silvee, Thos. Brahan, Martin Hines, D. Greenbaum, Master Hull, G. A. Adams, G. W. Hageman and lady, Miss Clara Wright, William Wright and lady, Mrs. Kannar, Miss Lewis, J. H. McAvity, Mrs. McAvity, Solomon Cohen and lady, Miss Hull, Master Aldrog, C. F. Kimball.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mr. West, Miss Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Eisermann, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, Mr. St. George, Jas. McClelland, Miss Smith, Mrs. and Miss Britton, Mr. Daniell, H. G. Wheeler, Mr. Bickley, Mr. Pollok and son, A. Fraser, F. B. Williams, S. Gunn, G. A. Macdonald, Mr. Henderson, Thos. F. Firth, J. Romkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Singer, infant and nurse, L. Tuckerman, Miss Butterworth, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Pringle, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth, Rev. Richard Walker, J. W. Dixon, Jr., Rev. Dr. Thompson, Father Gavazzi, Mrs. Busk, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss Just, Miss Thebadeau, Mr. Thebadeau, Mr. Christmas, S. G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Munro, Mr. Blannfels, Mr. and Mrs. Hayman, Mr. Wilson, J. S. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Mrs. Sutton, J. F. Haigh, Charles Smith, L. Bellhouse, Miss Siddley, E. Fisher, J. M. Cooper, Capt. Jones, Mr. Ward, Dr. Wm. B. Dunne, W. J. Matheson, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Sydney, Mrs. Ward, Miss Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mills, Mrs. Smith, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, G. H. Leech, J. G. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Snelling, 3 children, infant and nurse, J. L. January, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leith, J. G. Lindell, Mr. Smith, Jr., Mr. McEwan, J. G. Fox, J. F. Smithwick, E. Smithwick, Mr. and Mrs. Lafone, Mr. Smith, Mr. Belban, Mrs. Belban and nephew, T. P. Conway, Mr. Martin, J. T. Davis, Mr. Fleenber, John P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Kelly, Jr., J. R. Smith's man servant, Mrs. January's maid do., Mrs. Chalmers' do., Mrs. Butterworth's do., A. Lovett, Mr. Mills' man servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:17 | Sun sets......6:42 | Moon sets..3:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:31 | Gov. Island..4:20 | Hell Gate..5:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wisconsin, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhart & Co.; General Sedgwick, Ellis, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Wm. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Asa Eldridge, Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Willy Rickmers, (Br.,) Holt, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Mayaguez, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Andes, (Br.,) Hambly, Barbados, McMurray & Damurel; Harmony, (Br.,) Kaye, Trinidad, Gomarez, Morrell & Cushman; Lije Houghton, Anderson, Matanzas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Robert Dillon, Blatchford, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Schrs. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Baracoa, Evans, Ball & Co.; Laura A. Dodd, (Br.,) Matheson, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Mary A. Curran, Malady, Governor's Harbor, B. J. Wenberg; [illegible] King, (Br.,) Granville, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Chimo, Lansil, Jacksonville, W. Ray; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; H. J. Holway, Thompson, Boston; Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. April 14, 40 miles S. W. from Frying-pan Shoals, broke the air-pump rod, and made the remainder of the passage under high pressure; same day, 30 miles N. E. from Fryin-pan Shoals, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg April 3 and Havre 6th, with mdse. and 864 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds and high sea during the passage; April 11, lat. 48 03, lon. 32 03, passed steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; 15th, lat. 42 04, lon. 60 09, passed a Bremen steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool April 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Charleston, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Himalaya, (Br.,) McPherson, from Calcutta, arr. 16th and anchored on the Bar; came up this P. M., and reports passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 22, and crossed the equator March 24, in lon. 30 30; had fine weather the entire passage; March 30, lat. 13 16 N., lon. 48 36, passed an American brig bound S., showing a white signal with letters R. B. & Co. in it.

Ship Electric, (N. G.,) Peyn, Hamburg 31 ds., with mdse. and 330 passengers to Funch, Eyde & Co. Came a northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks, and from thence constant westerly winds; saw some icebergs and much drift ice in lat. 46, lon. 49; had 3 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Marrianne V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Philadelphia April 15, to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Will complete loading for Lisbon.

Ship Admiral, (N. G.,) Haasloop, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. to Herman Batjer & Bro. Came the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence, with westerly gales; April 4, lat. 43, lon. 55 50, spoke bark Golden Gand, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York, hove to with loss of rudder, and was engaged in repairing it; wanted no assistance.

Bark Brazilliera, (N. G.,) Jachens, Santos Jan. 28, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Jed Fry, Langley, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Peleg Nelson—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. C. E. Paige, Grace, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 16, off the Highlands, in a gale from N., lost foregaff and foresail.

Schr. Carrie E. Woodbury, (of Bangor,) Woodbury, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Wilson Godfrey; vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. John Lancastor, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tillie E. ——, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Hacket, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGarr, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Jones, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John C. Rockford, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. Matthews, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Menvin, Bruce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Farrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Phillips, Poughkeepsie, for Taunton.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Miller, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. English, Hays, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Lalla Rookh, Jackson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Holbrook, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsay, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella F. Trefethen, Sturges, Wellfleet, with fish to E. Nickerson.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Jones, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Cornish, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Blackstone, Wickson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Cornwall, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Crowell, Fairhaven, for Virginia.

Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ripple, Bartlett, Hartford.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. Shultis, Mott, New-Haven.
Schr. Flora Temple, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Ocean Queen, ——, Plymouth.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, New-Bedford.
Schr. C. W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. H. E. Wellman, ——, New-London.
Schr. Mira A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Cloud, Robbins, Hartford.
Schr. Abbie E. Willard, ——, Bristol.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. Eldorado, Hamilton, New-Haven.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fashion, Young, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. M. L. Ward, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Copia, West, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Etta May, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Bennett, Hall, Newport, for Hoboken.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, New-London, for Rondout.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Jane, Hawkins, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Smidt, for Bremen; France, China and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans; Volunteer, for Philadelphia; bark Mayflower, for Barbados; brig Redwood, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—Arr. bark Archer, from Buenos Ayres.

SALEM, Mass., April 17.—Arr. bark George H. Jenkins, from Newcastle. Spoken March 2, lat. 23 13, lon. 37 50, bark Woodside, from Portland, for Buenos Ayres; April 10, lat. 31 12, lon. 68 67, brig Mariana, from Lisbon, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 16.—Arr. schrs. W. D. Hilton, Baltimore, for Boston; Emily A. Bartle, Hoboken, for Boston; J. M. Flanagan, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nautilus, New-York, for Newburyport; Frederick P. Frye, Norfolk, for Camden; Stephen Watermann, New-Bedford, for Bangor; Boxer, Booth Bay, for New-Haven; Frolic, from Boston.

Arr. 17th, schrs. J. P. Nickerson, Ruth N. Atwood, Virginia for Boston; Abby Frankford, Norfolk for Boston; Charles E. Hellier, New-York for Bangor; E. Arcularius, New-York for Rockland; Maracaibo, Weehawken for Salem; Peacedale, Weehawken for Annisquam; Dick Williams, Philadelphia for East Cambridge.

Sld. brig H. H. McGilvery and all before reported, excepting the schrs. Stephen Watermann, Peacenale, Warrenton, Burmah, Maracaibo and Frederick Gray.

Miscellaneous.

Thomas Manley, Sandy Hook pilot, reports passing an Anchor line steamer bound W. off Gay Head, having in tow a dismasted bark or brig.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The North German Lloyds steam-ships Deutschland, Capt. Neyraber, from New-York April 6, for Bremen, and Frankfort, Capt. Barre, from Baltimore April 3, for Bremen, arr. in this harbor today.

MOVILLE, April 17.—The Allan line steam-ship St. Andrew, Capt. Wiley, from Portland, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

The Allan line steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Watts, from Portland April 3, has arrived here.

The steamer Mississippi, from New-Orleans March 29, arrived today

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YESTERDAYS WITH AUTHORS. By JAMES T. FIELDS. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

The position of a successful and intelligent publisher who is companionable and appreciative, is one of the pleasantest that can fall to man in these hard-working, money-getting days. If he will, he can have such society as other men long for, and most of them in vain. His business brings him in contact with the foremost men of the day—men whose thoughts move the minds and delight the hearts of their contemporaries. Authors find it their interest to meet his advances to intimacy; for if he is not already their publisher, he may become so, and the good-will of a leading man in "the trade" has a value which is none the less because it cannot be sold. Even if he is surly, or cold, or only reserved, he is worth conciliating; but if he is agreeable and sympathetic, or knows how to seem so, he is almost sure to find his business interest going hand in hand with a social pleasure which is equally rare and delightful. True, the position has its drawbacks; for there are the bores, the disappointed authors, and the women, who come with piles of manuscript filled with "mammoth thoughts," bred of sore hearts, indigestion, and much-letting-down of back hair. But some bitter must always be looked for with the sweet of even the richest and the happiest life; and such a man as we have supposed knows how to take these little corrective draughts with resignation, if not with cheerfulness, or to put them aside with firm and dexterous hand.

Such a man is Mr. FIELDS, and for nearly twenty years he occupied such a position. The active partner of a publishing house which held a leading place in the highest literary mart of the country, and the reputation of which was—we may say, is—equally peculiar and enviable, he has probably held closer and more unrestrained personal relations with a greater number of authors of note than any other man of his years, not himself a man of letters, now living in America. Of some of these he has, as old HERODITUS says, now made a memory; and the book before us is one of the most agreeable of a sort that has always had, since BOSWELL made the first of its kind, great attraction for the general intelligent reader—a class the sagacious provision for whose intellectual wants has made Mr. FIELDS' name favorably known the country over, and enabled him to retire from active business in the prime of life with food convenient for him. The interest of his book, as well as its bulk, is almost entirely centred in what he has to tell us of three men, the most notable of their time in English imaginative literature—HAWTHORNE, THACKERAY and DICKENS; and with regard to each and all of these he has made a valuable contribution to literary history.

THACKERAY's entrance upon these pages and upon his acquaintance with their writer is very characteristic. Mr. FIELDS was sitting at his lodgings when an elderly damsel of all work announced that Mr. Sackville was waiting below to see him, and immediately a tall white-haired stranger came up and announced himself with a comical expression as Mr. Sackville. THACKERAY had caught the wrong name given by the servant, and at once assumed it. The whim of this was just in the peculiar vein of the author of *Vanity Fair*, and he clung to the name until an Irish waiter at the Tremont House called him Mr. Thack*uary*, when he adopted that in preference. He, doubtless, felt that *Jeems Yellowplush* himself could not have blundered more happily.

In his habits of composition THACKERAY was affected by that disposition to procrastinate, which is so common to men of letters and artists. Indeed, we are told that his motto was, "Avoid performing today what, if possible, can be postponed till to-morrow." Those who think that the great literary satirist of our day always wrote with a moral purpose, will be (although they should not be,) surprised to learn that when he began a novel he rarely knew how many people were to figure in it, and that, to use his own words, he was always very shaky about their moral conduct. Indeed, their behavior depended much upon his own feelings. After a dinner, and with a consequent headache, or "seedy" feeling, he was "inclined to make his characters villainously wicked; but if he rose serene, with an unclouded brain, there was no end to the lovely actions he was willing to make his men and women perform." In making this confession, he surely gave a key to the literary morality of other authors even greater than himself. We have no doubt that those profound critics, chiefly Germans or Germanesque, who have endeavored to unearth a wonderful purpose in SHAKESPEARE's plays, might, from this revelation, take a hint of the futility of much, if not most, of their labor. Another trait of THACKERAY is interesting, although hardly admirable: "When he had written a passage that pleased him very much, he could not resist clapping on his hat and rushing forth to find an acquaintance to whom he could read his successful composition." An author who reads, and who will read, his manuscript to you, is a man to flee from. True, the author in this case was THACKERAY, but that was an accident, and a rare one. We notice in passing a striking coincidence. Eating his first raw American oyster, a plate of the hugest discoverable bivalves having been placed before him, he said he felt as if he "had swallowed a little baby." This was in private, and the story was not published, or written; but about the same time, or very soon afterward, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT made in New-York the same comparison in the very same words. We are inclined to think that the fancy was original with neither. THACKERAY's tenderness of heart is mentioned by Mr. FIELDS, who tells us, among other things of this sort, of the cynic's sobbing with emotion at the singing of the charity children at St. Paul's, of his delight in his daughter's first contribution to the *Cornhill Magazine*, and how THACKERAY told him of his blubbering like a child over it. This was natural, and not peculiar to him. Men, and not unmanly men either, could be found by the thousand, the usually dry founts of whose tears had been opened by sounds of young innocent voices, and by the first performance of a beloved child. This kind of tenderness is not inconsistent with a willingness, an almost savage desire to give pain. There is in all literature hardly anything so brutal as THACKERAY's attacks with pen and pencil upon BULWER and Dr. LARDNER, which were published in his younger days, when he was sour with discontent, and envious of the success of others.

One fault in Mr. FIELDS' book, a fault which is common to such books, and perhaps inseparable from them, is conspicuous in the pages filled by reminiscences of THACKERAY—the publication of what might much better never have been printed. He gives, for instance, at full length, a lisping letter painfully written, with *th* for every *s*. The letter is of the least possible interest, and its peculiarity is surely very trifling. If THACKERAY chose to indulge himself in such innocent but unmeaning fancies, surely he might well have been allowed to do so without having them related in detail, and in cold blood, to a public agape for gossip. And if he did give himself up to "uproarious shouting and dancing when he was told that the tickets to his first course of readings in Boston were all sold," and in going from his hotel to the lecture-hall if he did insist on "thrusting both his long legs out of the carriage-window, in deference, as he said, to his magnanimous ticket-holders," might he not well have been allowed to do so without a full revelation of his action in his most unguarded moments? Would he have shouted quite so loud, or jumped quite so high, or put, perhaps, more than one foot out of the window, if he had known that a reporter was present who would publish to the world a minute account of his every action? If authors and men of other note may be sure that they will be thus served up by those whom they admit to companionship, must they not inevitably fall into a constrained life or a very exclusive one?

To no man would the foreknowledge of such a probable exposure have been more painful than to HAWTHORNE. Of him no such stories are told, because such outbreaks were foreign to his reserved and self-contained nature. But we are told all that Mr. FIELDS seemed to have known about him with such minuteness that his publisher's advantages having been what they were, this article may well pass for a biography of him, from just before the time of the publication of *The Scarlet Letter*. To Mr. FIELDS, it seems, we owe not only the opportunity of enjoying that most original and impressive among all works of fiction produced in this generation, but its elaboration from a sketch into the grand and finished work which has given its author a niche among the few immortals. And we are able to trace in these pages the inception and perfection of *The House of the Seven Gables*, *The Blithedale Romance*, and *The Marble Faun*. In the reminisences of HAWTHORNE, more than in those of any other subject of this volume, we see the writer as well as the man. Indeed, HAWTHORNE was more purely and simply an author than either THACKERAY or DICKENS, although he was much less voluminous than either. His social life was almost nothing, it having been confined to his intercourse with a few intimate friends, so that he has left very few traces of this kind behind him. Neither an ascetic nor a misanthrope, he was a recluse, and shrank not only from publicity but even from what is called society. Indeed, upon this point he felt thoroughly, and ventured to act out completely, that aversion for the purposeless thronging, and for the meaningless gabble which form so large a part of social intercourse, and which it is safe to say that a large proportion of moderately intelligent men feel in a great measure, and act upon as far as circumstances and woman will permit. He yielded himself quickly enough it seems to those who charmed his fastidious eye and ear. "Beauty always captivated him. Where there was beauty he fancied other good gifts must naturally be in possession. During his childhood homeliness was always repulsive to him. When a little boy, he is remembered to have said to a woman who wished to be kind to him, 'Take her away! She is ugly and fat, and has a loud voice.'" His fancy about beauty and other good gifts is not one that it will do to adopt as a guiding rule of life. But although subject to many and great exceptions, it is generally true. "Handsome is that handsome does" is so dinned into our ears from childhood that we are apt to draw the false conclusion that it is an apothegm against beauty, and not to notice or to forget how very often a fine presence is a concomitant of fine qualities of mind and soul.

The facts of HAWTHORNE's life which are told by Mr. FIELDS, and the letters which he embodies in his sketch, show the author of *The Scarlet Letter* as a sensitive, fastidious, modest, warm-hearted and highly honorable man. "The traits of the Hawthorne character were stern probity and truthfulness," Mr. FIELDS tells us, and they appear to have been strongly developed in the most distinguished man of the family. He was not in appearance, in habits, and in tastes, what is called "an American man," (whatever that may mean,) and this, it is worthy of remark, is and has been the case with by far the greater number of those men who have won honor for the American name. In one of his letters to Mr. FIELDS he expresses plainly that shrinking which so many simple, intelligent and tolerably well-bred Yankees have felt for the crowd of flaunting, pushing, gregarious creatures, whose irrepressible manners and voices make the public places of Europe hideous, and the name American a by-word. He says, "It is pleasant to find that I am really away from America—a satisfaction that I never enjoyed as long as I stayed in Liverpool, where it seemed to me that the quintessence of nasal hand-shaking Yankeedom was continually filtered and sublimated through my consulate, on the way outward and homeward. I first got acquainted with my own countrymen there. At Rome, too, it was not much better." A significant passage, one that expresses with authority the fact the so-called average or characteristic "American" is, to the sort of person to whom he is offensive and strange, as offensive in America as in Europe, and as strange. The simplicity of the confession "I first got acquainted with my own countrymen there," is very amusing; and it reveals the sore experience of a consular and diplomatic representative of the United States in the principal commercial towns and capitals of Europe.

Although neither a bibliomaniac nor a book-worm, HAWTHORNE, like most writers who have made their mark upon the ages, was a devourer of books. He would sometimes read old newspapers, and even advertisements; at others he was very fastidious and would throw aside book after book until he found the right one. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, DE QUINCEY and STERNE, were prime favorites with him; so was TROLLOPE. As to history he cared very little for what is told of the world before the fourteenth century. This was characteristic of the man. Except in the Bible and, perhaps in HOMER and DANTE, there is too little of the individual personal working of human nature in the Old World history to prove an attractive study to a mind like his. But we must bring our notice of this volume to a close, saying nothing more of Mr. FIELDS' sketch of HAWTHORNE than that the best passage of his own in the book is the simple, touching record of that morning when a few friend carried HAWTHORNE through the blossoming orchards of Concord, and laid him down under a group of pines on a hill-side, overlooking historic fields. It was fitting that the birds kept up a perpetual melody all the way from the village church to the grave, and that the sun shone brightly, and the air was sweet and pleasant, as if death had never entered the world; for that was the last scene in the life (shall we not say it?) of one of the sweetest, brightest, strongest natures that ever sought utterance in literature.

There could not be a greater contrast between two men, either as men or as writers, than between HAWTHORNE and the subject of the sketch that follows his—CHARLES DICKENS. We have, however, so recently given our readers an appreciation of "Boz," that we shall here only remark that he appears in a far more favorable light in Mr. FIELDS' book than in Mr. FORSTER's. When a true and well considered memoir of DICKENS comes to be written—if fifty years hence, or we will say thirty, that should be thought necessary or desirable—Mr. FIELDS' pages cannot be passed over by the future biographer, albeit they contain some letters and some stories that are more important to Mr. FIELDS than to any one else.

In conclusion, we will express a hope, that should Mr. FIELDS be tempted (as his readers will surely wish that he may,) to publish more of his reminiscences, he will not turn away from the inward voice to whose warning he gave utterance in saying—"HAWTHORNE has rested so long in the twilight of impersonality that I hesitate sometimes to reveal the man even to his warmest admirers. This very day SAINTE-BEUVE has made me feel a fresh reluctance in unvailing my friend, and there seems almost a reproof in these words from the eloquent French author." The passage which follows from SAINTE-BEUVE concludes with the sentence: "Every ray of the century fell upon each page of the book, and the face of the man who held it open was vailed from our sight." Happy the author who thus, like LA BRUYERE and like SHAKESPEARE, speaks out of an impenetrable cloud. Happy the readers who can listen to the words and mark them, careless of the personality of him by whom they are uttered.

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. By HENSLEIGH WEDGWOOD. Revised Edition. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

If the systematic study of geology may be said to have created a new world for us, comparative philology may certainly claim to have given us a fresh existence. The underpinnings of old tradition have been one by one knocked away by the toilers in these and other kindred branches of science, and we look back to the prehistoric past with a clearness of vision that a century ago would have seemed miraculous. No geographical boundaries have proved a barrier to philology; our line of descent has been traced back to its origin in Central Asia, and the offshoots from that primitive stock followed with absolute certainty as they journeyed in all directions, and to points as widely at variance as India and Iceland. But though we can bring these various nationalities together with such accuracy, and can enter into their ancient manners of life and worship, yet thus far no one has been able to determine with certainty the origin of language. Was man placed on the earth in the possession of a vocabulary of words, or, what is much the same, with powers of thought and speech that allowed him to immediately form one; or did he exist after his advent in a speechless state, until nature forced one word after another upon him as the necessity of communicating with his race became stronger and stronger? On these two theories there is a great difference of opinion; those termed the advanced thinkers of the day, naturally holding to the latter. Mr. WEDGWOOD, who is one of the ablest of etymological scholars, is a strong advocate of the theory that language was formed by man. In the introduction to the present work, he states it as his belief that man must have continued for a long while, after his first coming, in "mutism," or without the power of speech, and that language grew from the involuntary imitation of an animal's cry, as a means referring to it, in a case where gestures and signs were of no avail. He shows that the same principle holds good at the present time in the infancy of each person, a period strongly analogous to the infancy of the race. Every one is familiar with the terms by which domestic animals are designated in the nursery, such as "muley cow," "bow-wow dog," "pussy cat," &c., but the interest is immeasurably heightened when we are shown that in many of the languages derived from the Aryan root, these sounds, though somewhat altered by time, are still used as the names for the particular animals. Besides a lengthy and interesting essay in defense and explanation of his theory of the origin of languages, Mr. WEDGWOOD has compiled a thorough dictionary of derivative words, which will be of very great service to all who are in any way engaged in this attractive study.

THE THIEF IN THE NIGHT. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

There is undoubted merit in this book, as will be found in the inability of any one beginning it to lay it by until it has been read through, though to suppose that this interest is due wholly to its extreme naturalness would be to assume far more than can be in any way justified. The theme chosen is one which in all time has stirred human feelings to their lowest depths, and will thus admit of what might be called intense writing, to an exceptional extent; but in treating of it Mrs. SPOFFORD has added a sanguinary hue which finds no counterpart in the neutral tints of modern society. It may be that we have become callous, or it may be that we are growing sensible, but certain it is that the thoughtful, philosophic man of the present day, rarely permits either his generosity or jealousy to take the form of suicide. For this reason there is a pleasing flavor of antiquity in a plot that allows an unhappy husband to attempt putting himself out of the way in order that a false friend may be married to his wife, at the same time expediting the matter by dividing his fortune between them. Happily it was only an attempt, and at the expense of therapeutics, Mrs. SPOFFORD, in the last few chapters, redeems her book from threatening morbidness, and rounds the story to its conclusion in a manner satisfactory to popular, if not to critical, judgment. For sea-side reading the book will serve as an excellent caviare to season the host of milder works that have lately been published.

CHRIST IN MODERN LIFE. Sermons by Rev. STOPFORD A. BROOKE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

We shall be very much disappointed if this book does not meet with an unusual share of popular favor, for certainly few works of the kind have been published that are more deserving of it. The sermons it contains are earnest, thoughtful discourses on some of the deepest religious questions of the day, and permeated with that magnetic vitality which formed the strongest attraction in the writings of the late FREDERICK ROBERTSON. The sectarian harshness in which ministers of the Gospel are too wont to indulge finds little place in Mr. BROOKE's writings; he accepts, without reserve, whatever is of good report in the doctrinal beliefs of all men, and thus incidentally as well as directly enforces the truth of the universality of the Christian religion.

THE UNDER-GROUND RAILROAD. By WILLIAM STILL. Philadelphia: PORTER & COATS.

The old signification to the title of this book has become so wholly obsolete, that it will probably first suggest to the reader the idea of some scheme for rapid transit, instead of its actual purport; yet not twenty years ago the loosely-formed organization for the assistance of fugitive slaves, known under this name, was a subject of almost national importance. The author of this book was prominently connected with this work, and from the facts at his command has been able to produce a highly interesting volume, filled with incidents that might form themes for a number of novels like *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Mr. STILL has fallen into the error of making too large a book, though to those interested in the subject this fault may not be looked upon as very serious.

MAN AND HIS DWELLING-PLACE. By JAMES HINTON. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

It has been several years since this book was first published, and as it has passed through a number of editions in England, it is safe to say that it advances theories that meet with the favor of thinking men. In it the author has attempted the reconciliation of science and religion, and though the ideas enunciated, which at times verge closely upon Pantheism, may not be wholly concurred in by the reader, yet he will find in it an originality of thought, and a comprehension of abstract questions, that will amply repay careful study.

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By JOHN S. HART, LL. D. Philadelphia: ELDREDGE & BROTHER.

The amount of literary and personal information concerning English writers, from the earliest time down to the present day, that has been compressed into this volume is truly wonderful. No author is omitted who has aided even slightly in bringing English literature to its present high standard, while the careful adjudgments, both original and collated, that have been given to each writer will make the work a valuable one, not only as a text-book for schools and colleges, as is intended, but as a ready means of reference in all private libraries.

THE AMATEUR MICROSCOPIST. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M. New-York: WM. WOOD & CO.

This work furnishes a convenient manual for the use of those who are practically interested in this branch of study. Few scientific pursuits can be so readily combined with the duties of a business life, as microscopy, and certainly none offer such immediate and pleasurable returns in repayment for the time expended. A good microscope, used as Prof. BROCKLESBY has directed in this work, will give a singular zest to a Summer's vacation, besides opening to the user a mine of natural wonders.

THE ADVENTURES OF OLIVER TWIST. By CHARLES DICKENS. (Illustrated.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Household edition of DICKENS' works, to which the above volume belongs, is the most attractive of any of the cheap editions that have lately been published. They are of convenient size, with large clear type, and contain a larger number of illustrations than any previous issue.

New Books Received.

—*The Bandit.* By AUGUST BLANCHE. (Translated by SELMA BORG and MARIE A. BROWN.) New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

—*Reports of the Life and Accident Insurance Cases for the Year* 1871. By MELVILLE M. BIGELOW. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

—*Thoughts on Paper Currency and Lending on Interest.* By WM. BROWN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*Moral of Accidents and Other Discourses.* By late Rev. THOS. F. LYNCH. New-York: GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

—*Una and Her Paupers.* (Memorials of AGNES E. JONES, by her sister.) New-York: GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

—*The Lost Heir of Linlithgow.* By Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

—*Statistics of Population.* (Ninth census of the United States.) Washington: Government Printing-office.

—*Ellie Laura; Or, The Border Orphan.* (A Drama.) By Rev. JAMES O'LEARY, D. D. New-York: P. O'SHEA.

—*Spiritualism Answered by Science.* By EDWARD W. COX, F. R. S. New-York: HENRY L. HILTON.

—*Our Poor Relations.* (A Philozoic Essay.) By Col. E. B. HAMLEY. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

—*Young America Abroad.* (Russia and Prussia.) By WM. T. ADAMS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Wilson's New-York City Copartnership Directory.* New-York: Trow City Directory Company.

—*Israel Mort. Overman.* By JOHN SAUNDERS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

—*Guy's Life Lesson.* By Mrs. S. F. KEENE. Boston: HENRY HOYT.

PORT JERVIS.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway—An Absconding Hotel-Keeper—Arrest of a Postmaster on a Charge of Arson—Opening of Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, April 16, 1872.

On Friday last a brakeman on a freight-train on the Erie Railway named ANDREW J. SMITH was missed from his train after it had left Elmira. Nothing was seen or heard of him afterward. On Saturday the dead body of a man was found in Seely Creek, near a bridge over which the railroad crosses near ARNOT's Mills. It was taken to Elmira, but no one appeared to identify until yesterday, when it was recognized as the body of the missing brakeman. It is supposed that he was thrown from the train while it was crossing the bridge, into the creek, and was drowned. No marks of injury were visible on his person. The deceased was a resident of Hornellsville, and leaves a wife and four children. He was about thirty-five years old.

A week or so since Port Jervis was thrown into great excitement by the absconding of JAMES N. BOWMAN, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, on Front-street, leaving a large family and a large indebtedness for his sureties to liquidate. He also left a note held by JESSE M. CONNOR, for $1,400, purporting to have been given by his father, which was discovered to be a forgery. No clue to BOWMAN's whereabouts was obtained until one day last week, when he was heard of at Susquehanna depot. He was traced from there to Lodi, N. Y. Chief of Police LEE, of this place, went to Elmira and obtained the assistance of Marshal KNAPP, of that city. On Saturday, BOWMAN came to Elmira, to meet a man by appointment, when he was taken into custody by Capt. KNAPP. The Port Jervis officers were notified, and the absconder was brought back. He was taken before Justice DUTCHER yesterday, when, after a partial examination, the hearing was postponed until Friday. BOWMAN is a man who possessed the confidence of the community, and his recent transactions have consequently occasioned much astonishment in business circles here.

Postmaster G. F. SOUTHWELL, of Sidney Plains, Delaware County, was arrested Monday on a charge of arson. The alleged crime was committed last January, the burning of the Hodgeson block of buildings at Sidney Plains being the charge against him. He has been taken to Cooperstown to be tried before a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge WAGNER, of the County Court, having no jurisdiction in the case.

The first boats loaded with coal on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, at the dock in Honesdale, this season, were loaded on Saturday last. The canal was opened on Monday of last week, but navigation from the head did not commence until yesterday. The serious break that occurred near Cuddibockville has been repaired, and the canal is now in perfect order the entire distance. There were about 400 boats, empty and loaded, frozen in the canal, before they could reach their destination last Winter. The light boats are making their way to Honesdale, and the loaded ones to tidewater. Thirty-five of the latter arrived in Rondout Creek on Saturday. There are now over half a million tons of coal on the Company's docks at Honesdale awaiting shipment. Two million tons are expected to be transported down the canal this season.

ENGLAND.

The Government and the Budget—A Satisfactory Financial Exhibit—The Laborers' Strike—A Significant Movement—How the Laborers Live.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 30, 1872.

Mr. DISRAELI, who has for some time maintained a guarded silence, is going down to Lancashire next week to deliver what is called a "manifesto," and to stir up the people against the Ministry. But Mr. LOWE has been too sharp for him, and, aided by the prosperous circumstances of the country, has continued to take the best part of the wind out of his sails. The budget has given general satisfaction. Two pence off the income tax brings it down to four pence in the pound, which may be considered its normal limit. The deduction of eighty pounds from all incomes up to three hundred pounds a year in assessing the tax is a welcome relief to the large, patient, and respectable body of middle-class people who form, perhaps, the best element in the community, who work hardest, live most sparingly, bring up their children more at the cost of much self-sacrifice, and who bear in proportion to their means the heaviest share of taxation. As for the reduction of the duty on coffee, I suppose it will please the people who deal in that article; but the use of the berry has for some years been steadily declining in England, while the consumption of tea has been increasing. The fact is, people here don't know how to make coffee, and as usually served it is one of the nastiest things under the sun. When the country is contented with the Budget, a Ministry has always great odds over its antagonists, and I doubt whether Mr. DISRAELI will take much by his manifesto. The failure of the Treaty will be a great card for him to play, if he knows how and when to play it; but, of course, it will have to be reserved for the House of Commons. We are in the midst of the Easter holidays just now, which, as far as Parliament is concerned, are limited to a week; and the newspapers and the public have time to turn their attention from official politics to social difficulties.

THE STRIKE OF WORCESTERSHIRE LABORERS.

If the strike of the agricultural laborers in Worcestershire had been a week earlier, or a week later, it would probably have been hidden away in the small paragraphs of the morning papers. Whether by accident or contrivance, it broke out just in time to get the benefit of those few days when the newspapers, having no long debates to report, have space for other things. It has therefore had full justice done to it, and has, not unnaturally, caused some sensation. The mechanic of the towns is a highly independent and belligerent creature; factory hands and navvies, who are laborers that have seen something of the world, are also experienced in the art of striking. But that the agricultural laborer, the son of the soil, planted there like a shrub in a pot, the emblem of patience, resignation, and stolidity, that he should at last show signs of restlessness, and should begin pawing to be free, is really startling. As far as this particular strike is concerned, I doubt whether it will prove more than a flash in the pan; but there can be no question that it is part of a movement which has wide ramifications, which has been going on quietly for some time, and which can hardly fail to be most important in its results. Hitherto the agricultural districts have been comparatively isolated from the rest of the world. They had their own dialects, their own customs and styles of farming, their own family of laborers, who, happening to be born in a particular place, lived there till they died. They were relics of an old society. The relations of the farmer to his landlord, on the one hand, and to his laborers on the other, were not of a strictly commercial character. The landlord usually fixed the rent at an easy figure, and often allowed abatements in bad years, while the earnings of the laborers were supplemented by charitable doles from the hall of the farm-house, and by the poor relief, which was, in fact, part of his wages. A great deal of nonsense has been written and spoken about the position of the agricultural laborer. His life is not strictly an idyllic life passed in picturesque bowers of honey-suckle and eglantine, under the benignant patronage of paternal farmers and providential squires. On the other hand, the laborer is not an ill-used and down-trodden serf, who is starved and over-worked in order to insure the farmer's profits and the landlord's rents. As a rule, I should say, his wages and allowances are quite as much as his labor is worth, and probably rather more. His condition is miserable, but not in the sense of actual suffering and privation. It is an animal life, with a good deal of animal contentment and absence of care. In fact it is just this brutish contentment, carelessness and dependence on Providence, which is the evil of it. The people who want to turn the world upside down on socialist principles would do well to consider how very old an experiment socialism is, and to observe its operation in such a case as this. The farm laborer is an example of the working of feudal socialism which has been transmitted to our time.

> Bless the Squire and his relations
> And teach us all our proper stations.

This is the hymn of the harvest home and the key-note of the whole system. The laborer is to look up to the farmer and the farmer to the landlord, and the superior being is in return to extend a benevolent patronage to the inferior races. The first step out of this condition of dependence will no doubt make both farmers and laborers for the time worse off. They must expect to pay for being independent, but in the end independence will prove more profitable in every way and for everybody concerned. The offspring of an artificial system like the agricultural laborer will suffer terribly when exposed to the rude blasts of open competition, but for the nation the gain will be enormous. "Ain't Lord LEIGH and Vicar LEIGH and all you men here to-night all the same flesh and blood?" One can fancy what a shock questions like these must produce on the minds of the rustics to whom they are addressed; and how oddly the harvest song contrasts with the new anthem of the strike:

> "We tell the Reverend Vicar Leigh
> And Canon Girdlestone,
> And Bromley Davenport, M. P.,
> We call our minds our own."

Here is another verse of the Unionist psalmody:

> "We won't be idle, we won't stand still,
> We're willing to work; to plow and till;
> But if we don't get a rise, we'll strike, we will,
> For we all are joined to the Union."

At some of the meetings some decidedly Communistic sentiments were uttered, but the great object of the movement is not merely to better wages, but to sport a new-born spirit of independence. The competitions thus invoked will be the crucifixion of the present generation of laborers but the making of the next.

HOW THE LABORERS LIVE.

The accounts which have been published as to the way in which the laborers live must, of course, be taken with a pinch of salt. They are naturally anxious to make the best case for themselves, and they leave out of sight a good many little things which are not included in their wages, but which they can pretty well reckon on. But when every allowance on this score has been made, it is a wretched livelihood. I will try to give a brief outline of one or two cases, of which the particulars have been published:

"I mind," said one man, at a meeting, "when I had three young children, and the woife in child-bed with the fourth, and wur ill a long time. My waages wur eleven shillings a week, and flour wur three shillings and sixpence a stwoan, (stone,) and went up to four shillings. I worked for eighteen weeks on a lump of dry bread and an onion for dinner. My breakwast wur a baasin o' bread sprinkled wi' salt, and hot water poured on it. I wur that weeak I axed the maaster fur moore money. 'Moore money!' cried he, surprised loike. 'Moore money! 'Whoy, I thought you were a saavin'!'"

In another case there are five children in the family, ranging from four to sixteen years of age. The eldest boy earns three shillings driving horses at the plow; none of the others bring in anything as yet. Deducting the rent of the cottage—one shilling—the father's wages were twelve shillings a week; add the son's, and there is fifteen shillings. The other side of the account gives seven shillings four pence for the week's bread and flour, one shilling one-pence for a hundred-weight of coal, two-pence for schooling, one shilling rent for the little lot of ground called an allotment. There remains four shillings four-pence for butcher's meat, tea, sugar, soap, lights, pepper and salt, clothes for seven persons, boots and shoes, beer, medicine, and pocket money. The dinner of the family often consisted of potatoes fried in scraps of bacon-rind; as a feast there would be a salt-herring and potatoes. Frequently the only fare is dry bread. One of the dainties is "tea-kettle broth," a concoction of hot water, with greens, and herbs, and morsels of bacon. The children seemed to be decently clad and not ill-fed, but the father was bent and the mother careworn. In addition to the man's regular wages he had what he could make out of his piece of allotment ground, (one chain,) and some gifts of coal and soup in Winter. In the southern counties the wages are only nine shillings a week, but perhaps the allowances make things equal. An expert laborer gives the following account of himself: Twenty-nine years of age, married, with three children; earns one shilling and sixpence a day, and works ten hours a day. He is a genuine laborer—digs, fences, fells, and spreads manure. His eldest child is a boy seven years old, who earns nothing; the next, a girl, earns twopence a week; the youngest is a girl, and earns nothing. His wife brings in about two shillings a week. His food is generally a bread-and-cake mess for breakfast, and, if they have it, a cold potato; his family have the same. His supper is a bit of bread, cup of tea, and a morsel of cheese, if they have it; or, for a treat, an onion. They never see beef or mutton, but sometimes a pig's pluck, perhaps six times a year. If it is bad weather and he can't work, there is a day's pay lost. His house and garden cost him four pounds a year. In the northern counties the pay is better, but a better class of men are expected for the money—seventeen to nineteen shillings a week. At present there is a good market for laborers of all kinds here, but it must be laborers of fair quality, and the truth is the ordinary agricultural laborer of the midland and southern districts is not worth much. The present strike, whether successful or not, will give the class a shaking up, and lead them to be more independent. A Union has been formed to take charge of all disputes between employes and employed; to make arrangements for supporting members then out of work; to help laborers to migrate and emigrate; to suspend, fine, or expel any member who shall violate the society's regulations, &c. The emigration agents, American and Canadian, have apparently not been slow to take advantage of the movement, and the laborers are eager for information on the subject, although there is still a strong desire "not to leave the owl'd (old) shop."

F. H. J.

FRANCE.

Easter Scenes in the Metropolis—M. Thiers' Speech—Church and State—French Writers and American Readers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Easter Monday, April 1, 1872.

The Easter services in the various churches of Paris yesterday were as brilliant and interesting as usual, and despite the bad weather vast crowds of people were drawn out to attend them. The day was uncommonly wet and disagreeable. Rain fell in showers during the entire afternoon, and was unpleasantly blown about by a high and blustering wind; but in the frequent intervals of sunshine, the Parisians crowded the streets to be driven in an hour later by another shower. Today is a sort of blue Monday for every one, and yet all are well contented to have the Easter services well over, for at the end of the week, as interesting as these services are, people begin to weary of them. For eight days the priests have been hardly worked and unremitting in their duties. Every day the Pére MONSABRE, of Notre-Dame, has preached a long and eloquent sermon upon what old FLETCHER, of Saltoun, said a good clergyman should preach upon, "the reigning sins and follies of his time and the locality in which he resides," and others have been busily employed in attending to the Easter confessions, to the communions, and the exhibition of the sacred relics. Some of these relics are very curious and important, if authentic. On Good Friday, Notre-Dame takes from their casket, where they are guarded more preciously than diamonds or pearls, some pieces of the genuine cross upon which Christ was crucified, some scraps of the garment he wore, and three or four thorns preserved from the crown which was placed upon his head. The history of these sacred relics can be traced back several centuries, and it is beyond reasonable doubt that they were brought from the East by a celebrated saint more than eight hundred years ago. But, as can well be imagined, there is a lapse of four or more centuries in the record, and we have no reasonable explanation of the way in which they were preserved, or how the cross and the crown came into the hands of the early priests. It has been shown that the priests of the fourth century made upward of 130 important interpolations in the Gospel, and it may be that these relics were discovered about the same time. Their good state of preservation is, of course, attributed to miracle. The Pantheon, or Sainte Genevieve, contains the body and the relics of the patron saint of Paris, and once a year medals and other articles are charmed or blessed by being brought in contact with them. There is no good reason to doubt, I presume, that the relics of Sainte Genevieve are genuine; but one can hardly help being skeptic who travels much and visits the various churches of the Continent. I shall never forget my surprise, when a lad, over this question of sacred relics. Between Heilbroun, on the Neckar, and Stuttgardt, is an old castle, in the vaults of which is shown the skull of Peter the Hermit—of course, with a perfect pedigree—and that happened to be the second skull of the same man, with an equal pedigree, which I had seen in the same tour. In Italy, I found a third; but it is only fair to say that the pedigree or record did not appear as perfect as the two first. But it would seem like cruelty to destroy the sublime faith of thousands in these relics, or in their efficacy, and I only hope that Peter of the Crusades really did leave three of his skulls behind him as souvenirs to his memory, and to remind us what men have done when under the influence of religious zeal.

M. THIERS' SPEECH.

The speech of M. THIERS on Saturday last, on the occasion of the Easter vacations, was one of the best he has yet pronounced, and seems to have produced a very good influence upon the Chamber. It was intended as a manifesto, or a kind of Presidential message, and addressed mainly to the country and to foreign Powers. The aim is to show that the present Government rests upon a solid basis; that it has secured order, and has been able to meet all of its engagements without any great trouble or derangement. "The army," said M. THIERS, "belongs to no party, and is on the side of the law." He also repudiated the possibility of a conflict between the Government and the Assembly, and said that his only care was to preserve order. Some portion of the speech was devoted to an apology for a tax upon raw materials, and intended for foreign Powers, the various Ambassadors having already protested in a body against such a tax, and against the denunciation of the commercial treaties. Thousands of copies of this speech have been struck off to be placarded throughout the country, and copies have also been forwarded to all the diplomatic agents of France. There is one point of some value. "Choose some party," said the President, "and decide upon some course of action—above all have an opinion." This hits one of the evils of the day, for the present position of France is due in a great measure to the want of decided opinions, and to the fear men of all parties seem to have to declare their views. No one can tell what the future may bring; every one wants to get on the winning side, and the consequence is that pretty much everybody crowds upon the fence.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Prince BISMARCK has taken steps to ascertain the feelings of several Courts respecting the present position of the Church Party, and to concert with them a plan of action in view of the present menacing attitude of the Ultramontanes. At the same time he has stated very plainly that if the others did not wish to join him he should undertake the fight alone; but it is evident that if all the Courts were united the moral force would be sufficient to check such pretensions as these lately put forward. Nor has Prince BISMARCK left us in the dark as to the course he will pursue if left to battle alone. Several German Bishops have recently been excommunicated. He will ask what effect that will have upon those subjected to it. If it is attempted to put any German citizen to disadvantage or compromise him in society, or prevent him from pursuing his ordinary avocation. If such is the effect he will demand that the excommunication be immediately "lifted," under pain of a civil suit for conspiracy. It is not alone in Germany that the Church Party is doing itself mischief. M. JOHN LEMOINNE, of *Des Débats*, who first spoke of the Hohenzollern affair, and showed that it was on the *tapis*, declares that it is done M. DE BISMARCK's work throughout Europe. If there is a treaty between Germany and Italy, it will be due alone to the Ultramontanes; and if that party succeeds in driving King AMADEUS from Spain, in the hope of placing a Catholic Prince (ALPHONSO XII.) upon the throne, it will only succeed in bringing another HOHENZOLLERN to Spain. M. LEMOINNE intimates that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES would be the man. There may be no truth in this idea, but if the Church Party does succeed in embroiling France with Italy, and in overthrowing King AMADEUS, there are about nine chances in ten that a German Prince would succeed to the throne of Spain. And what would France do to prevent him? or, what nation would again rise against the idea of a HOHENZOLLERN?

FRENCH LITERATURE IN AMERICA.

French authors and journalists have been very happy for the past week under the idea that Mr. WASHBURNE has been instructed to agree to an international Copyright law, by which the works of French authors will be protected in the United States. The journals inform us that this is an immense advantage to French writers, for their works find an enormous sale in the United States, and they are sure to obtain large royalties. On the other hand, it is not remarked, nor does it make any difference, I presume, that the French do not read American books, and that there would be no reciprocity. One finds here the translations of FENIMORE COOPER's Indian tales, of EDGAR POE's works, and the *Case de l'Oncle Tom*; but that is about all. But we have received the greatest compliments the French can pay since this rumor began to spread, for we are held up to public admiration as intelligent people who take French books in preference to all others. This feeling, it must be confessed, is calculated to give a better idea of our civilization and enlightenment. I need scarcely add that there is no truth in this rumor, which Messrs. OFFENBACH, MEILHAC and HALEVY will have the deepest regret.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The arrival of M. FOURRIER in Italy seems to have produced the best possible effect, and to have calmed the agitation of the press. There was a rumor here that M. FOURRIER desired to call at the Vatican but was ordered not to do so, the Pope having declared that he would receive no Ambassador accredited to the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL. At the same time good relations are assured between the two Ambassadors, M. FOURRIER and M. J. HARCOURT, and the necessary business carried on in that way.

ASHBY.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Tercentenary—Celebration of a Day of Independence.

Rotterdam (April 1) Correspondence of the London Standard.

The joyous celebrations throughout Holland in remembrance of the deliverance of the country from foreign domination have passed off with singular success. Nowhere, as far as I can ascertain, has there been an interruption to the harmony of the happy proceedings; there was no disorder—everything was carried out in perfect order—and there is not a single accident to deplore. [The weather was showery in the early part of the day, but cleared up about 2 o'clock. The morning was ushered in by the clash and clangor of joy-bells from all the steeples. The inhabitants were astir early, not a stroke of work was done save in the way of putting the finishing touches to the festal fineries; in fact, it was holiday by universal consent, and as holiday was kept. Rotterdam was in gala, and devoted itself as thoroughly to enjoyment as it had ever done to industry and the amassing of pounds, shilling and pence.

KING WILLIAM III. is not supposed to care overmuch for Rotterdam, still none can say Rotterdam does not care for him. A crowd collected round the terminus of the railway on the Boompjees awaiting his arrival from the Hague. His Majesty had [illegible] of its convenience to the river; he had only to make a few steps and he was on board his yacht, which lay at hand, with a plume of steam from its funnel, a flag of [illegible] tering color on a body of cream-white and gold. Loyal shouts welcomed the King, and the yacht arrived at about 10 in the forenoon. Amid the roar of cannon, the King proceeded in his vessel through a lane of devoted subjects; the signal of departure was given, and the beautiful craft sped on its way to Brielle, arriving about two hours by water.

During the absence of royalty elsewhere, the jubilation had been, for a Dutch jubilation, wonderfully demonstrative and well sustained. The allegorical procession, illustrative of various epochs in the history of the Netherlands, was one of rare magnificence, and was greeted by the dense crowds gathered on the footpaths, in the windows, and on the housetops and vantage points along the line of route, with expressions of a deep enthusiasm. The programme, which is the actual programme of the procession, gives but a faint idea of the completeness and variety of the cortége. First in order came a detachment of marines, commanded by an officer; next a band of drummers of the Rotterdam Civic Guard, and [illegible] a party of non-commissioned officers carrying three banners. The train of processionists was apportioned into four divisions typifying different eras.

The first division embraced the oldest period of the history of the Netherlands, and was led by sixty men got up in the costume of the ancient Batavians, mounted on horseback, and armed with hatchets, maces and spears. There were five other sections in this division, namely, ten Batavian cavaliers armed with bow and arrow, ten others on foot with clubs, and next a four-wheeled wain drawn by two oxen, led by men, and containing Batavian women and children with household utensils of that time. A second wagon, [illegible] followed with a Druid and a sacrificial block. Six mounted Romans with battle-flags closed the division.

The second division took in the medieval period, when the Graven ruled in the Low Countries, and contained four sections. It was preceded by a carriage with the Committee that organized the festivity, accompanied by police inspectors. VAN TEYLINGEN, VAN DE LECKE, BAKEL, and VAN BOLGERSTEYN, heroes of ancient Dutchland, with JACOB KOKEL, burgomaster of Rotterdam, were represented, all on horseback, surrounded by a guard of men on foot. Next came four burghers, dressed in the style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, then a car bearing the figure of Erasmus standing between two foolscaps, and lastly a group of Dutch nobles on horse and on foot.

The third division was intended for the representation of the free Netherlands of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and was headed like the preceding, with the addition that it was accompanied by the band of the Civic Guard. The renowned Sea Beggars were pictured forth in the van of the cavalcade. Preceded by two drummers came the sixteen ships' commanders of the first struggles for independence, from VAN BREDERODE to HENDRIK THOMAS. After the "bourgeois companie" we had represented the effigies of Prince WILLIAM I., (on horseback,) of the standard-bearer of Rotterdam, of JOHN VAN OLDENBARNEVELD, of VAN NOORD, MATELIEF, and PIET HEYN, of Prince MAURICE with his staff, and SPINOLA, of FREDERICK HENDRIK, of Professors and students of the University of Erasmus, and of Dutch Admirals, followed by a gala carriage containing Prince WILLIAM III., Count BENTINCK, ISAAC VON HOORNBECK, pensioner of Rotterdam in the brave days of old. The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, SPEELMAN, succeeded, and then filed by the Painters' Corporation, a company of minstrels, the [illegible] with a carriage on which [illegible] King of Beer, sat enthroned; a troop of orphans in quaint old costume, [illegible] women in a carriage, the Corporation of Corn Porters in antique garb with [illegible] This concluded the ancient division, and was strikingly picturesque.

The last division was intended to bring before us our own century. It was made up of a corps of trumpeters, and [illegible] recognized guilds of the town among those participating in it, all bearing their respective trade symbolings. There were also merchants dressed in costumes [illegible] the nineteenth century. [illegible] metal cross, those who served in the war of 1830, when Belgium gained [illegible] figured also in the line, with [illegible] marines, comedians, choral [illegible] fit societies in immense [illegible] style of clothing, with their [illegible] The procession was closed by an allegorical chariot in honor of the royal family, with a mounted escort of thirty citizens. [illegible] of the brilliant pageant which I have had opportunity to admire, and [illegible] the criticisms of the populace and the voices of recognition as one after another of their country's story passed by. [illegible] what we know of the sumptuary [illegible] different epochs, reproduced as in a photograph, was something extraordinary.

At Amsterdam and the Hague, I learn, there were also highly successful commemorative festivals.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Carlotta Leclerq.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—POLL AND PARTNER JOE—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.—The Chapman Sisters.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—McEVOY'S HIBERNICON. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE, No. 161.—EXHIBITION OF SELOUS' PAINTING OF JERUSALEM.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Miss Bertha Monis, Miss J. Filomeno, Mr. J. B. Thomas.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE by John B. Gough. Subject: "Will It Pay."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinatti and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Is it fair to say that the President is only making an "appearance of keeping up Civil Service Reform," and to insinuate that at heart be is opposed to it? Is it fair to say that Senator CONKLING is adverse to Civil Service Reform? These are the charges made yesterday by the *Tribune*. People who think it a great crime in anybody to criticise the "Liberal Republicans" had better give us their opinion of *this* style of comment on public men.

The extracts which we publish today from Mr. DISRAELI's great speech at Manchester will be found worth reading. Mr. DISRAELI always *says* something in his speeches—which is more than Mr. GLADSTONE can boast of. The London papers generally, although always opposed to Mr. DISRAELI, are forced to give him credit for originality, power, and courage. The *Spectator*, one of his bitterest foes, has warm praise for his "pluck" and "temper." The *Saturday Review* refers to the "generous liking of the multitude for a man who has fought his way to the top of the tree in face of many of the greatest obstacles that ever barred the path of an English politician." Few public men have had so flattering a reception as that accorded in Lancashire to Mr. DISRAELI; and few men will be disposed to deny that, upon the whole, he has well deserved this recognition of his genius.

Time was when Senator TRUMULL and CARL SCHURZ did not dwell together in peace. For several years they were even bitter enemies, and lost no opportunity to thwart each other's designs. Their feud commenced in 1861, when Senator TRUMBULL, in Executive Session, bitterly opposed SCHURZ's confirmation as Major-General. For this SCHURZ revenged himself in 1867 by writing letters to the German Republican members of the Illinois Legislature, whom he urged not to vote for TRUMBULL's renomination, on the ground that his Republicanism was no longer sound. After the impeachment trial, SCHURZ's paper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, openly accused Senator TRUMBULL of having been bribed to vote for the acquittal of President JOHNSON, and SCHURZ himself, during his exciting contest with Senator HENDERSON for the Senatorial nomination in Missouri, repeatedly made in his speeches at Jefferson City most offensive and pointed allusions to Senator TRUMBULL. How were the two Senators reconciled? Did SCHURZ take back his grave charges, or did TRUMBULL forgive him?

In one of the "organs" of the bolting faction, yesterday, some plain hints were given as to the necessity of forming an alliance with the Democrats, on any terms. If the Cincinnati Convention makes a nomination to the Presidency, that nomination must be supported by the Democrats, or it has not even the ghost of a chance. Everybody can see that—and can see, moreover, that in any event, the Republican leaders of the bolt will be "left out in the cold." But the "organ" referred to admits plainly that the chief object of the Cincinnati bolters should be to win over the Democrats, no matter on what terms. "To disintegrate the Republican Party is an easy task," it says. It may find out that the job is not so easy as it looks.

Last Night's Meeting.

The proceedings at the great meeting last evening afforded a fair idea of the current of public opinion. We saw the natural expression of that satisfaction with the conduct of the Administration, which has been steadily growing for the past three years, and which only needed an opportunity to disclose its extent and sincerity. That opportunity the opponents of Gen. GRANT chose to give; for it was they, in reality, who performed the preliminary work in making the meeting the imposing demonstration it was. Under ordinary circumstances such an occurrence before any nominations have been made, before partisan feeling has been excited by the progress of a canvass, would have beeen impossible. But the schemers in the Cincinnati movement, in their infatuation, have aroused all the feelings that usually lie dormant till after the Conventions; and last night's meeting will, disguise it as they may, help to reveal to them their fatal folly. The great hall of the Union, in Cooper Institute, was filled and surrounded by Republicans who felt not only that their party had been insulted, but that the principles they hold most dear, and the objects they have sacrificed so much to attain, are threatened by vindictive and treacherous assaults from within, and by the effort to install the Democratic Party in power.

The character of the meeting was as remarkable as its magnitude. It was made up of all classes in the community. Called together by the action of the leading business men of the City, it embraced a greater number of the mercantile class than have assembled in Cooper Institute since the last Presidential campaign, if we except the great Reform meetings of the Committee of Seventy, which alone could approach it. And with this class were present in force, representatives of the mechanics and laboring men, who have not been slow to understand the dangers precipitated on the country by the proposed defection to the Democrats. The long list of well-known names of officers—names whose use was authorized, and concerning which there was no false pretence—did not attest the sentiment of the community more strikingly than the enthusiasm of the vast and attentive audience.

It was evident from the response to the points made by the speakers, that the meeting was thoroughly awake to the real issues of the hour. Every mention of the name of Gen. GRANT, even though casual, was answered by prolonged applause. As the enemies of the Republican party have elected to attack the party through the President, its members instinctively rally about him. But their attachment to him is not merely a reaction due to the reckless abuse showered upon him; it is the result of candid and intelligent appreciation of his course. It was not the appeals to party feeling, alone or principally, that elicited applause last evening. It was the review of the acts of Gen. GRANT—his faithful adherence to the principles laid down by the Republican Party in 1868, his steady efforts to advance the material prosperity of the country, his negotiation of the naturalization treaties with Great Britain and Germany, his attempt to adjust the *Alabama* claims by peaceful methods, his original and humane policy toward the Indians, his firm and temperate policy toward the South—all these points were greeted with unqualified approbation.

Of course, it was impossible that the leaders of the bolting Republicans should escape severe handling, though it will be conceded that even harsher animadversion would have been excusable. Gen. SICKLES was unquestionably hard on SCHURZ, when he declared that whatever might be apprehended from the great popularity of certain Generals, no one would accuse SCHURZ of having been so much of a soldier as to be unfitted for civil life. But we do not believe there was much bitterness in the roars of laughter and applause which greeted these palpable hits. We mention with reluctance the fact that some of the partisans of the Democratic Liberal Republican leaders who were present, undertook to seriously disturb the meeting, when the audience greeted certain names with hisses. They were hired to create confusion, and they bore a striking resemblance to the scoundrels who went to Syracuse last Fall to do the bidding of BEN MANIERRE. We had hoped that the sense of decency, on the part of the Republicans who have separated from the party, would have restrained them and their Tammany allies from such demonstrations. They are the most contemptible resort of men engaged in desperate causes. They do not hurt those at whom they are aimed, but they do, as far as they are indulged, disgrace the community. We trust we have seen the last of them. The "Liberal Republicans" were allowed to hold their meeting in peace, could they not afford to be equally "liberal" with the genuine Republicans?

The New Charter.

The Conference Committee of both Houses has wisely resolved to recommend the passage of the Committee of Seventy's Charter in substantially the same shape as it was passed by the Assembly. This decision will be applauded by every friend of Reform, and as there is every probability that the decision of the Committee will be concurred in by the Legislature, the dangers of the charter may be considered as over. If Gov. HOFFMAN should veto the bill, it will certainly be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote. We may now, therefore, safely congratulate the City upon the certainty of an early deliverance from administrative chaos, from the remnants of Tammany officialism, and from the dreary prospect of another year of provisional and irresponsible government.

What the charter, as finally amended, gives us, is, briefly, as follows: The legislative power of the Corporation is vested in a Board of Aldermen consisting of forty-five members, elected each year on the cumulative voting principle—nine from each Senate District. The Board of Aldermen is given the exclusive power to appropriate money for every branch and object of City expenditure; and no indebtedness can be incurred by any Department, save only by the Board of Education, which has not been previously sanctioned by the Board of Aldermen. They have no authority, however, to borrow money, except in anticipation of the revenues of the current year, or to contract any debt beyond the sum now authorized by law. To entitle them to make new loans, application must be made to the Legislature. The heads of Departments to be elected, on the minority principle, by the Board of Aldermen, are the following: Four of the five Commissioners of Public Works; four of the five Commissioners of Public Parks: four of the five Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and four Commissioners of the Treasury associated with the Controller in charge of the Department of Finance. All these Commissioners, as well as those to be appointed by the Mayor, are entitled to seats in the Board of Aldermen, and will have the right to participate in such discussions of the Board as relate to the affairs of their respective Departments. They have no right to vote, however, on any resolution or ordinance.

The Mayor will, of course, be elected by a simple majority of all the legal voters of the City. He may be removed for cause, by the Governor in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs. His term of office is one year, and there is no provision against his eligibility for re-election. The power of appointing the Controller is vested in the Mayor. The Chairman of the Board of Public Works and the Chairman of the Park Commission are to be appointed by the Mayor; so is the Chairman of the Board of Public Charities and Correction, the Corporation Counsel, and the fifteen Inspectors of Common Schools. The Mayor has also the power of appointing the Chamberlain, (for one year,) subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor may remove at pleasure such heads of Departments as are appointed by him, and a general authority to remove any Commissioner whatever, for cause, in the same manner as Sheriffs, as vested in the Governor. The Mayor may also remove, for cause, any elected Commissioner, assigning his reason to the Board of Aldermen.

An elaborate and well-meant attempt has been made to elevate the Police, Fire and Health Boards beyond the reach of political influence. The two last elected Judges (CURTIS and SEDGWICK) of the Superior Court, who have just entered on their fourteen years' term of service, are to meet and select six persons to be Commissioners of Public Safety. Three of these are to be drawn from each of the two great political parties. After their acceptance of office, these six Commissioners are to divide themselves by lot into three classes of two each, the first holding office for four years, the second for six years, and the third for eight years. These Commissioners can only be removed by the Governor, for cause, and on charges preferred by the Mayor, and by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen. In the Department so controlled there are to be five bureaux—one of Police, one of Fire, one of Health, one of Buildings, and one of Statistics, presided over by their respective chief officer. The head of the Health Bureau must be a practical physician, and is called the Sanitary Superintendent; the head of the Bureau of Statistics is called the Register of Records.

The Department of Public Instruction is to consist of thirty Commissioners, elected six from each Senate District, in the same way as the members of the Board of Aldermen. These Commissioners are debarred from appropriating public money in aid of any private, sectarian, or denominational school which is not under their control and management.

Such appears to be the leading features of the charter as it will become law. The date of election is fixed for Tuesday, the 21st of May. During the five weeks which remain between now and then, there is much work to be done, to which Reform associations cannot too assiduously apply themselves. The influence of the Tammany nominees who are still in office, will be unscrupulously employed for the purpose of defeating the popular effort to place honest men at the head of the affairs of the City. We must have a popular uprising at least as unanimous as that of November last, otherwise we may awake to find that the last state of the City is worse than the first. The charter is a measure of great promise for the future good government of New-York, but it is not a self-acting machine—it is simply a very carefully-digested plan for allowing the people of New-York to manage their own affairs.

The Mexican Muddle.

A superficial person with a fondness for classification, might divide the male population of Mexico into patriots, revolutionists, and bandits. The difficulty with such a classification would be that it would not fix for any lasting period the position of any man. Two days afterward the patriot might suddenly become a revolutionist, and the bandit turn patriot. Moreover, these three classes melt into one another with singular facility. The bandit is only a little more lawless than the revolutionist, and the latter differs from the patriot only in being ranged under another political banner. Doubtless the bandit is rather the worst of the three, but the others bear a strong family resemblance to him. DARWIN would probably find that the bandit was the original type of Mexican from whom the revolutionist had been developed, and that the patriot was only a revolutionist rendered a little less wild and ferocious by the accident of his surroundings.

Made up of such a population, Mexico is not an enviable place of residence, and its people are not precisely the best representatives of modern civilization. If, however, they would restrain themselves within the limits of their own land, their neighbors would have no immediate call to object to them. It is, however, the unfortunate peculiarity of the muddy waters of Mexican politics that it perpetually spatters innocent bystanders, and "slops over," so to speak, into contiguous communities. At the present time there is a revolution in Mexico. This statement is at any time a platitude, since Mexico is never without a revolution. Still, the fact that the President of Mexico is fighting for his office, is forcibly brought to our notice by the conduct of the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, who decline to keep their wretched squabble within its proper limit, but insist upon making the American shore of that river their place of refuge and their depot of supplies.

The Juarists, who just now are the patriots, hold the city of Matamoras, the defense of which seems to be confided to Gen. CORTINA, who was originally a bandit, and nearly always a revolutionist, but whose frequent appearance as a patriot is an instance of the ease with which the Mexican changes his political spots. The revolutionists, who are supposed to be under the general direction of PORFIRIO DIAZ, who was lately a prominent patriot, are carrying on a siege of Matamoras after the Mexican fashion. A Mexican siege consists in the robbing of everybody within the city by the besieged troops, and the robbing of everybody outside of the walls and within reach of the besieging army by the officers and men of the latter force. As this continues until the commander of the garrison sells himself to the enemy, and as CORTINA is too shrewd to sell himself cheaply, it is probable that the siege of Matamoras will be a long one. The objectionable part of the affair to Americans is, that the occasional shots fired for forms sake by the rival armies, have an unpleasant way of crossing the Rio Grande, and falling upon casual Americans engaged in the peaceful pursuits of cattle-grazing. Moreover, whenever the besieged veterans go out to do a little robbing in their opponent's territory, and a fight occurs, the beaten party flees over the boundary, and recruits its ranks on American soil. Recently, a patriot General with over a hundred men, thus sought shelter in Texas, and deliberately proceeded to encamp, with a view, doubtless, to stealing Texan cattle. Fortunately, an American force was close at hand, which captured the bold Mexican and his men, and imprisoned them as violators of neutrality.

Now, no sensible man will think of wasting words in pointing out to the Mexicans the folly of their chronic fondness for revolution and robbery. Is it, however, too much to ask that they confine their brilliant operations to their own soil? If they like to rob or be robbed, to murder in the name of liberty, and kill under the name of patriotism, no one will object—provided they seek their victim among their own fellow-citizens, and within their own territory. When, however, they insist upon playing at patriotism, and rioting in revolution to the detriment of American citizens, upon the soil of Texas, we have a right to protest. Let us have no nonsense in dealing with the wild horsemen who ride across the Rio Grande with such cool indifference to the proprietary rights of the United States. The arrest of VALDEZ and his hundred cut-throats, was an example that ought to be steadily followed up upon any like occasion. The Mexicans must be taught to keep their distance, and not to play at artillery practice until they can hit one another, and thus prevent their cannon balls from flying across the boundary. The American people cannot afford to be troubled by the petty quarrels of rival Mexican "Generals," and this fact should be made very clear to patriots, revolutionists, and bandits.

The South Sea Slave Trade.

Inquiries into the death of Bishop PATTESON, massacred by the natives of the islands in the South Pacific, seem to indicate that he was the victim of a most shocking imposition on the part of the professed kidnapers, who carry on an organized slave trade among these distant groups. It was a practice of these wretches, it is learned, taking advantage of the good name of the Bishop and his peaceful mission, to land one of their number dressed in a white surplice, who, with suitable attendants, would proceed to hold a mock religious service on the beach. The natives, deceived by the sight, would unsuspectingly go on board the kidnaping vessel, which would then make sail and bear them off to years of servitude in Queensland or Fiji. Exasperated by the constant repetition of this base trick, and believing at last that the Bishop connived at it, it is supposed that the islanders slew him from motives of revenge.

If the unhappy conjecture is true, and there seems strong reason to credit it, the perpetrators of these outrages should certainly be punished. In any event, it seems to concern the honor of the British flag to suppress practices so nefarious, perpetrated under its protection, and for the benefit of British colonies. Only a short time ago H. M. S. *Basilisk*, cruising off Queensland, picked up a small schooner, drifting about at the mercy of wind and wave. In the hold were found fourteen of the islanders, many of them in a dying condition, besides the bodies of three others already dead. They had been kidnaped in the manner described, and it was supposed had driven off their captors, and then found themselves unable to manage the vessel, and doomed to shipwreck or starvation. Incidents of this sort, even more painful, are probably more frequent in these seas than many imagine. It is idle to plume ourselves on the suppression of the African slave trade so long as its worst features are thus preserved in another shape.

MINOR TOPICS.

Father GAVAZZI, the distinguished Italian orator, reached this City yesterday. He comes as a Commissioner from the Free Church of Italy to the Protestant churches of America. Everybody remembers the fiery oratory of GAVAZZI during his former visit to this country, and there is no doubt that he will be warmly welcomed now that he has returned. Precisely how much importance is to be attached to the Free Church of Italy which he represents is not yet apparent. In the judgment of many able Protestant thinkers, there is little probability that the strict Calvinism and barren ritual of the Waldensian Churches will ever seriously take hold of the affections of the Italian people. Those who hold this opinion look to a reformation within the body of the Catholic Church as the religious hope of Italy. There are already many really liberal men among the Italian secular clergy, and such a reformation is by no means impossible, especially since the revolt of the old Catholics in Germany has set an example of independence in opinion among Catholic clergymen.

The trial of Mrs. FANNY HYDE for the murder of her employer, WATSON, is now in progress in Brooklyn. The defense is the woman's alleged insanity. The outrages of WATSON had rendered her temporarily insane, and hence irresponsible for her act in shooting him—should such shooting be legally proved. It is curious to note the kind of outrage which provoked this sudden insanity. Some years ago it is alleged that WATSON seduced the woman; and although she had since married and lived happily with her husband, the sense of her wrong suddenly drove her, at the expiration of nearly two years, into insanity. WATSON still persisted in reminding her of her former misdeeds—a result which the daily meeting with him necessitated by her voluntary presence in his factory, would alone have produced—and hence he was justifiably killed. If this plea of insanity is entertained, it is difficult to see how any criminal can hereafter be proved sane and responsible. There will be no statute of limitations defining the length of time within which a wrong can produce temporary insanity in the victim. Any woman who may consider that she was betrayed forty years ago may still seek out and kill her ill-user with impunity.

There must be some subtle motive which induces the dustman to wait for a windy day before he goes his rounds. There are days on which the dust-barrels of the community could be comfortably emptied and the contents carried away. The dustman, however, does not appear upon such occasions. He waits until a good blustering, windy day arrives, when he immediately starts out with grim hilarity upon his nefarious career. He empties the ash-boxes whenever the sidewalks are most thronged, and thus fills the eyes of persons with the painful and blinding dust; and he takes especial pains to permit bits of waste paper lying hid among the rubbish of the dust-barrels, to blow merrily along the street. There are two explanations of his conduct. Either he is in league with the ophthalmists, and purposely blinds the eyes of pedestrians with a view to future percentages, or he is anxious to lighten his labors by permitting the wind to carry away that which should be carried in his cart. In either case, he deserves the reprobation of the community, while an effort should be made by some one with a view to his reformation, or his dethronement from the cart from which he now tyranizes over us.

We have been taught to expect wisdom out of the mouths of babes, but no one has ever looked to find golden grain in the chaff of good Mrs. Nickleby's conversation. And yet one remark of that garrulous person has recently been apparently confirmed. Speaking of a murder perpetrated by a shoe-maker, Mrs. Nickleby generalized the whole subject of shoe-makers' crimes by the profound suggestion that the cause of murder by shoe-makers was a subtle "something in the leather." Now we have recently had a number of murders and murderous assaults perpetrated by shoe-makers, the latest of which is the murder by a London shoe-maker of his four children, followed by his subsequent suicide. It is hardly probable that Mrs. Nickleby would be precisely right in charging this crime upon the direct though mysterious influence of leather; but the real gist of her remark, that the surroundings of the shoe-maker may tempt him to murder, may still be true. Every shoe-maker has close at hand one or more exceedingly sharp and finely-tempered knives. He is in the habit of sitting silently for hours every day. Here is both the opportunity for morbid brooding over injuries and the instrument to avenge them. Mrs. Nickleby may not have been entirely wrong, much as the world has laughed at her.

The Archbishop of Malines has issued an order for prayers to be offered up for the Queen of the Belgians, an auspicious event being presently expected. The King and Queen are the worthy representatives of a worthy little country, which has shown itself thoroughly appreciative of the institutions of freedom. A few years ago they had the misfortune to lose their only son, a peculiarly amiable and promising child, to whom they were most deeply attached. The affecting accounts of his long illness produced an extraordinary sympathy abroad for his parents, and outside little Belgium there will be many wishers on this occasion for the birth of an heir to the throne.

That CARL SCHURZ is the very man to head a great civil service reform movement, will be best shown when the list of his recommendations for Federal offices is published. Among others, he wrote in 1869 a letter recommending a German saloon-keeper, of Lafayette, Ind., named JOHN DOFFIN, for the United States Consulate at Nuremburg, in Bavaria. SCHURZ had become acquainted with DOFFIN during the campaign of 1860, when DOFFIN was a strong Democrat, but on one occasion acted as marshal of a procession in honor of SCHURZ, and, moreover, presented the latter with a bouquet and a bottle of champagne. Whenever SCHURZ afterward passed through Lafayette he visited DOFFIN. In 1869 DOFFIN, who is a very ambitious man, desired to be appointed United States Consul to Nuremberg, his native city, and he asked his old friend, CARL SCHURZ, who had just been elected Senator, to give him his support at Washington. SCHURZ wrote him immediately a letter of recommendation, *although Doffin can barely read, and not write at all!*

A Swindler in Jersey City.

One of the firm of MOODY & CO., swindlers, engaged formerly at No. 7 Murray-street, New-York, has been engaged in swindling persons seeking employment in Jersey City. He had an office at No. 60 Montgomery-street, where, under the title of J. L. STONE, he had represented himself as engaged in the real-estate business. He would insert advertisements in the New-York papers announcing that a clerk was wanted at the above office, and then accept such applicants as could furnish him $100 cash, which he was to hold as security for the performance of their duties. The newly-employed persons would then be sent out on pretended business and the swindler would close the office and leave the city until his employés, generally newly arrived emigrants, became tired searching for him and themselves left. This game has been worked successfully for some months, and last week the operator having defrauded two men in the same day of $100 each, they informed the Police, who are now on his track.

THE RIGHT PARTY.

Continued from First Page.

action of the Philadelphia Convention, and are unalterably opposed to all adverse movements, whatever they may amount to can only result in giving encouragement to the common enemy. C. B. Farwell, J. H. Moore, H. Snapp, John L. Beveridge, H. C. Burchard.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin stands by the Republican colors, and looks to the Philadelphia Convention as alone authorized to name the standard-bearers. Her motto is, "Forward!" Philetus Sawyer, J. Allen Barber, J. M. Rusk, G. W. Hazelton.

KANSAS.

Kansas in the West extends her greeting to New-York of the East, in its hearty indorsement of Gen. GRANT, and in its fast adherence to the doctrines and the integrity of the glorious Republican Party. D. P. Lowe.

INDIANA.

The undersigned, Republican members of Congress of the State of Indiana, recognize your indorsement and approval of the Administration of Gen. GRANT and favor his renomination on the 5th of June, and have no doubt of his triumphant election in November. Indiana will "fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." John Coburn, W. Williams, John P. C. Shanks, James N. Tyner, J. M. Wilson, Jasper Packard, unanimous Republican delegation from Indiana.

VERMONT.

The Vermont delegation in the House will all support the nominations made at Philadelphia, and they have no doubt the entire Republican Party in Vermont will do the same heartily. L. P. Poland, C. W. Willard.

ALABAMA.

The Republican Representatives from Alabama unite with the citizens of New-York in indorsing Gen. GRANT'S Administration. In the South it has substituted order for anarchy, law for force, constitutional freedom for despotism, and secured alike to all classes the equal protection of the laws, without regard to race, color or previous condition. Let the people judge it by its fruits. Charles Hayes, C. W. Buckley, B. S. Turner.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We heartily approve the national administration, and declare our purpose to stand by the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention in the approaching contest. Robert H. Elliott, Robert C. De Large, A. S. Wallace.

MISSOURI.

We, Republican members of Congress from Missouri, send greeting to the Republicans of New-York. The Republican masses of Missouri are yet true to the great principles of the party, and as the possum was born on Missouri soil, the Republicans of that State will there give it sepulchre. The party stands by the Administration of U. S. GRANT and will hail with pleasure his renomination, believing his second term, if it were possible, will achieve even grander results than his present one. S. S. Burdett, H. E. Havens, J. C. Parker.

OHIO.

The undersigned approve the administration of President GRANT, and will co-operate with their fellow citizens in supporting the same. To the end that all abuses may be corrected and the general interests of the country promoted. In our opinion the Republican Party, which put down the rebellion, reformed the Constitution, restored the Union, and secured liberty for all, and justice for all, is entitled to and will receive the support of the people. Jno. A. Bingham, J. T. Wilson, Chas. Foster, James Monroe, E. A. Peck, Wm. H. Upson, W. P. Sprague, John A. Smith.

The following letters were also received:

FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I rejoice that on Wednesday next the "merchants and bankers of New-York" will speak for President GRANT. In hours of supreme trial, now past, the nation received its best and wisest impulses, and its greatest aid, from these same merchants and bankers. Their voice is timely now again to hold the country steady on the course of safe, honest and prosperous administration, and to check the restless spirit which seeks change at the cost of the general good.

A people would be ungrateful and stolid indeed who could find no cause of thankfulness to God and to man in the marvelous prosperity which has so quickly followed a desolating and agonizing war. A man must be sadly constituted who, looking abroad upon 40,000,000 of people, blest as we have been for the last three years, can find nothing better to inspire him than resentment, ambition and disappointment—nothing to dwell upon but the faults and flaws from which humanity never will be free.

A public sentiment would be strangely depraved and ungenerous which could patiently tolerate the unjust accusations and wanton aspersions now heaped upon a firm and modest Chief-Magistrate, who, in peace or in war, never shrank from his duty, and whose civil administration, should it end to-morrow, must ever stand among the best and purest in our history. Never was there a time more fitting than this for business men to express their judgment upon national affairs. It the name, the character, the administration of ULYSSES S. GRANT has been of value to the nation, no one knows it so well as the men who represent the property, the credits, the public securities, and the enterprise of the country, North and South.

If the President has been a tower of strength at home and abroad; if his silent firmness has inspired confidence and security; if turbulence in the South has quailed; if schemes of repudiation and expansion have hidden their heads; if restored currency and reduced debt and taxation have come; if foreign nations have composed differences with us and so borne themselves as to accord our country the weight and dignity it deserves; in short, if our Government has for three years been a good watch-dog, guarding rights, liberties, and interests everywhere, the business men of the City of New-York know it, they ought to say it, and when they speak the nation will hear.

My testimony will not be needed in such a cloud of witnesses; yet, grateful for your invitation, I would gladly accept it, did not other duties stand in the way. I hope soon to address the citizens of New-York, but you will pardon me if I say a further word here.

Entering Congress in 1859, I have tried to study closely four Administrations, and to learn their inner workings, and my conviction is, that in rigid honesty, in duties earnestly, wisely and successfully done, the last three years are the best of the last thirteen. Writing, as I do, on the anniversary of LINCOLN's great proclamation, which struck the fetters from 4,000,000 slaves, and revering LINCOLN's memory, I believe that LINCOLN's devotion to duty never rose higher than GRANT'S.

Of all the men I have seen in high station, there is not one with less pride of opinion or of place; not one more ready to revise his own judgments and weigh the suggestions of others; not one more anxious to do all things well, than he whose re-election you will aid to secure.

No administration, no party, no majority in Congress has ever so remorselessly investigated, purged and punished its own offenses; none was ever so courageous in meeting accusations, however gratuitous or unpatriotic.

When the many committees now searching for abuses shall report all their discoveries, the country will be struck by the contrast between the truth and the allegations, and not less by the contrast between the record of the present Administration and most of its predecessors.

Wednesday's meeting will forecast the victory in the coming canvass. Under whatever names or disguises the opposition may present itself, it will, in nature and result, be the Democratic Party still; and the election of the ticket to be nominated at Philadelphia is an event which I no more doubt than I doubt the wisdom and virtue of the American people.

Your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

Messrs. MORGAN, CLEWS and OPDYKE, Committee, &c.

FROM DR. OSGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 16, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements:

In reply to your invitation to me to speak at the meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, I would say that I have never gone out of my quiet sphere as a scholar and pastor into political assemblies, except when the nation was in deadly peril, and every loyal man was bound to do all in his power to save the national Union in its liberty and law.

My word would be of little weight at your meeting, except so far as it represents a certain class of American citizens who are strong patriots, yet not eager partisans, and who went for the election of President GRANT, as, under the circumstances, the clearest representative of our restored national unity, and the best assurance of an Administration at once firm, judicious, moderate and pacific.

My impression is that such men generally regard his Administration as in the main successful, in the face of so many and so great difficulties, and that the laws and credit of the nation have been maintained at home, and its honor has been well maintained abroad, alike in the Courts of Europe and in the public opinion of all people.

The men of liberal hopes and conservative principles, of whom I may be an humble representative, are, of course, well aware that everything human is imperfect, and that the present Administration, in the new term probably in store for it, may profit by its wisdom of experience and the good counsel of patriotic friends, who ask no reward but the country's prosperity, and it may learn to shun certain dangers at hand, and secure certain advantages within reach.

Who of us does not wish for a more careful watch over doubtful or corrupt official persons, greater caution in listening to advocates of measures tending too much to centralize power in the national Government, to the detriment of loyal rights, more jealousy of partial legislation, and greater efficiency in stopping misrule in the restored States by checking escapes and alluring and encouraging the best citizens there to hold the places of influence and power?

With all respect, yours faithfully,
SAMUEL OSGOOD.

FROM JUDGE BALCOM.

BINGHAMTON, April 16, 1872.

To Hon. E. D. Morgan and Henry Clews:

DEAR SIRS: I have your invitation to address a meeting in your City to-morrow evening to indorse the Administration of President GRANT.

I do not take an active part in politics, by reason of my position as Judge, and must therefore decline your invitation.

But lest this declination should be misconstrued, I will say that I cannot see any necessity for a Republican meeting now, to indorse the Administration of President GRANT, unless the Republican Party propose to act on the principle of lighting candles to make the sun more visible; for the present Administration has been most earnestly and heartily indorsed by every Republican town, city or county meeting, and by every Republican State Convention that has been held in the Union since it came into power. It has been indorsed by the people at every election in every Republican State during the same period, and it has been most emphatically indorsed this Spring by the Republican victories in New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and also at the town and city elections this Spring in our own State.

If the false accusers of our worthy President, who propose to go to Cincinnati and commit political suicide, will not heed the approvals of his Administration I have mentioned, nothing can convince them that they are about to imitate the Cleveland abortion against LINCOLN, in 1864. Republicans who shall go to the Cincinnati Convention and be ever seen thereafter will be regarded as refusing to be buried in order to save funeral expenses. [Laughter.]

Those politicians now engaged in the Cincinnati movement did not go into New-Hampshire, or Connecticut, or Rhode Island this Spring to help the Republicans there; but they flooded those States with poisonous documents and libels on the President. And they did not rejoice, but mourned over the Republican victories in those States.

The people understand the motives that influence the politicians, whose advice the President could not follow and be sustained; and whom he has removed from office; and of those to whom he could not, would not, give office in his Cabinet or elsewhere; and also the motives of all the unappreciated great men who covet his place, and feel aggrieved because the people do not think they ought to have it.

The people see that those politicians propose to go to Cincinnati as self-constituted delegates to form a sort of political free-love party, and feed on the husks of free-trade vagaries—on the so-called Civil Service Reform which the President has sufficiently tested to satisfy everybody is a humbug, gotten up by his enemies to injure him; on unjust and malicious charges touching the sale of arms to other nations; on wicked insinuations and false clamors of corruption in the collection of the revenue and of duties on imported goods; and on the heartless professions of love and noisy approval of copperheads, rebels and Kuklux gangs.

During the Winter just ended I have held Courts in different places from Wyoming County to Albany, and I can truly say that the masses of the Republican Party are unmistakably in favor of re-electing President GRANT. They know he is honest, and a safe and prudent Executive. They regard him as good a President as we have had since the organization of the Government. They are grateful to him for his great services in crushing the rebellion, for which the outside sympathizers and abettors of the Cincinnati movement hate him. They know he has no policy to enforce against the patriotic will of the people, and that he conforms to the acts of Congress. They readily forgive his errors and mistakes, because he is great enough to correct them himself. They love him for his virtues, and will re-elect him President.

The masses of Democrats, who are not office-seekers, as well as the Republican masses, feel that the best interests of the country require GRANT'S re-election. And I predict that he will receive fifty votes from Democrats for every one he shall lose by disaffected Republicans. I say this because I am so assured, wherever I go, by Democrats, who are not office-seekers; who love their country more than party; mean what they say, and will not be traded off by political leaders whose principles are five loaves and two fishes.

Very respectfully yours,
RANSOM BALCOM.

FROM MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1872.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Henry Clews, Esq., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am very sorry that my engagements prevent the acceptance of your invitation to speak at the meeting at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 17th inst.

All good citizens desire purity and economy of administration; a faithful observance of the conditions under which the Union has been restored; the protection of the equal rights of American citizens; the diminution of the debt and the reduction of taxation; the improvement of the civil service; the maintenance of the faith of the United States and the stability of the situation under which national industry has so rapidly revived and general prosperity has been assured. But, in the present condition of the country, who are more likely to secure these results? Those who as a party have always sought them, or those whose sole chance of success lies in the support of a party which, within ten years, was identified with slavery and causeless rebellion, and which is steadily hostile to equal rights—a party which include every enemy to the Union and of the principles upon which our late troubles have been composed. The character of a coalition is determined by its largest and most powerful element; and, if the Democratic Party decide to act with the dissatisfied Republicans, it will be an alliance of the wolf and the lamb, an alliance by absorption.

Meanwhile, through the persistent and pitiless storm of calumny and misrepresentation which has beaten upon the President during the last four years, his fellow-citizens have seen him steadily and faithfully serving in peace the country that he served so well in war. They have seen his honest purpose and his constant fidelity to the principles which are dearest to the American people, and they judge his firm and pacific Administration by its general character and good results. Every sign shows that those patriotic citizens who, organized as the Republican Party, forbade the extension of slavery, elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, nerved the country for the war, abolished slavery, re-elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN, restored the Union and regenerated the nation; having once elected Gen. GRANT because they trusted his devotion to their principles and purposes, now intend to re-elect him because that trust is unshaken.

Respectfully,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

FROM VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me great pleasure to attend your meeting next Wednesday night, in accordance with the invitation with which I have been honored; but as my absence compels the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*, I must remain at the post of duty here. If I could be with you, the thought on which I should speak would be the patriotic and political necessity of Republican unity. The brilliant triumphs, which, in the past ten years, have so interwoven the history of the nation, were won by toleration of all minor differences in its ranks, happily enjoined with an almost universal willingness to abide by the decisions of a majority of its members. With its millions of voters thus united it won victory after victory, despite secessions from its ranks on the one hand, and the bitterest antagonism by its political opponents on the other. I cannot shut my eyes to the dangers of Republican divisions—dangers not only to the party itself and its future, but to the nation and its future also. Nor can any one else shut his eyes to the fact that the grandest reforms which the country owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization, were carried through when its unity and permanency were warred on by foes from its own household, who proclaimed, as is now again proclaimed, that its usefulness and ability to achieve great results had ended, and that the time had arrived for new affiliations. What it has done since then is, however, a noble heritage to bequeath to our children, illumining, as the record does, some of the brightest pages of our country's annals; and, I have no fear, when impartial history records the administrative results of American Executives of our times, but that side by side with the once bitterly-criticised, but now universally honored, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will be found the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT. Truly yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

E. D. MORGAN, HENRY CLEWS, GEO. OPDYKE, Committee.

DISPATCH FROM MR. PINCHBACK.

To Hon. E. D. Morgan and Henry Clews, Committee of Arrangements:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.

Imperative duties demand my presence at home, and compel me to decline your kind invitation to speak on Wednesday night. Though I cannot be with you at this meeting, my voice will be heard in the campaign urging the election of the nominees of the Republican Party and the success of its principles.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

THE WORKING MEN FOR GRANT.

WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL UNION,
NEW-YORK, April 17.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting in the Cooper Institute this (Wednesday) evening. You can state to the meeting that the Working Men's Central Union of the State of New-York, numbering nearly 20,000 members, will vote and work for the re-election of Gen. GRANT. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. GIBBONS, President.

FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 16.

To Henry Clews or Hon. E. D. Morgan:

Impossible to be with you. The colored people are one and indivisible for the Republican Party and its nominees.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FROM GOV. HAWLEY.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16.

To Henry Clews, Esq.:

I am overworked, weary, yet very busy. I cannot possibly attend.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

FROM GERRIT SMITH.

PETROLIA, N. Y., April 16.

To Henry Clews, Esq.:

Your telegram comes too late to get letter to you and I am too unwell to attend and address the meeting. My heart is with GRANT, and I will do what little I can for his re-election.

GERRIT SMITH.

FROM SENATOR EDMUNDS.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your kind invitation to attend and participate in the meeting of merchants and bankers, to be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening next, with a view to the renomination and re-election of President GRANT. I regret that engagements here will deprive me of the honor of being present on the occasion. I share fully in the opinion of, I believe, three-fourths of the whole people of my State, that undiminished gratitude for pre-eminent services in the days of our country's peril, as well as a just and increasing confidence in the general wisdom and great success of his administration of affairs, notwithstanding the cries and cabals of selfish and disappointed ambition, which would destroy all undue pretense of reform, demand his re-election. I hail your meeting, therefore, as a timely contribution to the sure triumph of November.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator WILSON being introduced, spoke as follows:

I thank you, fellow-citizens of New-York, for this kind greeting. I have another favor to ask of you, and I trust you will unanimously grant it. I have a few plain words to say to-night, and I have but little time to utter them in. I ask you to give me neither applause nor disapprobation, but listen to what I have to say. I am a Republican from conviction and by association. I care more for the Republican Party of the United States than I do for the interests or aspirations or ambition of any hundred thousand men in America. [Applause.] I labored from the year 1836 to the year 1856, twenty years, to bring into being a great, patriotic, liberty-loving organization that should make the Republic of the United States a free land. [Applause.]

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS.

Sixteen years ago the Republican Party was brought into being. I religiously believe that it came into being by the prayers, the labors, and the noblest aspirations of the best portion of our countrymen. [Applause.] I believe it was brought into being to meet the needs of an endangered country, and to carry out in America the wishes of almighty God. [Applause.] And so believing, from the time it was created until this hour, I have never consciously uttered a word or performed an act to drive a man out of its ranks; and here to-night, whoever may leave us will leave us against my wishes and my protestations, and I would, on my knees if I could do it, ask him to pause, to come back, to stand with us, fight the battle of this year, and go on with us in the triumphs of the future. [Cheers.] I would here tell you that the Republican body is a perfect organization. It has in its ranks three millions and a half of men. It has the great masses of the noblest, purest and best portion of our countrymen. [Cheers.] It has some men, of course, who are not quite what they should be, and we know it. But, gentlemen, I would not disrupt it because it is not perfect. I would fight on, work on, toil on, pray on, make it better if I could, make it worthy of its great history, and what I think is its great destiny in the years to come. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I would as soon go home and disband the little church in the town where I live, of which my wife is a member, and I am an unworthy one, because some Christian minister proved false to his God, or some poor mortal did not live up to the professions he made. Gentlemen, I speak to you from the deepest convictions of my soul, and I ask you, who have stood with the Republican Party, you who were for that greatest character of our century, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [great cheers;] you who held up his hands, stood by him, waded through blood for four years to maintain your country, and to emancipate the race; you who repudiated ANDREW JOHNSON and his treason, and who could not be bought by the patronage of the Government. [Applause.] I ask you who re-elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1864, when wise men wrote letters up to as late as the 2d day of September of that year, wishing to get him out, and have a new candidate who could not be elected. I ask you who voted for the great soldier in 1868, [applause,] and who carried your country in the cause of liberty, justice, humanity and Christian civilization—to stand together; and you who have started for a new departure, to come back, and our ranks shall be open to you! we will bid you welcome; we will win another great victory and will rejoice together in the triumph of our cause. [Applause.]

THE CHARGES OF SCHURZ AND CO. ANSWERED.

Gentlemen, there was a meeting here the other night. I don't propose to say anything unkind of the men engaged in it. I did not come here to impeach them, to utter reproachful words of old comrades, or to utter words of condemnation of the party with which I have acted, and whose measures I have sustained. But, gentlemen, I want to notice kindly a few of their remarks. We were told as a reason why that Convention was called at Cincinnati, that the Republican Party is under the control of the office-holders. Great God, gentlemen, a party of three and a half million of men, strong men, independent men, controlled by a few thousand beggarly office-holders! Why, gentlemen, you never saw the moment since you were born when the office-holders were so impotent as they are now. And why? Gentlemen to be an office-holder is to be a beggar. The offices of this country hardly pay a decent and respectable living to nineteen-twentieths of the men holding them. You know it, and I know it. Why thirty years ago office-holding was something; it was a great object of ambition. Now look at the great professions—lawyers receiving fees that DANIEL WEBSTER never dreamed that any lawyer could receive. Look at your railroads, your telegraphs, and the great means by which talent and character can find a theatre for action. It is these men, these merchants, these mechanics, these builders of railroads and telegraphs, the great industries of our time and the legal professions,—that build the good houses and enjoy them, have pictures and libraries, for instance, whether they are theirs or not. [Laughter.] They are the men that have all the comforts and luxuries of life. And now what about these office-holders? Why, 31,000 out of about sixty thousand are poor, petty post-masters; seven thousand more are post-masters' clerks, and fifteen thousand of the post-masters get a salary of less than two hundred dollars per year. These are the men who govern us? Why, gentlemen, it is not so. I want to say another thing. They talk about this Convention in Philadelphia as being an office-holders' convention. Suppose we say the Convention of Cincinnati is to be an office-seekers' convention. I won't say it. You can think what you will about it [laughter]; but this much I do say, the National Convention that will meet this year at Philadelphia will have fewer office-holders in it, and fewer members of Congress, than any Convention that has met in thirty years of the party in power. The office-holders have had little to do about it. In looking over the list of the delegates of eight States, I find only five office-holders elected from them all. I want you to remember this and take it home with you. Now, I will tell you how this matter is. You go to the sections of our country where they have no office-holders and you will find the Republican Party united, supporting the measures of the Administration and almost unanimous for GRANT. [Applause.] But you go to the places like your own City of New-York, where you have got a vast number of office-holders, and you have dissensions and divisions. And I tell you, to-night, it is this office-holding, and office-seeking, and these little personal and petty ambitions that are disturbing the unity of the Republican Party, and inviting disaster. The great ideas, principles, and policy of the Republican Party, today, are stronger than the Republican Party itself; and you know it, and I know it.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S DISINGENUOUS SPEECH.

Well, then, we are told another thing, and I was sorry that Mr. TRUMBULL made such a declaration. He is an old Republican. I have honored him and respected him, and I don't want to say an unkind word of him to-night. Gentlemen, he made a speech here the other day that every man in the country who has read it, and who is a fair-minded and candid man, instantly pronounced a disingenuous speech. Now let us look at it. He tells us that we have kept disabilities upon men in the South. Did he not vote for them? Gentlemen, I have a right to say something on that for I stood up alone in the Senate Republican caucus and voted against these provisions in the Fourteenth Amendment. [Applause.] I did not believe it was politically wise to do it, and I voted with my friends for the propositions, and supported it before the people. And I have been for years for letting everybody but the few men who left the Cabinet, the Senate and the House, who knew a great deal better what they ought to have done, and went into the rebel army. But if anybody who behaves himself like a patriotic, respectable man will ask me to take off these disabilities, I will vote for him. [Applause.] I would vote to take off the disability of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE today, for since the war has closed, he has behaved like a fair-minded American citizen, and I honor him for it. Mr. TRUMBULL told us they were kept on because one set of men in the South wanted to keep men out of office, and the other wanted to keep them in. That was the idea. Now they have got nearly twenty Colonels, Generals, and men who served in the rebel army in the House of Representatives, whose disabilities were removed by us, and we knew that they were against us when we removed them. I want to tell you another thing, that Gen. GRANT, in his Message, recommended the removal of these disabilities. The House of Representatives hastened, by an almost unanimous vote, to remove them. It came from the House to the Senate. Mr. SUMNER proposed to put upon that bill a provision of civil rights, so that when we gave amnesty to the slave-masters we should give protection to the poor freedmen. I voted for it. Others voted for it. It was put upon the bill, and the bill was lost by a vote of 33 to 18. Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. TIPTON, who propose to go to Cincinnati to get amnesty, both voted against amnesty. If they had voted for it, it would have passed the Senate of the United States. Another word on that point before I leave it. Mr. TRUMBULL knew very well that he voted against it, and Mr. TRUMBULL know verys well this: that we have been struggling to get through the House for several weeks a Civil Rights bill, so that we can have civil rights before the Senate. I expect the bill will be passed at this session. Mr. TRUMBULL also told us another thing. He is going to Cincinnati to get civil service reform! Why, the President of the United States appointed a commission, at the head of which was your eminent fellow-citizen, GEORGE CURTIS. [Applause.] That Commission has been sitting for months. They reported a partial plan, which did not work practically. They have now agreed on a practical plan, which they reported a day or two ago, and today Gen. GRANT has proclaimed them to the country. [Applause.] These gentlemen go to Cincinnati to get civil service reform! I say to you here to-night, that all through these three years the Departments at Washington, have been struggling, night and day, to improve their condition, and they have done it; and never in our history have we had so good clerks. Never have the offices in Washington been so well filled as they now are under this Administration.

MILITARY MEN HOLDING CIVIL POSITIONS.

Then, Mr. TRUMBULL told us that we had passed a law that military men should not do civil duties. Gentlemen, I am sorry he told you that, because it is not the fact. We did not pass any such law. We have a law that will not allow military men to be appointed to civil offices. But we have no law that prevents a man who is in the army from being detailed to do some civil duty. Mr. TRUMBULL complained that we had a military man—a man in the army, who brought the President's messages to him. Well; I think if Mr. TRUMBULL had looked into the history of the country a little, he would have found that that thing had been done before. The first message ever sent to the Senate of the United States, was sent on the 7th of August, 1789, and it was borne by Major-Gen. HENRY KNOX, a gentleman who carried more than one message from Gen. WASHINGTON to the Senate of the United States. He had been his companion-in-arms during the war, and, perhaps, his most intimate personal friend. When Gen. JACKSON came in he appointed his old Aid, Major DONELLSON, Secretary. When Gen. TAYLOR came in he took his Aid, Major BLISS, (his son-in-law,) and kept him with him as long as he lived, when Major BLISS went back into the army. When Mr. LINCOLN came in he made JOHN HAY an army officer and then detailed him for duty in the White House. When ANDY JOHNSON came in, he filled the White House with military men. I have here a list of some of them. Now, when a Senator leaves his place in the Senate at Washington and goes up and down speaking to people, he ought to know what he talks about. He ought to understand the plain facts of history. I never read a speech in my life so full of errors in so short a space of a couple of columns as I found Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech. He asks the question, "Had ANDY JOHNSON filled the White House with officers, what would have been said about it?" Well, I will tell you whom he had there. He had Col. MORNE, Col. MORROW, Col. LONG, Col. REEVES, Gen. MUZZY, Col. MCKEEVER and Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, his own son-in-law. He had five officers of the army with him, and I will tell you what else he had. He had a company of troops—he had guards posted outside the White House, around it and inside of it. When Gen. GRANT came in the guards saluted him, and the General asked what it meant. The next day he sent the troops away, and in a few days he sent away the four companies of cavalry that were stationed at Washington, together with a regiment of infantry; and there has not been, for the past two or three years, a soldier on duty nearer to Washington than Fort Washington, away down on the Potomac. [Applause.]

GEN. GRANT'S OFFENSE.

Now, what is Gen. GRANT'S offense? Why, that he took three men who had been on his staff five years, and placed them on the staff of Gen. SHERMAN; and they were detailed to go over to the White House, without pay or any compensation in the world. They have helped Gen. GRANT to do his immense work, and they have been the means of saving large sums of money to the Treasury of the United States; and that is all there is about it. [Applause.] Now, my Republican friends, do you think you ought to run to Cincinnati, because Gen. GRANT has a couple of his old aids with him? Is the man who fought the battles of his country a very dangerous man? I find gentlemen who are going down and nominating a ticket and trying to get the boys in gray to vote for it. They are not afraid of the men in gray, but some of our men have a dreadful horror of the men in blue, of the boys who fought for the old flag, God bless the boys who fought for the old flag. [Applause.] Then Mr. TRUMBULL talked about encroachments and assumptions of power. Now, I am not a lawyer, but Mr. TRUMBULL is, and I have followed him. He is the author of the Civil Rights bill that went further than any other, and all other measures we ever passed. I voted with him, and now he comes here and reproaches you and me with having encroached and with having exercised arbitrary power. Why? Because we followed the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. And not content with that, he undertakes to talk about corruption.

DESPISING CORRUPTION.

Now, I stand here to-night to say that if there is a man on the face of the globe that despises a thief, I am the man. [Applause.] If there is a man that despises a Republican thief more than all other thieves, I am the man. [Applause.] In my conception, the great boss thief of God's universe, BILL TWEED, is a pretty quiet sort of man, alongside of a man that joins the great Republican Party, with its holy work and mission, and then steals from the men and the country that trusted him. But, gentlemen, I want to say a word to you about this stealing. When ANDREW JOHNSON was in power, you know and I know the condition of the country. The Republicans promised to check this corruption. What is the result? Gen. GRANT'S Administration has arrested, tried and convicted more thieves than all the Administrations of this country, from 1789 down. [Applause.] Is there a man here to-night that can point me to any Democratic thief that was ever sent to the penitentiary? I mean a national Democratic thief. Gentlemen, there have been, in thirty-five months, tried, convicted and punished by fines and imprisonment, 278 men for undertaking to rob and cheat this Government while holding office. There have passed through the Treasury Department, under the care of Gen. SPINNER, one of the noblest men and most faithful officers of the country, more than sixty billion dollars, counted by three or four hundred men and women daily. And what has been lost? Why, from fifty thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars have been stolen by four thieves, and every one of them has been tried and punished by being sent to prison. Two of them have been tried and sent to prison since you took the covering off the Tammany thieves in this City. I do not know whether any of those have been sent to the penitentiary yet. Gentlemen, there has been a less percentage of the money raised, expended under this Administration than any Administration since 1829. It is less than one-fifth of one per cent. Now, I am in favor of hunting these defaulters all over the country, and punishing them wherever found. I tell you here to-night, that every department of this Government has been engaged in this reformatory work. I have done all I can to sustain, and I do not want to go to Cincinnati, and, especially, with some of the men that I see are trying to get a chance to go there, or anywhere else in the world. I do not want to go to Cincinnati for the purpose of punishing thieves.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

There is another thing I wish to speak of to-night. Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the Secretary of the Navy. Now, gentlemen, I want to say in regard to that, that what Mr. TRUMBULL stated was not the fact in the case. That is, I say, right here, that the facts are not what Mr. TRUMBULL stated them to be. He stated that a Board of Officers have been appointed, under law, to examine certain accounts; that they reported in favor of paying $115,000, and, then, that the accounts have been opened and $93,000 paid. That is not the fact. I will state now what the fact is. A Board was appointed, under the law of 1867, to examine into damages—not into work done, not into material furnished—into damages; and that Board reported, and reported $115,000 in a given case, and that that should be in full for what that Board reported on, and that was paid. At the same time there was this claim, with other claims amounting to more than $93,000, and this claim was examined, was paid, was passed by Mr. BRODHEAD, of the Treasury Department, and rightfully and lawfully paid. [Applause.] It was never referred to a Board at all. The law of 1867 did not mean those cases; it meant damages, and not that class of cases. I believe that Mr. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy, is an honest and upright man. [Applause.] I know that in this case he acted according to law, both in examining the matter and in paying. I have a written statement of the case; if any of these gentlemen wish to quote it in full they can have it. I have to hurry over it here with you.

The following is the statement referred to by the speaker:

> This payment was for work actually done for the Government in their time of need, and accepted by the Department, constituting an actual debt due from the Government to private parties, which had never been paid nor allowed for, but the items of which had been reserved for further consideration. This further consideration was given it by a Board of distinguished and experienced officers who had themselves been engaged in the superintendence of this very work, and who were personally familiar with the details of it. They reported that $93,000 (part only of much larger claims) "were correct and just charges, and recommended the payment thereof."
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> In 1867 a law had been passed directing the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. WELLES) to investigate an entirely different class of claims, viz.: damages for delays occasioned by the Government. He had appointed a Board to consider these, and they had reported an allowance for these damages and for the damages only. In 1868 an act was passed making an appropriation specifically for the payment of this allowance of these damages, and providing that this payment should be in full, not for all claims on account of the vessels, as is claimed by those who wish to pervert, but "for all claims on account of the vessels upon which the Board made their allowance as per their report under the act of 1867." Now these claims which were paid by the present Secretary were not the claims "upon which the Board made the allowance as per their report," nor were they "claims under the act of 1867," nor were they claims of a like character. They were simply debts and no damages, and not being barred by either the letter or the spirit of the law, they were properly paid. This is the real state of the case, and the experienced officers of the Treasury, to whose final decision these claims were by law referred, took this view of the law and passed the accounts for the payment.

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL tells us that we cannot reduce the expenses to any great extent, and the reason why we cannot do it is this: that the office-holders are so powerful. Now Mr. TRUMBULL has been seventeen years in the Senate of the United States. He knows how to do business. He is an able man. I want to say to you here to-night that he has never yet proposed any plan by which even one million of dollars can be saved; and I say here, further, that sixty-one per cent. of all our expenditures grew out of the war. Take them out, and the expenses of this Government, measured by the gold standard, are less according to the property of the country, or according to population, than in the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; less, largely less, according to population, and very largely less, according to the wealth, than they were in 1858. I don't know where we can cut off a dollar today, and I tell you here we have reduced the expenses of Government nearly $100,000,000 under this Administration less than they were under JOHNSON. [Applause.]

We are cutting off expenses wherever we can, and we mean to continue to do so. I think we are growing mean in some cases, and even short sighted in some cases, for I think there ought to be several millions of dollars appropriated to furnish the proper material, especially for ship-building, in the future of the country. [Applause.] We are neglecting many of these things. Now, gentlemen, they tell us—and I will state this point and then I will hasten to the close—that the reason they don't go to the Convention at Philadelphia is this, that the office-holders control it. Now, gentlemen, I say to you here, there is no evidence that there is a school district in the United States, not one, that has an anti-Grant Republican majority. I know there is not one in Massachusetts. [Applause.]

GEN. GRANT'S RECORD.

And, gentlemen, I tell you how these men make a mistake. They forget that Gen. GRANT was at the head of a million of men; that the fathers, mothers, and brothers, and kindred of these millions of heroes in the field look to Gen. GRANT as the great leader in the war. They are grateful to him for it. They have not forgotten him. They remember that he started without a name, a poor and unknown man, and against the competition of two millions of men who went into the army, came to the head, and has a great military record behind him. [Applause.] And then they remember another thing. They remember that he has paid $315,000,000 of the national debt in thirty-seven months, and will pay from ten million to fifteen million dollars more in the present month. [Applause.] They forget that he has made your paper money, worth twenty per cent. more than when he came into power. [Applause.] They forget that he has reduced the expenditures nearly $100,000,000 a year. They forget that he has adopted a humane and Christian Indian policy, enough to immortalize any Administration. [Applause.] They forget the proud, grand position of the country. They forget that we have raised the national credit so that we can borrow money at five per cent. abroad. They forget that we have made a public sentiment by his firmness, so that a Democratic National Convention dare not go into Tammany Hall, or anybody else's hall, and proclaim the wicked financial theories they announced here four years ago. [Applause.] These men forget these things. Gentlemen, the masses of the people are somebody in this country. It seems to be understood now that gentlemen are running away from the popular expression, and chiding the people for wanting to send delegates to the National Convention for Gen. GRANT. It does not appear that there is a man in the State Conventions of fourteen States opposed to GRANT. No one in the country who looks inside of a State Convention is opposed to him. There never has been such unanimity in the world before. [Applause.] Men forget this; and what do they propose? Why, they get together in Washington, they put their little heads together, [laughter,] and they are putting the people out of the question, leaving them all out in the cold, and a few self-constituted and wise leaders are fixing it all up for them, and HENDRICKS has been to Washington, and PENDLETON has been to Washington, and BELMONT has been to Washington; I have not heard that TWEED has got there yet. [Laughter.] And we have got these men all running to Washington, running away from the people. The people are for GRANT, led by the office-holders. New-York is governed by the office-holders. Massachusetts is governed by the office-holders. God bless these poor fellows, they had better remember this thing, that the people of this great country number forty millions [applause,] that they have been through one of the greatest wars in the history of the world; that when leaders faltered, and when newspapers squawked [laughter] the people said: "Fight it out on that line to the end; take our sons, take our money, take our blood; we will fight and we will die for the country, but the country shall live." [Applause.] That was the spirit. There are men who edit what they call independent papers, and you know they always say: "We," "we" think so-and-so. Now gentlemen, they have been instructing a great people, and each one of those people says "I." [Laughter and applause.] Now we have got a great many more "I's" in the country than we have of the "We's," [laughter,] and there are men who read these great independent papers, edited by the "We's," and they are just as independent of the "We's" as the "We's" are of them. [Laughter.] Then we politicians, you know, have an idea somehow or other that these things are to be fixed up. I tell you the way to fix politics is to let everything alone, let things go right along in their natural channel, and keep people's managing hands off. And now I want to say, simply, to these gentlemen, give up all this managing, all this chaffering with Democratic leaders. Come back into our ranks. Go to Philadelphia. If you cannot go to Philadelphia as delegates, go as individuals. Give us your influence. Any body has a right to be a candidate of Philadelphia. Anybody has a right to go for whom he pleases. Now let them go there; let them say what they please. Let the popular will govern. Bow to it, and let us carry this country and do our great last work—conquer, convict, and convert the Democrats of the United States. [Applause.] If we cannot convert them let us defeat them, [applause,] take their flag away, and I want to have full possession of the Democratic banners before I fold up the old Republican flags. [Applause.] Now, I say, gentlemen, in all the sincerity of my heart, I say to each one of those gentlemen it is a painful thing to separate from any of our old friends. I believe in having the great mass with us and letting the best men win. Come back to us, let us wake up, go along together, bow to the will of this great American people, take their nominee, stand upon their platform, defend what we have accomplished, and if we have got anything more to do for the rights of any body of men in this country, let us do it bravely, as we have in the past.

A PREDICTION.

Now, gentlemen, Mr. SCHURZ made a prediction the other night, and he closed with the declaration that their banners would float over the dome of the Capitol in a twelve-month. Now I will make a prediction here to-night, and I want you to remember it as long as you remember Mr. SCHURZ'S prediction, and that prediction is this: That if the nominees at Cincinnati are not supported by the Democratic Party of the country, they will not have an electoral vote in the Union, [applause;] that if they are supported by the Democratic Party, we will carry from twenty-five to thirty States of the Union for Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] And I want to say another thing. It may not be very modest to say, but I will say it here. I have looked into the faces of more men in public meetings than any public man in America, [applause,] and in more States. I think I have some little knowledge of public opinion and public men. In 1860 I stated before the election how the States would stand; I did not miss one. In 1864 I missed none. I missed one in 1868, and that was the State of New-York. I did not fully comprehend the counting-power of Tammany Hall, [Laughter and applause.] Now, gentlemen, the Republican Party has 3,500,000 voters. Twenty-eight out of the thirty-seven States on a fair, square, and honest vote, are Republicans today. [Applause.] If there is a combination at Cincinnati, I don't care on whom they make it, we will take more Democratic votes than they will Republican. [Applause.] The nominees at Philadelphia, gentlemen, will be elected. [Applause.] I make that prediction here to-night, and I say to every man in America that my voice can reach him through the Press. And, gentlemen, let each one of us do our whole duty. Let us be as firm as the eternal hills of our country; but let us be kind, conciliatory, treat our erring friends as erring friends, until after they choose to take farewell of us and go away, and then, gentlemen, they will be where the men who have deserted us in the trials of the last twelve years have put themselves, out of power and out of the contest of affairs, and proved false and recreant to their own past. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON next addressed the meeting. He was in such bad health that he was obliged to sit during the delivery of his address. He said: Mr. President and fellow citizens of New-York: I am here to-night by the invitation of a committee, for the purpose of addressing you upon the subject of the next Presidency, and the condition of the Republican Party at this time in the United States. I am not invited by a council of office-holders; I am advised that the gentlemen who got up this meeting are neither office-holders nor office-seekers, and that very few of them are in a condition to take an office, or could afford to take one. You have heard very much lately in regard to the evil influence of office-holders—that they are governing the country, that they are generally dishonest and demagogical—but the most of the complaint that I have heard upon that subject comes from a man who has been in office thirty years, and who is now fearful that he will not die in the harness. The convention to be held at Philadelphia has been described as the office-holder's convention, but I venture the assertion that there will be many more office-seekers in the convention at Cincinnati than office-holders in the convention at Philadelphia. [Applause.] There are some men going to Cincinnati who are good men, and who are able, and I part with them with reluctance; I would be glad if it had been in my power to reconcile them to the party and to the Administration. But take that Convention all in all, it will be a more curious collection than BARNUM ever had, and will include in it his celebrated "what is it." It will not be so much a convention as it will be a conspiracy. The men who will compose that Convention will differ almost entirely in regard to principles, and will be united only in their resentments. It is too late to-night to enter upon anything like a discussion of the political situation, and to inquire what is the cause of this attempted disruption of the Republican Party; but I would call your attention to the general statement, my friends, that in this attempted disruption there is no principle involved; that it proposes no new policy, financial, commercial or otherwise; that it is entirely personal in its character, and that it is not founded upon any pretext that this Administration has come short in any material thing. Now if what the country wants is good government—good and faithful administration—the country has it. [Applause.] It is an old saying, "Let well enough alone," and "Praise the bridge that carries you safely over;" and I undertake to say here to-night, in the full blaze of the intelligence of this assembly and this whole country, that take this Administration all in all, there has not been a better one in fifty years in all material respects. [Applause.] I do not say it is free from criticism; I do not say that Gen. GRANT and his Secretaries have not made some errors. To err is the lot of all; we are all fallible, and that man who claims that he is perfect will by common consent be set down as a fool. [Applause.]

THE GOVERNMENT WELL ADMINISTERED.

But I do mean to say that in the great material respects of the Government of this country it is as well administered as it has been in half a century, or, perhaps, as it ever was. What is your condition now—mechanics, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, business men of New-York? This is the great commercial centre; this is where the money power, above all others, is recognized and controls, and the pulsation that takes place here is felt to the extremities of the nation. I call upon you all to-night as witnesses, without regard to party, without regard to past affiliations, to stand up and bear testimony that this Government is well administered, that your condition financially was never better, commerce was never better, that business never stood on a firmer foundation than it does today in the City of New-York, [applause,] that there never was a time when there was so much general confidence prevailing in regard to the future, financially and commercially, as there is today. The apprehensions of panic and convulsion that prevailed in time past, when men expected a financial convulsion every ten or fifteen years, looked for it, and the wise made provision for it, and the foolish and improvident became the victims of it—apprehensions of these convulsions and panics have passed away. We have now a better financial system than ever before, and there never was a time when you felt so much confidence in the currency as you feel now. There never was a time when you could calculate with as much certainty as you can now, a year, two years, or five years in advance, so that you might plan your commercial adventures or enterprises upon that calculation. And when this is the case, and you all know it, and every honest Democrat here to-night would be bound to admit it upon his oath, if he were sworn, I ask why do you want it changed. You cannot expect to improve upon it, you may get a worse administration. Therefore, I repeat the old aphorism—(and I might, in doing it, appeal simply to your self-interest; I might appeal to your selfishness alone, leaving all patriotism out of view,)—"Let well enough alone," and continue that Administration that has accomplished such great things for the nation. Why, under this Administration the taxes have been reduced nearly $87,000,000, and we passed a bill through the Senate the other day repealing $55,000,000 more. That bill has failed in the House, but we shall hardly adjourn without repealing at least fifty millions of the taxes now existing. During this Administration $317,000,000 of the public debt has been paid, and your interest account that, on the 4th of March, was $126,000,000 is now less than $106,000,000. The annual interest paid upon your debt has been reduced in these three years over twenty millions of dollars; and that is a solid result, worth at least from twenty to fifty millions of Democratic speeches and resolutions. [Applause.]

THE INDIAN POLICY.

And there are other results. You have been referred to the success of the Indian policy, peculiarly that of the President of the United States, the adoption of peace, good-will, kindness and integrity in dealing with the Indians. He has taken WM. PENN for his exemplar, and now this country is more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any period since the foundation of the Government in 1789. [Applause.] As was said by Senator WILSON, that alone is enough to immortalize this Administration. And this policy will be persevered in as long as he shall continue in office; and I have faith yet for the redemption of a portion of the aboriginal race of this country. I have great faith in the power of peace, of kindness, the power of Christianity. I believe that great results will be accomplished by the religious agents that have been sent out by Gen. GRANT, representing the different denominations, going with open hands and honest hearts; that greater results will be obtained in the way of pacification than by all the armies that have ever been sent out against them.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

And there is our foreign policy. You have heard of the Treaty of Washington—that great triumph of American diplomacy, that treaty which was alike honorable to both nations, and which settled a difficulty which threatened the peace of this country—restored amicable relations between two great nations bound together by so many ties of blood, of language, of literature and of tradition. I, like Gen. SICKLES, believe it will be carried out by the English Government in good faith, and I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. [Applause.] We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government with the German Government, and to disturb the amicable relations existing between these two great nations. We know how intimately they are allied by blood, by sympathy, by friendly feeling in the past. We know how Germany sympathized with us during the great struggle, how she purchased our bonds, extended to us her confidence and her material aid, and how grateful we were to her for it; and we know, too, how in the great struggle between her and France, the great Republican Party involuntarily, and for reasons that we can all understand—how it sympathized with Germany in the struggle. [Applause.] France had been our ancient ally, but we regarded the war as not made by France, but as made by LOUIS NAPOLEON, himself a usurper; that it was a war without just cause, and our sympathies went out to Germany during that struggle. [Applause.] The attempt to embroil us now has failed. There was no foundation, no circumstance that can be adduced as an excuse for what is termed "the French arms scandal." That scandal has been reported upon by a Committee of the House within the last three days. After a full examination they report that our Government is exonerated in every particular from all blame, intentionally or accidentally. [Applause.] That we have done our whole duty; we have not violated the laws of nations. The German Government understood it all the time—and had no complaints to make—has none now—and the relations between Germany and the United States were never more cordial than they are today, and it is not in the power of busybodies to disturb those relations for the purpose of making political capital or gain. [Applause.] The French arms scandal may, therefore, be carried out and buried in the Potter's Field among the nameless graves of shameless and forgotten calumnies.

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION.

Now, there are charges made of corruption. Senator WILSON has already answered those wholesale charges of corruption. They declare that this is the most corrupt Administration known in the history of our Government. I believe, and I say here, upon my responsibility as a man and as a Senator, that there has not been, all things considered, a more faithful and honest Administration. [Applause.] I will tell you the difference between this and the former Democratic Administrations: Whenever a rascal is discovered in office by this Administration, his head comes off at once, and he is put upon his trial. He is held up to the public gaze, to scorn and execration, and everybody knows of his turpitude. But under former administrations these crimes were covered up and concealed, and then they say, "What a dishonest administration you have got now! How many more criminals you have now than in former times!" Not so many by far, but those that we have are remorselessly tracked to light and punished. There is no man, whatever his standing in the party, in society, in the Church or in the State, who, when discovered to have been guilty of malfeasance in office, will not be promptly tried, and, if found guilty, punished. [Applause.] Why, Major HODGE, a defaulting pay-master—and if there is anything in politics, he has always been a Democrat—was found guilty of a defalcation to the extent of four or five hundred thousand dollars. He was tried, and he found his way to the penitentiary in less than thirty days from that time. That was since the Tammany frauds were unearthed. But, according to the latest intelligence I have, no Tammany thief has been tried and convicted, and I predicted from the first, and I repeat that prediction here to-night, that none of these great Tammany thieves ever will be tried and convicted. They have stolen from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, or $125,000,000—anywhere along there. [Applause.] They have committed crimes hitherto unknown and unparalleled in history, and all that we have been able to do was to drag them out of their offices, but a new swarm has taken their places. I advise you to keep a close watch on them, or you may find that the former example has been followed. They have been driven out of office, and there it has ended, and there I predict it will end.

A VOICE—They are not all out yet.

Mr. MORTON—Not all out yet, some gentleman says.

Now you have heard a great deal about investigations. At the beginning of this session of Congress there was a proposition made to appoint a smelling committee in the Senate, with inquisitorial powers, to sit from that time until after the election. The intention was to set it upon the Administration, just as you would set a detective upon a suspected criminal. The resolution providing for the appointment of this committee was so drawn—it was a joint committee of the two Houses—that it gave the appointment to the presiding officer of each House, knowing that the etiquette prevailing in the two Houses, under which the power would have to be exercised, that the man would have to be made Chairman of this Committee who is himself a candidate for the Presidency. Now, we do not propose to set one candidate for the Presidency to investigate another; we did not choose to appoint the Committee in that way. I think no sensible party would have done that. But we did choose to investigate every charge that took anything like a definite shape, and to investigate these charges by a committee fairly and honorably appointed, composed of men of high character and intelligence. Now, a charge was made that the President of the United States had been guilty of personal corruption in connection with the New-York Custom-house. That was insinuated in the Senate, rather than directly made, and it was charged that officers of his household were guilty of corruption in connection with the General Order business here, and that the President stood guard over the robbery. We at once ordered an investigation—when I say we, I mean the majority of the Republican Party upon the floor of the Senate—and your own Senator, Mr. CONKLING, offered the resolution, and every friend of the Administration voted for it. That investigation has been made, and it has been made thoroughly, and it has resulted in exonerating the President from every suspicion of personal corruption. [Applause.] It has exonerated every member of his official household, and every appointee for whom he could in any wise be considered personally responsible. That inquiry has been continued for three months and a half. For the last three months it could possibly answer no useful purpose, but it has been intimated by the enemies of the Administration, examining hundreds of witnesses before that Committee. They have sought to make the examination immortal by making it eternal, [laughter;] and they have sought to bury up their ignominious failure in a mass of testimony which no human being ever will or can read. I am told that when that testimony shall issue from the groaning Printing Bureau in Washington it will be in a volume at least six times as large as the family Bible; but it will resemble the Scriptures in no other particular whatever. [Laughter.] Reform seems to be the order of the day, or rather I should say it is the clamor of the day. I once heard a philanthropist described as being a man who loved all mankind and neglected his own family, and a professional reformer may be defined as a man who arrogates to himself all the virtues of the time, but who, generally, possesses few or none of them. Now, I am for reform, and I claim to have been a reformer throughout my political career. I have not been continually making professions upon that subject; but I belong to a party that has made more and greater reforms in the course of its political career than any other great party in history. [Applause.] Why, my friends, the Democratic Party has got to that point—it arrived there twenty-five years ago—that it is incapable of making any reform. You can no more graft reform upon the Democratic Party than you can engraft a living branch upon a dead trunk. It will not grow there. Why, the Democratic Party is like a man riding on the cars backwards. He never sees anything until he has got clear by. [Applause.] After we have made a great national reform, saved the nation and excited the admiration of the world, some Democratic politicians propose to come in, years afterward, and ask that they shall be allowed to supersede us in power, and take the offices out of our hands. Poets have talked of an iron age, of an age of bronze; but plain, prose writers will record this as being peculiarly an iron age of calumny. There is a deliberate and systematic attempt to break the Republican Party down by calumny, obstinately and continually repeated. When it is brushed away it is laboriously restored—even as the mottled spider restores his web when it is brushed aside. The Senate has to some extent proved a "School for Scandal" throughout the session. Because we would not appoint that joint committee, under the circumstances I have described, the scandal was sent out all through the nation that the majority of the Senate were opposed to investigation and intentionally covering up gross corruption. The play of the "School for Scandal" has been repeated over here in Connecticut, and before that in New-Hampshire, and the character of *Joseph Surface*, that man of such noble sentiment, has been performed again and again, until it is discovered that, like SHERIDAN'S great original, he had somebody behind the scenes. [Laughter.] You have heard the civil service reform talked about as one of the reasons why it is necessary to organize a new party. Let me add just one word to what Senator WILSON has said. President GRANT is the only President who ever took a decisive step or did a decisive thing in regard to civil service reform. He has gone a great way in that direction, further than some of his true friends have thought was advisable. So determined was he upon the subject, that he has taken the responsibility and has adopted rules that virtually put out of his hands that patronage which he was said to use for his own benefit. Now, this President, the only one that has done a practical or a practicable thing on that subject, is to be displaced by men who go up and down the country to prate about civil service reform.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Then we come to the subject of universal amnesty. They say the Republican Party must be broken up and a new party formed to obtain universal amnesty for the men who were in the rebellion. Do you know how that matter stands? Every rebel in the South is allowed to vote. No man is disfranchised by any law of the United States. There is but one disability resting upon any man engaged in the rebellion, and that is ineligibility to hold office. JEFF DAVIS has just as much a right to vote as any of us, and has exercised that privilege for years. But the great persecution he is laboring under is that he is not allowed to return to the Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives last winter passed a bill granting complete amnesty to all but three classes of rebels; first, those who had been in the Congress of the United States at the beginning of the rebellion, and who went out and engaged in the rebellion; second, those who had been in the Army of the United States, and who left the Army and carried their swords over into the rebel army; and third, those who had been members of the Secession conventions in the Southern States, and there voted to carry their States out of the Union and into the rebellion. But it excepted such men as DAVIS, TOOMBS, STEPHENS, and BRECKINRIDGE, the men that made the rebellion, and who were responsible for that greatest of all crimes in history. That bill passed the House and came to the Senate. There it was amended, so as to give civil rights to the colored people, making them equal to their late masters, the late rebels. The bill thus amended was put on its final passage, and under the Constitution it required a two-thirds vote. It lacked just three votes of having a two-thirds vote; and if Senators TRUMBULL and TIPTON had voted for it, and if Senator SCHURZ had remained in the Senate and voted for it, instead of stepping out at that unfortunate time, the bill would have passed. Why did they refuse to vote for that bill? Because it did not give amnesty to the ringleaders of the rebellion, and because it carried on it as a rider an amendment which gave complete civil rights to the colored people of the United States. Now, I am not in favor of universal amnesty myself. I am willing to grant amnesty to all except the great criminals, the authors of the rebellion. I voted to give amnesty to all but these three classes, and I can say that so long as I have a vote in the Senate of the United States, I never will consent to give amnesty to JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.] The rebellion did not come up from the people; it came down to them from a few politicians, who had been preparing it for thirty years; and this is the responsibility I have never held the soldiers or officers of the Confederate Army responsible. I have held responsible the authors of the rebellion, who forced it upon the people; and those few men have sent to the grave four hundred thousand people of the United States. They have placed upon this nation the heavy load of debt under which we are groaning. They have made misery, want and suffering indescribable, for which language has no capacity; and for those men, allow me to say that I have no compassion or forgiveness. [Applause.] I may forgive them individually. I have no personal malice. But, my friends, there is a great principle involved. If you can fully pardon the ringleaders of the rebellion, and bring them back into the Senate of the United States to make laws for you, and to be Governors of States, foreign Ministers, and perhaps Presidents of the United States, you cannot convince the children of the country twenty years hence that there was anything wrong in the rebellion. [Applause.] It is not a question of mere policy or expediency. It rises to a higher plane. I want to say to future generations, to those who may contemplate future treason, that we do regard treason as a crime, and that the people of this country are not willing that the authors of the rebellion should return to political place or power. [Applause.] Universal amnesty would result in sending JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, STEPHENS, BRECKENRIDGE, and men of that class to the Senate of the United States. When they get back there by your votes, the children of the next generation will say that we have stultified ourselves and acknowledged that after all there was no crime in the rebellion; that it was a mere difference of political opinion in which one side was just as right as the other, and that we have acknowledged that fact. I do not think you can build up a great party in this country upon universal amnesty. The only disability that exists now is in the Fourteenth Amendment, passed in 1866. This Republican Party, as one man, supported that amendment, the third section of which declared that any man who had before the rebellion held an office in which he had been required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterward committed perjury by going into the rebellion, should be afterward ineligible to office. We all voted to put it there, when it was made a party question, and now we find men trying to rend the Republican Party to pieces for the purpose of repealing that section, and who say that we are not patriots and are not liberal men if we do not do it. What is to be gained by granting amnesty to the leaders of the rebellion and authors of it? Conciliate them? We can no more conciliate the authors of that rebellion than we can conciliate rattlesnakes by restoring their fangs. [Applause.] Those men must die as they have lived. The only dignity that will attach to their characters in history will be by going down to their graves in the confederate character in which they first obtained distinction. The same reasons on which universal amnesty is urged will require you to go a step further, and that is the next thing you will be asked to do. Let me tell you to-night, that if this Democratic Party gets into power, in their own name or under the name of the Liberal Republicans, you

Continued on Twelfth Page.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The cast of "London Assurance" to-night at Wallack's Theatre is so superlatively fine that it is only needful that the public should know the fact, to crowd the house to overflowing. A comedy in which Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. BROUGHAM all appear together, is not to be seen every day, and the representation will be a very memorable one. "The Veteran" ended his long race last night, and now a series of comedies is to be given which we are quite sure will be in all respects worthy of the first comedy-theatre of the country.

The Season of Opera.

We are requested to mention that in consequence of the disappointment caused to many persons by the impossibility of obtaining seats for last night's performance of "Il Trovatore," it has been decided to repeat that familiar but, seemingly, still attractive work, at the Saturday matinée. Last evening's recital of the opera, we are bound to say, warranted the measure, by an audience which crowded the house and by almost continuous applause.

New-Rochelle Election.

The election of officers for New-Rochelle on Tuesday evening, resulted in the choice of Capt. John D. Deveau, Walter Davids, and Jacob Holweggs for Trustees; George Davids, for Village Treasurer; Wm. R. Humphry, for Police Justice.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a large and welcome supply of English and other foreign periodicals. The *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* contain, as usual, many excellent illustrations, and *Punch* has some drawings worth the notice of "comic" artists. The *Saturday Review* and *Nature* are also among Mr. BRENTANO'S collection. In the *Graphic*, we may add, is an excellent portrait of Mr. DISRAELI.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
AND
SPRING SUITS.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD, OR $10 worth for $7.—It is surprising how NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway, can afford to sell $10 worth of French China, Glass or Crockery for $7, but so long as they do it the public will profit by it. They offer good dinner plates at $1 per dozen, China plates at $2 per dozen, and large lines of other goods in proportion.—*Advertisement.*

Fifteen thousand hairs, and upward, constitute what is usually called a "fine head of hair;" but this number may soon be reduced to fifteen hundred by neglect or by improper treatment. There is no food for the hair like PHALON'S Chemical Invigorator. It nourishes the fibres, multiplies them, beautifies them, and renders their health and vigor perpetual. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A Puff of Gun-powder from the muzzle of a cannon may cause the loss of many human lives, but a puff of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER from the mouth of a flask is as harmless to man as the mountain breeze, though it is certain and sudden death to every insect with which the bug-destroying dust may come in contact. It is the only safe and infallible insect exterminator in existence.—*Advertisement.*

SAPOLIO removes stains, dirt and finger marks from wood-work, without disturbing the paint.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring.
This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in those cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SHOOK.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. Mr. Keiffer, GEORGE F. BROWN, of Rahway, N. J., to Miss MARIAN SHOOK, of Greencastle, Penn.

GRAY—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, April 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, FRANCIS S. GRAY to ELLA A., daughter of Chas. Johnson, Esq.

McMAHON—HARGOUS.—On Wednesday, April 17, at St. Ann's Church, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, MARTIN T. McMAHON to LOUISE CLAIRE HARGOUS, both of this City.

READE—BEALS.—At Harbor Creek, Erie County, Penn., on the 8th November, 1871, by Rev. N. Sullivan, Lieut. PHILIP READE, U. S. A., to Miss MINNIE BEALS. No cards.

STREMMELL—SPERRY.—At Derby, Conn., on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. B. Boggs, D. D., Rector of St. Stephens Church, Newark, N. J., GEO. F. STREMMELL, of Newark, N. J., to ALICE J. SPERRY, daughter of Willis P. Sperry, of Derby, Conn.

WHITON—MORGAN.—On Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. W. H. Platt, LEWIS F. WHITON, of New-York, to LUCY A., daughter of the late Dr. I. Morgan, of Selma, Ala.

DIED.

BANKS.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., CAROLINE BANKS, daughter of the late Alexander Banks, in her 67th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, April 19, at 3½ P. M.

☞ Yonkers and Baltimore papers please copy.

CANDLER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, of scarlet fever, LOUIS MARSDEN, son of Flamen B. and M. Lillian Candler, aged 1 year and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 458 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 18, 1872, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

CLOYES.—On Wednesday, EMILY AMELIA, wife of WM. O. CLOYES, in the 35th year of her age.

Friends of the family, also members of Mariners' Lodge, No. 67, and Standard Division, No. 116, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 281 Henry-st., New-York.

COE.—In this City, on Monday, the 15th inst. MATILDA, wife of Charles H. Coe, in the 49th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Francis Knapp, No. 69 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON.—On Monday, April 15, inst., EDWARD S. DICKINSON, late Superintendent Third-avenue Railroad Company.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 18th inst., from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, in 55th-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

EVERDELL.—On Sunday, April 14, THOMAS EWBANK, aged 10 years and 8 months, eldest son of Henry and Mary H. Ewbank Everdell, and grandson of the late Thomas Ewbank.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 331 Lexington-av., Thursday, April 18, at 1 o'clock.

ENTZ.—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, April 17, WILLIAM WARREN, only son of J. William and Mary I. Entz, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven Station to meet the 2:30 Harlem train from Forty-second-street Depot.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, April 17, JACOB F. HUNTER, of the firm of Hunter, Keller & Co., and son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LE COMPTE.—On Wednesday, April 17, VINCENT LE COMPTE, aged 72 years 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRISON.—On Wednesday, April 17, at 1 A. M., CLARA BELL, the only child of Benjamin and Lizzie Morrison, aged 19 months 1 day.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th at their residence, No. 213 4th-st., formerly of South 5th-st., Jersey City.

PECK.—At Englewood, New-Jersey, April 17, Mrs. NANCY PECK, in the 85th year of her age, widow of the late Daniel Peck, formerly of Albany.

The funeral services will take place on Friday the 19th, at 2¾, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Rawls, at Englewood. Friends of the family and of her son, Henry D. Peck, are invited to attend. Train per Northern Railroad leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 1½.

TREMPER.—At his residence, in Harlem, on Tuesday, at 3 A. M., April 16, 1872, in the 39th year of his age, GEORGE W. TREMPER.

The funeral will take place at 4 P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from St. James Methodist Church, 126th-st. and Madison-av. On Friday the remains will be conveyed to Rye, friends leaving in the 11½ train.

CONSTANTINE COMMANDERY, NO. 48, K. T.—SIR KNIGHTS: You are requested to assemble at the Asylum, 124th-st. and 3d-av., Friday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., (without uniform,) to unite with Bunting Lodge, F. and A. M., in paying the last tribute of respect to our late companion, Sir GEO. W. TREMPER.

GEO. W. WALGROVE, E. C.
CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Recorder.

BUNTING LODGE NO. 655, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication to be held at the lodge-rooms, corner 124th-st. and 3d-av., at 10½ o'clock Friday morning, 19th instant, for the purpose of proceeding to Rye to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother GEORGE W. TREMPER. Members of Harlem Lodge, and the fraternity generally are invited to join with us.

A. D. GRISWOLD, Master.

SYLVAN CHAPTER NO. 188, R. A. M.—Companions, you are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation, to be held at the rooms, on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 10½, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy companion, GEO. W. TREMPER. A. N. BROCKWAY, H. P.

TAIT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 16, MARIAN, wife of A. F. Tait, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on Thursday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

VARNEY.—On Friday, April 12, 1872, ROYAL W. VARNEY, M. D., aged 32 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 28 West 36th-st., on Thursday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday, April 15, GEORGE W. WILSON, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Vesey-st. and Broadway, New-York, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Tuesday morning, April 16, WILLIAM WORRALL, only child of Henry A. and Emma F. Wilson, aged 15 months and 23 days.

Funeral on Thursday, the 18th at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 321 State-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
CONDUCTED BY E. L. YOUMANS.
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LITERARY NOTICES.
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EUROPE!—NEVER GO UNPREPARED!
"Never go to France,
Unless you know the lingo;
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You will repent, by jingo."
So said an English humorist years ago, and the warning is equally applicable today. For full information, traveling in Europe, the best resource is
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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The rights of full citizenship have lately been given to us, and in most of the colleges in the Northern States facilities for a liberal education have been freely granted to us; but hitherto we have not enjoyed the privilege of obtaining a collegiate or professional education without being being constantly reminded that we belong to the African race.

In April, 1871, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed the accompanying act incorporating "Toussaint L'Ouverture College," as a national institution for the education of colored youth.

The trustees named in such charter have duly organized, and have resolved to locate the College upon the bank of the Hudson River, near the City of Poughkeepsie. We now make this appeal to our friends for aid. Should we not, can we not, have a college of our own, well endowed and well provided in every particular? A small, or even moderate fund, will be almost equivalent to none, and hence we shall not ask for the payment of a single subscription until the sum of $100,000 has been actually subscribed.

We intend, and expect to raise the full amount allowed by our charter, and to that end we shall appeal to our friends in every State. Our first appeal, however, must be to our friends at home. Agents have been appointed by us to solicit subscriptions. They are not authorized to receive any money whatever, but local treasurers or depositories will be appointed at the proper time, through whom subscriptions may be paid when it will be inconvenient to pay direct to the General Treasurer.

Mr. John I. Platt, of the City of Poughkeepsie, has consented to act as our General Treasurer, and his certificate duly authorized, to the effect that $100,000 have been actually subscribed, will be produced to each subscriber before he will be requested to pay the amount of his subscription. ISAAC DEYO,
President of Board of Trustees of said College.

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
See *Evening Post*, this day, for particulars.

GENUINE
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER-WATER
Restores the appetite, removes biliousness, keeps the head clear, the blood cool, without weakening the system. Certified by Baron von Liebig to be a most salutary and beneficial water.
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GEO. H. BEYER & SON, No. 257 6th-av.
F. WAGNER, No. 77 Bowery, and druggists in general.
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No. 37 Beaver-st., sole agents.

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NOTICE.
LONDON, Feb. 3, 1872.
Several imitations of these celebrated Biscuits being now offered, consumers will please observe that our full names or initials are stamped upon each Biscuit of our leading varieties, "A. B. C.," Brilliants, Cornhills, Dominoes, Eugenie, Fancy Nic-Nacs, Gems, Pearls and Rings.
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The above imported and for sale by G. G. YVELIN & SMITH, 206 and 208 Fulton-st., New-York City.

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FRUIT TREES—Apple, Pear, Peach, &c
ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS.
EVERGREENS of all the best sorts.
ARBOR VITÆ for hedging at low rates.
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AND THE CHEAPEST,
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Successors to Janes, Beebe & Co.,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, April 20, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Great lecture, "WILL IT PAY?"
COOPER UNION, THIS EVENING.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

POLITICAL.

WE, THE PEOPLE,
OR WHO SHALL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT.
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 19.
HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL PRESIDE.
Tickets, 25 cents, sold at the *Tribune* Office, at Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square, or at the door.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

SMALL-POX HORRORS.

How Patients are Treated in the Blackwell's Island Hospital.

Extraordinary Statements by Relatives—A Gang of Robbers—Scandalous Conduct of the Officials—A Few Facts for Consideration.

The columns of the TIMES have frequently referred to abuses said to exist at the Small-pox Hospital. The following testimony from intelligent and honest citizens in regard to it needs no comment, and presents a fearful picture for the public to contemplate. The evidence given below was obtained by selecting a number of names of persons who had been admitted to the institution, visiting them and noting their own experiences, or those of their relatives. It will be remarked that in no case did the person testifying fail to note an abuse or fraud of some sort.

Much of the scandalous chicanery here exposed is due to the existence of an undertaker's "ring," which covers the institutions on Blackwell's Island, Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner's office. The moving spirit in this band is one SLEVIN, an undertaker, who is said to realize, after dividing with his associates, a handsome income.

The following circulars explain the *modus operandi*. A is the official circular which should be mailed, or sent by salaried attachés by the Department of Charities and Correction. Instead of doing this some one in the Department gives SLEVIN the monopoly of the death notices, and he gets ninety per cent. of the funerals from the institutions above referred to, by inclosing with the official circular the one marked B. His exorbitant charges will be noticed, and also that other undertakers follow in his wake:

[A]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, March 2, 1872.

Mr. Peter Ecker, No. 334 East Sixth-street:

You are hereby notified that AMELIA ECKER died at this institution at 1 o'clock P. M.

Very respectfully, A. E. MACDONALD.
Chief of Staff.
Per W. THOMAS, Steward.

[B]

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1872.

Mr. Peter Ecker:

Inclosed you will find death notice. Please inform me at once if you intend to bury, so that the body may be retained for your disposal.

In case you do bury, I will be pleased to furnish the materials necessary for the funeral, and guarantee to do so in the most reasonable and satisfactory manner.

My prices are the lowest in the City. You will do well to give me a call before going elsewhere.

Strict attention to details.

Respectfully,
J. J. SLEVIN, Undertaker,
No. 215 East Twenty-sixth-street, and No. 218 Mott-street, near Spring-street.

Dr. MACDONALD and THOMAS, the steward, are gravely compromised in the frauds, as will be seen by the following evidence:

Mr. C. W. FRIELING, a German grocer of No. 397 Second-avenue, states that his brother, HENRY P. FRIELING, of No. 88 Ann-street, a hale, hearty man, sickened of small-pox early in February, was taken to the Small-pox Hospital, and died there on the 19th March; he was told that he would get better treatment by becoming a boarder, and agreed to pay $5 a week; when he went on the Island he had $72 in his pocket-book and got $6 more from his brother after he had been in the lazaretto a month; three times a week his wife or brother supplied him with whisky or brandy, and cakes, apples and oranges; he had no right to pay a dollar more than the $5 a week agreed upon.

After his death his wife received his pocket-book containing a dollar and a few cents. She had to pay $2 to one of the doctors who had taken care of a watch, a Masonic pin and a ring. THOMAS, the steward, received $2; nurses, "runners," &c., about $15. J. DONAHOE, of No. 383 Second-avenue, charged $295 for the funeral, including $2 for coffining at Blackwell's Island, $2 for the Captain of the *Hope*, the dead boat, and $1 for the man at the Morgue. At the Morgue Mr. FRIELING paid $1 for the privilege of seeing his dead brother's face. The following gives an idea of the cost of a patient for over five weeks at the Small-pox Hospital, with the legitimate, unnecessary and illegal expenses:

Cash in Mr. H. P. Frieling's possession		$72
Borrowed of brother		6
Paid to Thomas, steward		2
Paid to doctor		2
Paid to "runners," &c		15
Paid at Morgue		1
Cost of liquors, &c., (appropriated by nurses)		50
Cost of funeral		295
Incidental		10
Total		$453
Legitimate expenses:		
Six weeks' board		$30
Contingencies and liquors, (estimated by competent authority)		40
Funeral, (outside estimate):		
Ten coaches	$60	
Hearse	20	
Grave	20	
Coffin, (cost, $120)	150—	250
Total		$320
Deduct from $453 gives a swindle of		133
Of which sum there went into the pockets of the "Ring," in round figures		70

In the contingencies account should be included money paid by Mr. FRIELING to see his brother once by standing outside the barrier and shouting, "How d'ye do?" to him as he stood at the hospital door. Mr. FRIELING states that at first he resisted all attempts at imposition, but found he could no nothing. "They used to try and evade us before we gave money, but as soon as we began to pay they received us with smiles." Everybody he met on the Island spoke of the villainies perpetrated by the doctors and nurses. Those who brought provisions said that their friends never received them or had them stolen as soon as a chance presented itself, and that it was useless taking liquor there, as the nurses drank it. He heard a man named MYERS say that he got his wife out of the Small-pox Hospital by paying a small fortune to the Captain of the *Hope*, who concealed her in his boat, took her to the Bellevue Hospital dock, where she waited till after dark, when her husband took her away. He had been told that persons in *articulo mortis* are placed in coffins, and on one occasion, when the body of the patient moved in the coffin as it was about to be carried out, the charnel-house attendant exclaimed, "You are not dead yet!" and forced the moribund to resume a recumbent position by pressing on the chest of the sufferer.

The case of THOS. NOLAN, who died at the Hospital on the 2d of March, is related by his aunts, JULIA and ELIZA LYONS, and Mrs. BRIARD, of No. 212 West Nineteenth-street. The boy, aged four years and a half, and tall for his age, was supported by his relations at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. At the end of February he sickened of small-pox, and, with about twenty of the orphans, was taken to the Island, where his aunts went every other day, taking with them jellies, cakes, and wine. At the end of the first week the nurse in charge of THOMAS wrote touching epistles to his relatives, giving an account of the boy's health, but invariably winding up with a pathetic appeal for wine or blackberry brandy. In all, enough wines and liquors were taken up to stock a small sample-room. On the 2d March THOMAS died, and SLEVIN, by his usual manœuvres, got the funeral. It was, however, stipulated by the aunts that they should see the dead child's face. SLEVIN bought a No. 4 coffin, costing $19 50, furnished a hearse and one carriage, and sent in a bill for $60—on which the aunts paid $20, promising a final settlement on the 1st inst. On the day of the funeral the aunts and Mrs. BRIARD went to the Morgue. When they saw the coffin, a thrill of horror, they state, seized them. *It was too small for the boy.* After a whispered consultation, they resolved not to say anything, but to abide events till their arrival at the Cemetery. The lad was to be buried in a grave purchased at the burial of his mother, a year ago. On arriving there, the aunts quietly asked SLEVIN to fulfill his promise. After much whispering between the undertaker's men and the grave-digger, the Misses LYONS were informed that they could not see their nephew's face; that it was illegal, and that there was risk of contagion. (It may be here remarked that the coffin was the usual metallic one used for bodies of persons dying from contagious diseases, and that it was furnished with an iron plate on the lid, which, when removed, could reveal the features of the dead through thick plate-glass, hermetically sealed into the body of the coffin. As to the question of legality, at no time has the Board of Health prohibited the removal of the iron plate. Besides, SLEVIN allowed the relations of Miss FLYNN and H. P. FRIELING, whose cases are noticed elsewhere, to see the faces of the dead, both at the Morgue and at the Cemetery.) The elder of the Misses LYONS asked the grave-diggers to wait a moment while she went to the office of the Cemetery, where she found the Sheriff of the County and related to him her troubles, affirming that it was her honest conviction that SLEVIN had made a mistake, and that they were either burying a strange child or an empty coffin. The official accompanied her back to the grave, which they found filled up, the grave-diggers acknowledging that as soon as the aunt's back was turned they had received instructions to bury the nephew. On the remonstrances of the Sheriff the grave was reopened, and, after an hour's work, the tiny coffin again saw the light. At this moment SLEVIN called the Sheriff aside and had a long conversation with him. What the nature of it was can only be surmised, but the Sheriff, who all along had been in favor of granting the request of THOMAS NOLAN's relatives, now changed his demeanor, and, without assigning any reason, said he could do nothing for them. While the Misses LYONS and Mrs. BRIARD were seeking some one to carry out their wishes, the coffin was reinterred, the hearse and coach drove off, leaving the bereaved women to walk home.

SLEVIN retained the deed of the mother's grave as security for the payment of the son's funeral. Legal proceedings were, however, instituted, and he was compelled to deliver them up. The Misses LYONS are to institute further proceedings against SLEVIN for breach of contract and to compel him to raise the coffin alleged to contain the body of THOMAS NOLAN. The affidavit on the latter will state the belief of the deponents that the coffin does not contain the body of their nephew, he being a tall lad and of a size which would render his being even crushed into the coffin extremely difficult. Should the coffin not be found to contain the body the aunts will sue SLEVIN for $10,000 damages, besides commencing criminal proceedings.

Mr. PETER ECKE, a poor German mechanic, residing at No. 334 East Sixth-street, saw his wife taken to the Small-pox Hospital on the 18th February, and received a notice of her death through SLEVIN and MACDONALD on the 24th February. He was induced to pay $20 to one of the doctors at the hospital for a fortnight's board for his wife, $10 of which, *mirabile dictu!* were returned to him. He paid this money on the representation of the doctor that there were three classes in the hospital—one common, with no attendance, free; another with fair attendance, $5; another with first-class attendance, $10. His wife took up $4, not a cent of which he got back. SLEVIN booked him for the funeral, and a brother of the deceased woman saved the corpse from being buried on Hart's Island. The following is the bill—a heavy one for a poor man to pay:

A No. 8 metallic case	$65 00
Hearse	15 00
Four coaches	26 00
Grave in Lutheran Cemetery	7 50
Total	$113 50

N. B.—The actual cost to SLEVIN of the No. 8 metallic coffin, trimmed and ready for use, was $32. Profit on coffin alone, $33. No wonder SLEVIN has to "pony up."

Mr. A. J. CASE, No. 397 Grand-street, states that on the 19th of February he buried Mr. WILLARD BADGER, of No. 65 Bedford-street, at the Evergreen Cemetery, and had to pay $5 as fees to the Island and Morgue men. He has always to pay from $2 upward for coffining a body at the Small-pox Hospital. Mr. CASE says that SLEVIN gets all the jobs, and has to divide up with all hands. SLEVIN not only attends to his own, but appropriates other people's funerals. In the case of a brother of Mrs. MARY COYLE, and DAVID DON, a Boston man who was killed on the *Westfield*, Mr. CASE had to fight with SLEVIN for the bodies, which lay in the Morgue, although he, CASE, exhibited orders from Mrs. COYLE and DON's friends for him to have the funeral.

Mr. W. H. KENNEDY, undertaker, of No. 470 Pearl-street, has had considerable trouble with the "Ring." One of his employes states that he buried Miss AGNES MCGINNESS on the 5th of March. A charge of $2 was made for coffining the body at the Small-pox Hospital, and $2 for bringing the body down on the *Hope*. On the 26th January a coffin was sent up containing $2, for the body of W. J. O'BRIEN, of No. 515 Pearl-street. Somebody opened the coffin and pocketed the money on the *Hope*, and the dead-house people returned a message that more money must be sent up, or there would be no body sent down. Mr. MCNAMARA, of No. 515 Pearl-street, a brother-in-law of deceased, and other friends were much distressed at the retention of the body, but the "Ring" held firm, and Mr. MCNAMARA had to go up to the Island and pay $2 to secure his relative's body. Mr. MCNAMARA complained to Mr. OWEN BRENNAN, who proclaimed the charge illegal and discharged the individual who had taken the money, appointing another man in his place, but before Mr. MCNAMARA returned to New-York he saw that the farcical trick of discharging the offender was well understood by his successor, who, within five minutes of his appointment, took a larger fee for coffining a body than his predecessor had been turned out of office for. "This," continued our informant, "is only a sample of many similar cases. At first we resisted it as an imposition, but on sending up our coffins without money the answer was returned, 'No money, no body,' and to save ourselves and customers trouble and annoyance we put up with the extortion. I believe all this money goes into the 'pot,' and that the surgeons divide. SLEVIN is some way in the 'Ring,' and that's the way he gets his monopoly. He must 'pony up' to the parties there."

No search after the truth in regard to the Small-pox Hospital could be better rewarded than by the perusal of the story of the RICH family, eight members of which went simultaneously from No. 147 West Thirty-first-street to the Small-pox Hospital on the 7th of February, the major part of whom remained there seven weeks. The father, a native of Elsass, is an honest, hard-working man, thirty years in this country, and for the last thirteen years employed by the same firm as an expressman. On the 7th of February, MARGARET, aged seventeen, WILLIAM, aged thirteen, PETER, aged twenty-one, SOPHIA, aged ten, KATE, aged seven, LOTTIE, aged five and a half, and GEORGE, aged two and a half years, were taken to the Hospital. The mother, who had heard of its horrors, but who had been vaccinated on several occasions, feigned sick and was sent with her children, and escaped the disease by a miracle.

The father visited them three times a week, carrying an ample supply of provisions. At first a nurse, of whom they speak in good terms, cooked for them, and made their tea and coffee, it being impossible for them, although brought up in something akin to poverty, to touch the Hospital fare. This woman was discharged two weeks after the arrival of the RICH family. After she left they could not even procure a cup of water without trouble. In spite of Dr. MACDONALD's assertions, they never saw either an orange, apple or cake in the Hospital. Washing was impossible, as more than a cup of water could not be obtained, except by payment. On their arrival they were placed in the stone building, but were crowded out by the $5 a week patients and thrust into the pavilions. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction debit the Small-pox Hospital with no inconsiderable quantity of spirituous and vinous supplies, but the only stimulants given were two whisky punches and one wine punch to KATE, who lost an eye by sloughing ulcers. One of these punches came from a bottle the nurse had. The little girl got two table-spoonsful of the whisky, and saw the nurse drink the rest. "The nurses were nearly always drunk, and none of the night nurses were ever sober," says MARGARET. On one occasion, a lad in the last stage of confluent small-pox, a terrible object to behold, and almost a pestilence, was for several hours shrieking for water, which none of the nurses would give him. Finally Mrs. RICH had to wait on him. This excited the nurses, and Mrs. RICH had to attend to the sufferer till he died. Fortunately the mother piloted all her children through the ordeal, and they are now safe at home.

Mr. CROSSMAN, of No. 248 Third-avenue, tells a horrible story. His son EDWARD died on the 2d of February at the Small-pox Hospital, and the father procured a metallic coffin and managed to get it on board the *Hope*. Mr. CROSSMAN, arrived at the Island, had to pay $2 to the hyenas at the barrier to get his son's body placed in its last receptacle. Before paying this, he spoke to a doctor whom he believes to be Dr. MACDONALD, about getting his son's body for interment. The person thus addressed turned to him and said, "Make it *satisfactory* with those men," pointing to the "runners," "and you will get what you want." "As soon as they got the money," added Mr. CROSSMAN, "they ran like hares; before they got it, they did not appear to relish the job."

Mr. CROSSMAN's coffin was placed in a wooden case sent up with it, and arrived at the Morgue. Mr. MERRITT, of Eighth-avenue, was commissioned to remove the body to Green-Wood Cemetery. On the way there, streaks of blood leaked from the coffin, and at the interment even the grave-diggers, callous as they are, were horrified at the manner the corpse had been treated. The presence of blood on the case and in the undertaker's wagon conclusively proves that the friends at the small-pox dead-house, because Mr. CROSSMAN had neglected to furnish cement, (a supply of which is always on hand at the dead-house,) had crammed the corpse into the coffin in a brutal manner, leaving the coffin any thing but hermetically sealed, as provided by law.

The wife of Mr. L. HOFFMAN, undertaker, No. 283 East Houston-street, states that her husband, buried EMILIE ROMMERSKINCHEN, of No. 43 Clinton-street, from the Small-pox Hospital on the 8th of February. They had to pay the "skinners" at the dead-house to get the body coffined. If they had not done it, says Mrs. HOFFMAN, the funeral would have been delayed, and additional expense incurred to the relatives of the deceased. Mr. HOFFMAN has had many similar cases. Mrs. HOFFMAN added: "They're getting wind of the business, ain't they? Ah! there's a good deal of money knocking round up at that Small-pox Hospital, what with the 'runners' and that. We had a lager-beer brewer up there, (at the Small-pox Hospital,) a rich man—and SLEVIN smelt him out as a good funeral. HOFFMAN knew the man, and when he died, it was all he could do to get the wife's orders about the funeral executed, on account of SLEVIN, but the wife took a dislike to SLEVIN because he handed her his card before her husband was dead. She told him then that if anything happened HOFFMAN should serve her. At the Morgue things are not right. SLEVIN pays 'Dead John' a commission. 'Blind Davie,' a man with sore eyes, once came here and bothered us considerably. He said that he had 'several bodies dying or dead, round at Bellevue,' and wanted to shove them on some one. We did not take the hint, and he did not make his commission."

"Well, Mrs. HOFFMAN," inquired the writer, "how do you think SLEVIN manages with all these fellows there?"

Mrs. HOFFMAN—"Oh, he goes around, and"—scratching her face comically—"he's got it into those fellows there." (In justice to Mrs. HOFFMAN's vernacular, it is but fair to state that she is a German lady, and does not speak English quite fluently.)

Mrs. MECKENSON, of No. 200 Third-street, was found in not a very enviable situation. A rickety infant of a year old, sick of teething fever in her arms, a child of three years in the last stage of scarlet fever in a cradle, and a little girl of seven and a half years, with a winsome face seared with small-pox, was playing about the room. The latter, with her brother JOHN, had been taken to the Small-pox Hospital, where $10 for board was paid. JOHN died, and was buried on Hart's Island, as his mother received no official notice of his death. The little girl, on being questioned, told a plain story, from which it would appear that the money paid for board did not benefit her much. "The little girls and boys," she replied, "is allus cryin' for water or for mamma or papa, but the nurse does nothing. When they cry for water she doesn't give it, but when they cry too loud, she gets up and spanks them all around and makes them be quiet." The girl has a lively horror of small-pox.

Mrs. RADING, of No. 1 Clinton-street, was taken with her two children, one a boy of eight, the other a child in its cradle, to the Small-pox Hospital, while her husband lay dead at home of varioloid. She had $6, all the money the family possessed, in her pocket on arriving there. The first night a nurse mulcted her of $1; the next day she had to pay fifty cents for a drink of milk for the baby, who subsequently died. At the end of the week she had not a cent left. She had to pay for water to wash herself with. It is extraordinary that Mrs. RADING did not have small-pox after all. She avers that the nurses are always drunk, and that the night nurses make perfect beasts of themselves. "Every one there has to spend money or they will not get even a drop of water. While my money lasted I was all right, but as soon as it was gone I had to do everything myself." None of these remarks apply to THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, who has always shown himself ready to correct abuses, but the following statement shows in a most uncontrovertible manner that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are cognizant of the extortions at the dead-house of the Small-pox hospital, and fail to punish the offenders.

EDGAR CURRIE, of No. 897 Eighth-avenue, died at the Small-pox Hospital on the 24th ult., and the funeral was given to J. HAROLD, of No. 921 Eighth-avenue, who sent up a coffin for the body, but forgot to enclose a fee. The *Hope* returned without the corpse, the mourning relatives were waing in the cold, with the hearse at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, and there was general lamentation over the conduct of grasping body dealers. Warden BRENNAN learned the facts of the case and waited the arrival of Commissioner BOWEN, who wrote out a peremptory order for the body, "sent it up by the *Hope*," and after two hours' delay, the funeral took place. Warden BRENNAN made charges against the offenders and handed them to BOWEN. A few days after the Warden was informed that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction *had investigated the charges and found nothing in them.*

Mrs. ROTH, wife of J. ROTH, undertaker, No. 395 Seventh-avenue, was rather diffident at first in giving information, as she thought, as she afterward acknowledged, that the writer was a spy from the "Ring." When satisfied of the nature of the information desired, she stated that her husband always had to fee persons on Blackwell's Island. He tried to evade the extortion, but the consequence was that funerals were delayed by the refusal of the ghouls at the dead-house to send down bodies without being paid the coffining fee. For fifty cents they take their time about putting a corpse into a coffin; for $1 they move a little quicker, and so on in proportion to the sum inclosed in the coffin sent up on the *Hope*. To make anything out of a funeral the carriages should be in use the shortest time possible, and Mr. ROTH has found it cheaper to "pony up;" in other words to "grin and bear it." Several persons have called at Mr. ROTH's, suggesting a slight compensation for handling coffins at the Morgue. On one special occasion Mrs. ROTH was troubled by "DAVIE" or "Blind DAVIE," a man with sore eyes, who demanded $3 for services rendered. (This man, now sick, is a salaried servant of the Department of Charities and Correction) "DAVIE" became so importunate that Mrs. ROTH was glad to get rid of him by the payment of $1 50. Mrs. ANNA CARROLL, a respectable widow, residing at No. 432 Seventh-avenue, had a child, MARY AGNES CARROLL, twenty-two months old, stricken with small-pox. The infant was placed in a corner of the "Black Maria" and spirited away to the Small-pox Hospital. It is hardly necessary to say that, deprived of a mother's care, it died on the 23d ult. Of course, SLEVIN furnished his card and estimate and received an order for the funeral, pocketing $67 50 for a coffin costing $12 25, and a hearse and carriage. At the burial, the mother did not see the child's face, and might, as she expressed herself, "have been burying a dog or a cat," for aught she knew. SLEVIN, Mrs. CARROLL alleges, behaved in an ungentlemanly and grasping manner in regard to the payment of the expenses. On an interview with that worthy, he gallantly sought to impugn this lady's character, and warned the reporter not to have anything to do with her. Mrs. CARROLL visited the Island once and saw money given freely to the nurses, one of whom received a $5 bill. A man whose wife died up at the Hospital told Mrs. CARROLL that if she had given money to the nurses her baby would not have died. Miss KATE FLYNN, of No. 868 Seventh-avenue, was admitted to the Hospital, and died on the eighth day. SLEVIN appeared on the scene, and by representing himself as having "the run of the place," got the funeral, for which he pocketed $84, the brothers of deceased paying the expenses. The cost to SLEVIN of the coffin, trimmed and ready for use, was $35. The relatives were lucky in seeing the face of the dead, the interior of the coffin being exposed at Calvary Cemetery, so that SLEVIN's scruples in regard to other bodies do not appear warranted. Only the runners at the Hospital were paid by Miss FLYNN's friends.

PATRICK HANLEY, of No. 309 Avenue A, died of small-pox at the Hospital on the 16th February. Mr. CARR, of No. 307 Avenue A, took charge of the funeral arrangements, and was captured by the "Ring." SLEVIN's bill amounted to $95, $68 of which were for a coffin which cost him (SLEVIN) $37 50; profit to "Ring," $30 50. HAWLEY took $20 with him to the Hospital, and was a week sick. Not a cent was returned.

It appears that the doctors at the Hospital will take any small consideration. FRANCIS RIVETT, employed at No. 201 First-avenue, took sick with small-pox, and for the trifling sum of $3 per week, a lady in whose service he had been, secured a promise of superior accommodation and additional care.

Miss MARTHA JULIA FOLEY, of No. 51 First-avenue, was sent to the Small-pox Hospital, with her sister KITTY, and died on the 8th inst., after a week's incarceration. The friends were told a day or two before she died that she, MARTHA, was past hope, but that they had better pay for KITTY, who was accordingly boarded at $5 a week. SLEVIN, of course, sent in his prospectus with Dr. MACDONALD's notice of death, and the boy who called with them tried hard to get the funeral, but the family preferred their own undertaker.

GEORGE EBERLAN, of No. 112 Third-street, died at the Small-pox Hospital, on the 6th inst. It is to be presumed that the man was too poor to fee a soul in the Hospital, for SLEVIN made no attempt to get the burying of him, and his wife, who is left with $20 in the world and four children, was only favored with a notice through a friend, of her husband's death, after his interment on Hart's Island.

As "ALECK" FREAR's Commissioners have no medical knowledge, and are devoid of the courage necessary to enter this den of infamy, it is difficult to suggest a better plan of remedying these evils than that of legislative inquiry.

A SPECK OF DANGER.

A Democratic Proposition to Arm the Political Clubs of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 13.

The *Bee* has an elaborate article defending the proposal of certain citizens of the Second Ward to convert the political ward clubs into military organizations, armed and equipped, not according to law, but for the purpose o resisting certain political oppressions and wrongs. The argument is the old one, which may be found in all the Fourth of July orations that have been delivered in this country for the last century. It may be summed up in the following unanswerable propositions:

That a people have a right to resist tyranny and oppression with force and arms; that usurpers should be put down, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must; that physical resistance and violence must be employed when legitimate and moral means of defense fail.

To all of which axioms we yield our assent, and will be ready to co-operate therein with our contemporary and the clubbists aforesaid, when the occasion arises. But only then. We have no idea of preparing for such desperate resorts, of inviting the conflict of forces, or of assuming that the other proper, customary and legitimate modes of achieving political results have failed, or certainly will fail, and thereupon that we must quit all agitation, all political and moral discussions and deliberations, and appeal to the minds of men, and resolve ourselves into military bands, to menace with blood and slaughter, brimstone and bombshells, all whom we cannot overcome by argument and remonstrance, or circumvent by our political strategy or our votes.

We believe in the eventual triumph of truth, reason and right by lawful means, and that under our system of government and society, victories won by force, menace or intimidation, are not only valueless, but eventually prove a curse to the victors. Our people are sick of all such methods and appliances to achieve political results.

It does not accord with the Anglo-American temper and taste to indulge in the bravado of military display—only in the last extremity, and when neither the present nor the future give any reasonable ground of hope of ever accomplishing any political reforms or changes, by moral and political agencies, will we ever be justified in resorting to arms and military appliances. We think in this State we are very far yet from this desperate necessity, and that a great deal more has yet to be done before we can say that we have exhausted the lawful means of defending and maintaining our rights and liberties.

LOUISIANA.

A Trip Through the North-Eastern Portion of the State—A Louisiana Railroad—The Country and its Needs—The Political Outlook—Trouble Anticipated at the Fall Elections—The Nominating Convention.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 4, 1872.

Having just returned from a trip to the north-eastern part of this State, I am enabled to give your readers some estimate of the political complexion of the people of that section, as an indication of the result in the election of next Fall. Before doing this, a short description of the route, and the means by which travelers obtain access to that part of the country, may not be amiss. A river steamboat lands passengers for the parishes of East Baton Rouge and East Feliciana, at Port Hudson, a place well-known to our people as one of the strategic points on the Mississippi River selected during the late rebellion, to obstruct the free navigation of this great highway of the commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

A LOUISIANA RAILROAD.

At Port Hudson, the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad—a most miserable and dilapidated concern—passengers mount a wooden bench on a platform car, and, without shelter from the sun, wind, or inclemency of the weather, they are trundled along at the rate of about five miles an hour, a distance of twenty-two miles, to Clinton, in the parish of East Feliciana. This railroad is a fossil of the past age, and the subject for the study of an antiquary. The old flat rail is still in use upon it, and the track is worse than an old corduroy road, and equally as dangerous to the fracture of limbs—fit only to carry the proprietors of the road and its employes. Each car is drawn by two mules driven tandem fashion, under the direction of colored men. There is no reason why this road should not be made a delightful and pleasant route, as it passes through a beautiful and level country, with an easy grade, and a small outlay would put it in good repair.

THE COUNTRY AND ITS NEEDS.

The portion of the State in an around Clinton is healthy and picturesque. The soil is rich, producing large crops of cotton, corn and sugar, the former being the principal staple production. The land is undulating, the water abundant and of the best quality, and this makes it a very desirable locality for health and longevity. Should the contemplated railroad from the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Road, at Pontchatoula, through to Baton Rouge, a distance of about fifty-five miles, be built, it will be an opening up of a country which must amply repay the investment of those engaged in this enterprise. What Louisiana needs more than anything else is the development of its resources through the building of railroads, which will bring places and points of interest, commercially, socially, and politically in more frequent communication with the active, busy world from which they are now shut out for the want of facilities to accomplish that object. Here are places within a distance of one hundred and two hundred miles from this city, and it is sometimes a whole week before the people in those places receive any information of events which in the Northern States are known in a few hours to its inhabitants ten times the distance. Another great drawback to the advancement of this State is the disinclination of large landholders to the division of large tracts of land called plantations into small parcels, say from forty to one hundred acres, which might be cultivated as the small farms in the North are done. The climate is very mild, and the season for agricultural purposes is the finest in any portion of our country. It is said that a movement is on foot to induce emigration from Germany of some of the frugal, hardy and industrious people of that country into the parishes of this State bordering on the Mississippi River, and those lying east of it. Should this project succeed, it will result in great good to the interests of the State in every way. But, beside all this, there must also be a radical change in the conduct and administration of the affairs of the State before Louisiana can merge from her almost hopeless condition of poverty and almost bankruptcy into which she has been plunged by the ruinous and rascally legislation and misconduct of the men who have governed and controlled it since the accession of Gov. WARMOTH to the Gubernatorial chair. This man has luxuriated in his office with all the splendor and magnificence of LOUIS XI., having courtiers who have been as obsequious to him and his wishes as were those of the French Monarch just mentioned, and the consequence is that the people of this State are in the same condition as were those of France when LOUIS the Magnificent reigned. The taxes for the present year, it is stated, will be nearly six per cent upon the assessed value of property, the assessment being fully up to what it will bring either at private or forced sale. Money is loaned upon our streets at one and two per cent. per month, with a depressed business. Here are office-holders such THOMAS B. CONWAY, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the cumbrous and burdensome set of leeches under him drawing large amounts from the public Treasury, while the poor school-teachers have not been paid their salaries for the past six months, and are almost in a state of starvation. This is also the case in the other Departments of the State and City. In the City Government a Mayor at $7,000, and seven Administrators at $6,000 each, with an army of clerks and employes drawing the life-blood from the poor, toiling and suffering people of this City. Bonds and certificates are constantly being issued to meet the expenses of the City Government, and these are bought by men at exorbitant rates of discount who are said to divide with some of the City officials in these Shylock operations. From all these, and other evils, we must have some relief, and that, all agree, will be found in securing in the election next Fall an honest Republican State Administration.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Gov. WARMOTH will doubtless be a candidate for re-election, and with the present election laws as they now stand upon the statute books of this State he expects to count himself in, even though the honest vote of the people may be against him. The late Legislature passed some amendments to these laws, but they were not sufficient to prevent a consummation of such a purpose on the part of the Governor if he so inclines. These laws, however, have not been signed by the Governor, and consequently will not operate against the designs of his Excellency. The only thing that will give us a remedy is the passage by Congress of the amendments of the act relative to elections, passed May 31, 1870, extending its provisions over the whole State, instead of confining it, as it now does, to cities of 20,000 inhabitants. With such a law which the people here earnestly desire, and the enforcement of its provisions as will be done through the aid of the honest Republicans of the State, the ambitious purposes of our unscrupulous young ruler may be thwarted and brought to naught. There will be two Republican conventions held to elect delegates to the National Convention, one under the auspices of the Warmoth wing, called to assemble on the 2d of May next, and the other and legitimate one under the call of the State Committee as presided over by S. B. PACKARD, which has been recognized by the National Republican Committee. This latter Convention will be held on the 30th day of April, inst. The feeling on the part of the people of that part of the State where I have been is intensely bitter against the Warmoth administration, and almost unanimously in favor of what is known as the Custom-house, or National Republican Party, under the leadership of MARSHALL PACKARD. The cry comes up from all parts of the State for a change, and in the event of not obtaining it, and the overthrow of the Warmoth dynasty there will be a revolution, but the general expectation is, that in November next the people will do as was done in your City and State in the election of last November. The reformers, as they are called, do not seem to have much encouragement, for the reason that it is well known that their movements are directed and controlled by some of the old Democratic Party hacks, who are seeking to secure some fat offices under the thin guise of reform. It is thought that at the last moment, if the Anti-Warmoth Republicans should nominate acceptable candidates, that they will be supported by the Reform Party as at present constituted. The object of their organization seems to be a good one, but as they unaided cannot hope to elect any candidate to office, the best thing they can do is to assist in the election of honest Republicans, and thus secure what they desire, an honest and faithful administration. The candidates for Governor are quite numerous, and their merits and demerits, personal and political, are being freely canvassed. Among them I might mention Hon. John Ray, late Senator from Ouachita; Marshall Packard, C. W. Lowell, Hon. L. A. Sheldon, Hon. W. P. Kellogg, G. W. Darton, late Speaker of the House of Representatives; and E. C. Billings, Esq., a prominent member of the Bar of this city. Other names are suggested, but not with sufficient prominence to justify their repetition. It is the intention of all parties to unite in opposition to WARMOTH and his office-holding leeches.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED AT THE FALL ELECTIONS.

That there will be trouble in the coming Fall election from the unreconstructed Democratic element in some of the remote parishes in this State is very evident from the fact that several Republican officials are requesting the aid of the military forces of the United States, through requisitions from United States Commissioners for that purpose. Already two applications have been made to United States Commissioner SHANNON by two parish Judges for such aid to enable them to hold Court under United States protection. One was made by W. B. PHILLIPS, Parish Judge, of Grant Parish, the place where the Recorder, D. W. WHITE, was killed by the enemies of the Republican Party last Fall; the other by H. D. EDMONDSTON, Parish Judge, of Sabine Parish, who was driven from his home in that parish by the aforesaid unreconstructed, a short time ago. The requisitions for troops were made upon Major-Gen. EMERY, commanding this department, who cheerfully complied with them, and has sent a sufficient force to these two parishes, which will keep the turbulent spirits in order.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

The Convention for the nomination of State officers will most probably be called to assemble in this city some time during the month of July next. It is expected that there will be a lively time among the aspirants for political honors when this Convention assembles, and I shall be there to make a note of it. S.

ILLINOIS.

The Extent of the "Liberal" Movement—Davis, Brown and Trumbull—An Honest Legislature—Cumulative Voting—Gubernatorial and Other Candidates—Rebuilding Chicago—Business Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 11, 1872.

The "Liberal Republican" element begins to develop itself somewhat in this State. Thus far the movement is confined principally to some men who have generally held office, or wanted to badly, and a few others who, apparently, don't know exactly what they do want. We as yet hear nothing of the movement among the rank and file. The masses do not appear to see any necessity for anything more "liberal" than is to be found in the platform of the Republican Party as it has stood, in its essential and vital principles, since its organization. At any rate, they do not appreciate the wisdom of going to the Bourbon Democracy in a search after liberality. The "managing" editor of the *Tribune* is, of course, one of the precious little party, and, perhaps, may be set down as the leader. And we may also say that for a small party it is quite a respectable one in point of ability, and social and political standing; but its influence is not all powerful; it is a sort of "side issue," of which people generally are not disposed to take any special notice.

DAVIS, BROWN AND TRUMBULL.

Judge DAVIS is not popular in Illinois. He has never been distinguished for any particular amount of liberality, and was very little known until Mr. LINCOLN brought him into notice, to be disappointed in him as a Judge. "GRATZ" BROWN, who is also talked of as a candidate in the telegraph dispatches, is still less known, and I don't believe has any strength to speak of anywhere, with any class of people. It is slightly different with Mr. TRUMBULL, but he is not personally popular with the masses. He is what party has made him; first the Democratic Party, and afterward the Republican Party. But May is at hand, and there is little use of speculating upon probabilities or chances, especially in connection with a forlorn hope.

AN HONEST LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature has adjourned. It reversed the old order of things, and the ending was better than the beginning. Many important measures were finally passed, and the members went to their homes without even a cloud of suspicion resting upon their official honor or integrity. It is generally conceded that it was the most honest and sober General Assembly the State has had for years. As the new Constitution prohibits special legislation, this body had to provide for all sorts of cases by general acts. Some of these trench some what upon the dividing line between the special and the general—for instance, when a law is passed to apply to all cities having 24,412 inhabitants—just the number there happened to be in Quincy; or when other laws were passed to apply to all counties having two hundred thousand inhabitants—meaning only Cook—or to cities having one hundred thousand or more, meaning Chicago. But, under the circumstances, I suppose these things could not well be avoided. They complied with the letter of the Constitution, leaving casuists to wrangle about its spirit. No inconsiderable delay was caused by two things: ignorance of the requirements of the new Constitution, and the numerical strength of the popular branch. It was rather unwieldy at times, and the wheels of legislation were frequently clogged. Another thing, too, was in the way; that was absenteeism. The railroads gave the members passes, and every Saturday large numbers of them ran off home, and when Monday came there was no quorum. The Cook County members seemed to be flitting between Chicago and Springfield half of the time. And these many hindrances, together with the rawness of a large portion of the members, protracted the sessions to an unreasonable length.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Our next Legislature is to be elected by the double and twisted back-action process of cumulative voting, and, therefore, he will be a venturesome man who dare to predict the result. It will take some time to get adjusted to the science of this way of voting. It will require some nicety of calculation in many instances to tell when and how much to "cumulate." The Legislature itself was evidently not well pleased with the innovation, for it voted down summarily every proposition to extend it.

GUBERNATORIAL AND OTHER CANDIDATES.

The canvass begins to open for State officers, or at least for Republican candidates. From present indications, their names will be legion. Ex-Gov. DICK OGLESBY has already expressed, "through the papers," his willingness to take a seat again in the Executive chair of the State. OGLESBY is a singular sort of man. Up to twenty-one, he was a hostler, or engaged in other rough business. He took it into his head to study law; and was admitted to the bar—a regular rough diamond. But being a man of decided natural talents, he has worked his way pretty well up; but unfortunately has not worked off the roughness nor some of the objectionable habits of his early days. The rebel shot that took off his leg—or rendered it necessary for the surgeon to take it off—made him Governor, and the people will always think well of him despite of what there is objectionable in his personal habits. But still, I think, JOHN M. PALMER will be our next Governor. Everything points in that direction now. As for the second office, candidates are springing up like mushrooms in a July night—if that is the right time for them. And the Treasurership appears to be a much-sought after position. The office of Auditor of State pays the best, or did before the days of the new Constitution. As the Legislature was very tender about touching high fees, I presume it presents fat pickings still. It is evident that a good many of our fellow-citizens think so, hence their eagerness to serve the people in that particular direction. Candidates for nominations in Congress, in some of the districts, are becoming alarmingly numerous. It is understood, however, that Mr. SNAPP, of the old Sixth District, has had honors enough and is willing to retire. In this resolution he is pretty unanimously sustained by the people. Chicago will look around, I judge, for some one else besides the present incumbent to represent this particular district, though we are to have a voice in the choice of two or three. "Long JOHN," with all his faults, was the best representative of our interests we have ever had. But he seems to have fallen out of the minds of people almost entirely, and has scarcely been seen since the "big blaze."

REBUILDING CHICAGO.

Building operations are going on about as when I wrote last week. An immense number of men are at work, and walls are arising and foundations are being laid in all directions. The brick-makers are finding themselves checkmated. Manufacturers, for a radios of nearly 150 miles, are at work for the Chicago market, and so many new yards have been opened here that prices will rule reasonable. The Illinois Legislature has responded unanimously to the opposition of the lumber interests of Michigan and Wisconsin to the Chicago Relief bill, by passing resolutions in favor of putting lumber on the free list. And Iowa has done the same. The matter will not rest until it comes to this. Three-fourths—yes, seven-eighths—of the people of even Michigan and Wisconsin are compelled to pay tribute to the "lumber lords" of the pine forests, as well as those of a dozen other States. The duty should be repealed, if for no other purpose than to stay the hand of the destroyer. The pine forests are rapidly melting away under the annual drain of 1,200,000 000 feet, and it would be the part of wisdom to allow Canada to send us now all that she can spare, and to offer her inducements to do so by a repeal of the duty.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Business is quite active, and the outlook for the season very favorable. Navigation will not, from present appearances, be open much before the 1st of May. Meantime everything is full of grain, and immense quantities more to come in from every direction.

THE INYO EARTHQUAKE.

An Interesting Account of the Affected Region.

From the San Francisco Mining & Scientific Press, April 6.

The late remarkable earthquake in Inyo County will no doubt attract the attention of the world to that locality, and any points concerning its geological formation, appearance, characteristics, &c., will be of interest. HENRY G. HANKS, who resided in that part of the country for a number of years, has given us a few notes, the result of his personal observation, which give a very good idea of the volcanic nature of a region of which but little is known:

Those who have visited Owen's Valley have been struck with the strongly marked evidences of intense and comparatively recent volcanic action for a hundred miles north and south of Lone Pine. As far north as Owen's Lake very ancient outflows of lava form the surface of the country. The valley in which this lake is situated, is a circular basin about fifty miles in diameter, surrounded by low mountains. The body of water, which is about 25 miles long, lies near the south-east side. Near the lake is a remarkable mountain, which from a distance appears to be loose sand, but which on a close examination proves to be volcanic ashes and pumice, a disintegrated portion of which forms the soil of the valley in which it is situated. Pieces of pumice are sometimes floating in the lake or thrown by the winds and tide upon its shores. Great bowlders and masses of obsidian are found in the vicinity, while small angular fragments are scattered through the loose alkaline soil. That the lake once filled the whole valley, seems to be proved by the fact that water marks are seen along the base of the surrounding mountains, and banks wonderfully formed by the ancient lake, are seen in successive terraces approaching the present level of the water. The waters of the lake are strongly alkaline and very offensive both to taste and smell. The odor arising from them is that of the refuse of soap-works. The hot spring at Benton, which by a bold sacrilege, is conducted almost boiling through a flume and compelled to turn the wheel of a quartz-mill, and the remarkable thermal spring which gushes in a broad stream from the foothills in Adobe Meadows, are evidences of latent volcanic action.

Let two or more intelligent observers express their opinion of this locality in ordinary conversation, and they would soon be unanimous in the opinion that Mono Lake is in itself a volcanic crater, and all of the volcanic rocks seen on every side had their origin in it. From its margin, in every direction except west, streams of lava have flowed across hills and plain. For many miles the whole country is covered with blocks of lava, pumice, obsidian and trap. During the eruption valleys were filled up, and what was formerly mountain tops are now outliers, projecting like islands above the frozen sea of lava.

In some localities since this action ceased denundation has taken place, deep gorges and cañons have been cut by water, and in some cases new hills have been formed, capped in every case with the ancient lava. Other beds of pumice of more recent origin flowed across the country in a south-easterly direction, crossing Adobe Meadows and the hills forming Black Lake Valley, and entering Owen's Valley at Whisky Flat. It seems to have been formed bp two eruptions of different ages. It is a sort of breccia. A stream of pale yellow lava or pumice seems to have flowed over bowlders of a darker colored variety, washed from an older deposit, surrounding without fusing them, and the whole congealing into a breccia or conglomerate. Throughout the mass are small, rounded nodules of a nearly transparent obsidian and angular fragments of a dark-colored and nearly opaque variety. This formation extends nearly to the foot of the White Mountains. At Adobe Meadows a stream of water has cut through it at a point where it is several hundred feet thick. The soil of Adobe Meadows is formed entirely of this formation. Its color is the same, and a microscopical examination shows its composition to be identical.

About nine or ten miles above Camp Independence are a number of volcanic cones, which have every appearance of having been in recent action. "The Volcano" is a cone which stands in the valley apart from the Sierras. This cone has evidently formed itself. I have never been to the summit, although I have often wondered at the immense outflow of lava which has congealed upon its sides. From all these cones, black pathways to the valley reveal the course of the lava streams, which must have spread devastation and ruin in their wake. On the Inyo side a single crater appears, from which, however, an astonishing quantity of lava has been thrown out.

The waters of Owen's River which flow down from the high Sierras as pure as the snows that gave them birth, begin to collect the soluble salts from the decomposing lavas even before they reach the level of the valley, as the stream has cut a deep cañon through the peculiar lava before mentioned, which is several hundred feet deep. During the Summer, when the freshets occur and the rain overflows its banks, miniature lakes are formed, which, drying as the waters return to the channel, deposit an incrustation of alkali and salt which gleams in the bright and fervid sunshine like patches of snow. At Black Rocks the waters which burst out from under the lava are nauseous and alkaline. This alkaline solution mixes with the already contaminated waters of the river and increases its impurity. When it reaches the barrier which checks its further flow, the waters spread out and form Owen's Great Lake.

In traversing eighty-four miles of latitude, it flows hundreds of miles, so circuitous is its course. Every mile adds to its impurity, until it deposits its collected salt in the lake. The heat of the sun maintains an irregular equilibrium. The water soon becomes saturated and supersaturated, and deposits the matter it can hold no longer in solution, in the form of a remarkable travertine, which coats the rocks and grows like coral upon any object which offers itself as a nucleus. The waters of the lake are remarkable, having a specific gravity of 1.060, with the appearance of a thin, yellowish oil. An analysis shows it to consist of potash and soda, with a trace of magnesia, and sulpuric acid and chlorine, with traces of boracic, phosphoric, silicic and hydro-sulphuric acids. There is a remarkable similarity between this lake and the Dead Sea, not only in the lake itself, but its surroundings.

From the foot of Owen's Lake to Haiwee Meadows the distance is fourteen miles. There is nothing remarkable or characteristic at this point besides a small extent of grass land and a stream of brackish water; but the evidences of recent volcanic action are seen on every side. It is difficult to put aside the idea that Owen's River formerly ran through this region, and that some terrible convulsion of nature has lifted the walls which shut off its flow and caused the lake to spread out. This seems to be one of the centres of a widespread action, which resulted in the formation of the deserts of the Great Basin. This must have been comparatively recent, for Owen's River Valley was formed before the age of the mastodon and the extinct species of horse, the remains of which have been found in digging wells. There is reason to believe that before the eruption, or age of eruptions, occurred, that Owen's Valley was as fertile and its waters as sweet as those of the Yosemite or any other mountain valley in the Sierras. All the volcanic deposits I observed seemed superficial. There is nothing to indicate that the Inyo Mountains owe their origin to this or any similar cause.

Between Haiwee Meadows and Little Lake there is a large volcano which stands prominent in a wide plain, from which in every direction streams of lava have run. This cone is intensely red in color, which is due probably to the oxidation of the ferruginous matter thrown out during its eruptions. During several years' residence in that county I did not experience any earthquakes of magnitude. But one occurred several years ago in the mountain near the headwaters of Kern River, which was very similar. I think an account of it was published at the time. The shocks were very violent and often repeated. Those who were there describe the scene as one of terror. Large bowlders were detached from the mountain sides and rolled into the valley below. The ground was in almost constant vibration for several hours. From what I know of the country I should not be surprised to hear of some of the ancient volcanoes bursting into a state of eruption at any time.

CARL SCHURZ.

The *Oestliche Post*, the new German Republican paper of New-York, writes as follows on SCHURZ:

Without being blind worshipers of Gen. GRANT, and without indorsing every act of his Administration, it is impossible for us to call that honest, when his Administration is sought out as the scapegoat for all the evils and misdeeds that are part of our body politic, and for all the sins of commission and omission committed by Congress.

An attentive perusal of Friday's speeches reminds us of dozens of leaders in the New-York *World* and the like ilk, and we ask any sincere and unbiased man if nineteen-twentieths of what was said could not have been said as well by Democratic Senators or speakers.

It is easy to accuse, but more difficult to defend the acts of any Administration during nearly four years. The part of critic, moreover, has been the most advantageous rôle that SCHURZ has played since his political advent in the United States; whether it be wise to act in that exclusive capacity is another question, however.

SCHURZ knows too well that the Cincinnati movement will be entirely without effect unless it has the active co-operation and sympathy of very many, who do not in the slightest agree with his peculiar views—like, for instance, GREELEY's protectionists, FENTON's corrupt adherents, (who form the great majority of the Committee of twenty-five named last Friday,) and the Democrats; and when SCHURZ read off a long list of reform measures and propositions, and said, "We shall insist on their enactment," he promised simply what he well knows he cannot keep.

Much of SCHURZ's speech has been said thousands of times before; much of it was oratorical clap-trap, calculated for the masses and the occasion, while much of it is acknowledged on all hands as true, the only difference being as to the means that should be employed for achieving a better and improved state of affairs.

Very much of what is laid at the door of the Administration, Congress and the party itself are responsible for. Much of it was the consequences of the deep-rooted evils that cannot be eradicated in a moment, and much of it remained as the necessary consequences of the late war; none of which SCHURZ deigned to admit, however, although he of all others knew perfectly well that in foreign countries the evil effects of such a war as ours are of still longer duration, and weigh much heavier upon the people.

Per contra, SCHURZ willfully slighted the chief merits of the Administration, and particularly its exclusive good deeds, as, for *instance, the reduction of the debt*, the *reduction of taxes and expenditures*, the *immediate disbanding of the army to a very small skeleton footing, &c., &c.*, and he thought himself very shrewd by skipping these with the words: "The whole question of economic reform demands an elaborate consideration for which I shall not now have opportunity."

But when he says "the broad principle laid down in the case for the Cincinnati Convention, that needless burdens shall not be imposed upon the people," &c., he willfully perverts the fact that among the adherents of the Cincinnati movement very many different views are entertained as to what are needless burdens and what are not.

He knows that GREELEY and the whole East think otherwise on this subject than the West, and that this entire plank must be left out of the platform if it is expected to unite all those elements, every one of which is needed to invest the Convention with the merest shadow of a chance for its platform or its candidates.

And at all events the Administration has nothing whatever to do with questions on the tariff, because Congress makes the laws, *and the laws of the country must be executed.*

SCHURZ says further: "We shall insist that none of the logical and legitimate results of the war be imperiled." How this is to be done by him is an enigma to us. He is forced to co-operate with Democrats, of whom the majority do not recognize or acknowledge these same legitimate results. Should the Democrats succeed with the help of TRUMBULL, SCHURZ, GREELEY and confederates, they will soon enough enact new amendments in the place of those that now bar their way when they once obtain a majority in Congress.

No power on earth can prevent them from attempting this, and in the face of this knowledge on SCHURZ's part, he wants to make us believe it were impossible.

And who are the "We" that shall insist? Are those that will assemble in Cincinnati, and with whose help he hopes to succeed, included in them? Are they all of the same views as he? And if not, if his voice is drowned out of the many—how can he redeem his pledges made to New-York Republicans?

He also promised and pledged "impartial justice," as though this were not meted out to this day, and as though the new party were composed of such pure, unselfish and patriotic elements, that they alone could bring about the millennium? *Perhaps Schurz don't remember his report to Andy Johnson on the condition of the South, which caused him to fall into disfavor with Andy, when he talks about Grant's policy to the South as oppressive—for where are the usurpations of the Administration, that they should give rise to the old Democratic cry for "State Sovereignty" from the mouth of such as Schurz & Co.?*

But and mayhap a Collector removed one or the other of the supporters of the Administration, and filled their places by new appointments from among the same friends. Was not that done before, and is SCHURZ willing to execute bond that it will not be done again? And what about his ally, FENTON, with whom he joins in a pledge that this will never again occur?

And again, in the hands of the Democracy, which shall be helped to power by TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, "the public service shall not be slavish machinery to partisan interest!" Will SCHURZ please answer whether GRATZ BROWN uses his patronage and influence in Missouri on the side of the Administration, or on the other side?

Allied with Democrats, SCHURZ proposes "to insist that the equality of human rights shall be held inviolable." Yet they are the men that daily and hourly prate about "*a white man's government;*" and he also declared that repudiation shall never be countenanced, while "*these same Democrats protest eternally against the national debt as begotten in fraud, and not binding.*"

To us his making promises and pledges, without the remotest chance of keeping them, is a clear case of demagogism, if it were not absolutely criminal on his part, to pull down a structure before knowing of what is to replace it.

It is a sheer impossibility on the part of the mongrel conventionists to put up anything like a platform of principles which shall be more than a rubbish of idle words and phrases.

True enough—whether the ticket shall be ADAMS and TRUMBULL or GREELEY and TRUMBULL, a platform they will have, and broad enough for them and all Anti-Republicans to stand upon—and it shall be called opposition to GRANT, and that only.

And how about the consequences, if these men should succeed? This question is very difficult to be answered. SCHURZ will then have the doubtful satisfaction of having quenched his ambition, and done his part to the ruin of the party, the country and the Administration. He may be rewarded for his treachery by the portfolio of State, or he may have smoothed his path for a re-election to the Senate.

But if the mongrel ticket were beaten, what then as far as he is concerned? He may then enjoy the fruits of his labors in not quite so pleasant a way. Whatever the result be, SCHURZ is playing a desperate game, for he promises more than he is able to keep; he objects to more than he can alter and improve; he attacks the Government for what the latter is not responsible, and thereby subjects himself to the same merciless and regardless criticisms that he applies in his warfare upon the Administration.

We feel sorry for his course; our firm conviction is that he will do no good to either himself, the German adopted citizens or the country; and we are sorry to be forced to the statement that our views of his common sense and honest intentions have materially depreciated, if not altogether vanished.

The Forthcoming Semi-Centennial of Dr. Hodge at Princeton College.

The fiftieth year of Rev. Dr. CHARLES HODGE's service in connection with Princeton Theological Seminary expires this month, and it is proposed to celebrate the event by a reunion of the Alumni and friends of the institution, and if possible, by the endowment of a Professorship in the sum of $50,000, to be called the Hodge Professorship. The reunion will occur in Princeton on Wednesday, April 24, and all friends and former students of the institution, together with the public generally, are invited to be present. The exercises, which begin at 11 A. M., will consist of an address by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn, a meeting of the Alumni, and organization of an Alumni Association. These exercises will be followed by an Alumni dinner. In the evening a public reception will be given at the house of Dr. HODGE, and the seminary buildings will be illuminated.

Extraordinary and Shameful Proceeding in Richmond.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, April 16.

In the present extension of Fifth-street, in the vicinity of the City Almshouse, the plan is to cut through the Almshouse or Potter's Field burying-ground. This has been done to some extent, but the workmen in charge have made a bungling job of it. Instead of reinterring the bodies exhumed on the line of the new street, they have merely thrown them to one side, the coffins broken, and the semi-decomposed bodies left exposed. On the earth banks on the sides of the street, coffins can be seen cropping out here and there, to the entire disgust of any person passing that way. This state of things has existed for several months past, and is a standing and a criminal shame for our city authorities to continue it any longer. Hundreds of citizens will vouch for what is herein stated.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	38	Oil-cake, pkgs.	195
Cotton-seed, sacks	7	Oil, lubricating, bbls.	47
Cotton, bales	2,750	Oil, lard, bbls.	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	2	Oil elaine, bbls.	40
Eggs, bbls.	2,259	Pea-nuts, bushels	1,080
Flour, bbls.	9,294	Butter, pkgs.	1,261
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,300	Cheese, pkgs.	1,012
Corn-meal, bags	547	Tallow, pkgs.	281
Wheat, bushels	34,950	Pork, pkgs.	1,797
Corn, bushels	72,100	Beef, pkgs.	86
Oats, bushels	70,112	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,053
Malt, bushels	3,400	Lard, tcs.	935
Barley, bushels	9,000	Lard, kegs	258
Beans, bbls.	80	Stearine, pkgs.	300
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tallow, pkgs.	24
Hops, bales	32	Rice, pkgs.	91
Hides, No.	423	Starch, pkgs.	945
Hides, bales	14	Tobacco, pkgs.	636
Leather, sides	8,625	Tobacco, hhds.	187
Resin, bbls.	3,254	Tea, pkgs.	2,345
Spirits Turp., bbls.	24	Whisky, bbls.	603
Tar, bbls.	59	Wool, bales	2

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—8 bbls. Sweepings, 32,244 bushels Corn, 1,331 bales Cotton, 2 cases Bristles, 50 bbls. C. S. Oil, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 300 boxes Starch, 1,764 bags Oil-cake, 436 boxes Clocks, 850 tcs. Lard, 6 boxes Cod-liver Oil Jelly, 100 bbls. Gum Thus, 28 boxes Bacon, 31 bbls. Pork, 43 cases Sewing machines.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—30 bales Sponge, 1 case Organ, 142 cases Tobacco, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 420 bales Tobacco, 22 tcs. Tobacco, 145 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 70 bales Skins and Furs, 1,587 tcs. Lard, 149 bales Sarsaparilla, 10 cases Oil Spearment, 38 hhds. Tallow, 10 cases Oil Pepperment, 1 case Oil Sassafras, 27 bags Tobacco, 8 cases Rubber, 22 bbls. Cigars, 40 boxes Clocks, 30 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 11 cases Preserves, 1,700 bushels Corn, 25 boxes Bacon, 1,004 bbls. Resin, 147 boxes Meats, 3,300 boxes Extract, 5 boxes Machinery, 50 boxes Casings, 12 pkgs. Axes, 18 kegs Caviar.

By the bark *Willy Rickmers*, for Hamburg—601 boxes Clocks, 1,250 gallons Varnish, 11,500 boxes Extract, 36 logs Mahogany, 419 logs Walnut, 35 pieces Cedar, 90 boxes Cassia Buds, 39 pkgs. Mowing-machines, 550 tcs. Lard, 8,000 bushels Corn, 6,720 Staves.

By the bark *Mayflower*, for Barbados—70 hhds. Oil-meal, 450 Shooks, 100 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 760 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 800 bushels Meal, 750 bushels Oats, 880 bushels Peas, 200 bbls. Bread, 250 bbls. Crackers, 300 cases Oil, 50 cases Matches, 2,500 lbs. Lard.

By the brig *D. Trowbridge*, for Mayaguez—42 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Flour, 275 bushels Oats, 100 bushels Corn-meal, 2,500 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 1,222 bbls. Butter, 1,817 bbls. Ham, 100 bbls. Bread, 42 Empty Hogsheads, 320 Shooks and Heads, 22,000 Hoops, 50 bales Hay, 500 bbls. Bran, 80 Mules.

By the brig *Lije Houghton*, for Matanzas—630 Empty Hogsheads.

And from Philadelphia, for London, by the bark *Nethanja*—109,290 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—There has been a pretty fair call noted for the leading kinds within our range, including Common to Pale at $7 50@$8; North River Hard, $10@$11; Jersey, $9@$10; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at late prices.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been dull and prices remain nominal. Other kinds are also dull. No business was reported, except the auction sale of 100 bags Rio at 21c.@21¾c., currency, and 200 mats Java at 21c.@21½c. We quote cargo prices of Rio nominally thus; Ordinary, 14¼c.@14¾c.; fair, 15c.@15¼c.; good, 15½c.@15¾c.; prime, 16¼c.@16½c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio in lots, 14¼c.@16¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@19c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; Curacoa, 17c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13c.@13½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been light, but sellers insisted on full rates. Sales, 1,346 bales, including 160 bales to exporters, 507 bales to spinners, 9 bales to speculators and 670 bales in transit. Forward deliveries have been in light request at a decline of 1-16c. Sales, 8,100 bales, (3,200 bales last evening,) basis of Low Middling, including April, 200 bales at 23 1-16c.; May, 100 bales at 23⅛c., 400 bales at 23 5-16c.; June, 100 bales at 23 13-16c.; August, 100 bales at 23 15-16c., 100 bales at 24c.; September, 200 bales at 22¾c., 600 bales at 22⅝c.; October, 800 bales at 21c.; November, 500 bales at 20c.; December, 100 bales at 19½c. And today, for April, 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 100 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 200 bales at 23c.; May, 300 bales at 23 5-16c., 1,900 bales at 23¼c.; June, 1,000 bales at 23 13-16c., 400 bales at 23¾c.; September, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 21c.; November, 100 bales at 20c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: April, 23.11c.; May, 23.38c.; June, 23.85c.; July, 23.99c.; August, 24c.; September, 22.42c.; October, 21c.; November, 20c.; December, 19.35c. The receipts at this port today were 2,750 bales, including 312 bales per rail, 25 bales from Baltimore, 569 bales from Wilmington, 1,330 bales from Savannah, 514 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 3,786 bales, and thus far this week were 26,556 bales, against 21,491 bales same time preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,509,601 bales, against 3,469,101 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	20⅜	20½	20¾	20⅞
Good Ordinary	22⅛	22¼	22½	22⅝
Low Middling	22⅞	23	23⅛	23¼
Middling	23⅝	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Middling	24⅜	24½	24¾	24⅞

EGGS—Were quiet and in the buyers favor at 22c.@22½c. for Western; 23c. for State Jersey, Long Island and Pennsylvania, and 21c.@21½c. for Southern.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more doing in State and Western Flour, but at irregular prices; common grades were 10c.@20c. lower, while choice were quite firm; sales, 8,100 bbls. at $6 25@$6 75 for Superfine Western and State; $6 80@$7 10 for common to good Extra Western and State; $7 05@$8 for good to choice do.; $8 05@$9 10 for common to choice white wheat Western Extra; $7@$8 75 for common to good Extra Ohio, and $7 50@$10 50 for common to choice Extra St. Louis, the market closing quiet. Southern Flour was without decided change; sales, 550 bbls. at $7 80@$8 75 for common to fair Extra; $8 80@$11 50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour was steady; sales, 200 bbls. at $4 10@$5. Corn-meal was quiet and unchanged. Whisky was more active and a shade firmer; sales, 400 bbls. at 88c.@88½c.

GRAIN—Wheat was about 1c. better, closing rather quiet, with holders of Spring rather more disposed to realize. The export demand is limited, and there was rather more milling inquiry, both for local use and for South. We quote: $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 1 do.; $1 68@$1 75 for Winter Red Western; $1 77@$1 83 for Amber Western, and $1 80@$2 for White Western. Sales, 67,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, delivered; $1 58 for No. 1 Spring, delivered; $1 68 for common Winter Red Western; $1 70 for Red State; $1 83 for choice Amber Western; $1 90 for extra choice Southern Indiana Amber; $1 92½@$1 93 for White Western. Rye was a little firmer. Barley was quiet and unchanged; 17,000 bushels sold at 82c. for Western; $1 10 for Canada West in store. Barley-malt unchanged; sales of 1,100 bushels at $1 25 for Canada; 97c.@$1 for State. Corn opened ½c. better, and closed with the advance lost; sales, 63,000 bushels at 70½c.@71c. for Western Mixed afloat, closing at the inside price; 71½c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 73c. for White Western. Oats were heavy and lower; sales, 48,000 bushels, at 50c.@51½c. for Western in store and afloat, and 52c.@53c. for Ohio.

HAY—Bale Hay has been firm as to price, on a fair demand, at $1 35@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 50c.@90c. Straw has been selling in a jobbing way at from 50c.@$1 10 for the range of quality, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Were quiet but firm; 1871 were quoted at 25c.@65c.; 1870 at 10c.@30c.; 1869 at 10c.@15c., and 1868 at 8c.@12c.

HEMP AND JUTE—No further business has been reported; prices are the same.

HIDES—The current movements are on a restricted scale, with the advantage as to prices decidedly in favor of purchasers, on more liberal offerings of stock, particularly the lower grades.

We quote: *Dry Hides*, thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 28c.@28½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 27½c.@28c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 28c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 27½c.@27¾c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 27c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 25c.@26c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Central America, 18@21 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 22c.@23c., as they run; Texas, 21@24 lbs., 20c.@21½c.; Western, 20@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 15c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 28c.@29c., gold, selected. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 20c.@21c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 15½c.@17c., gold.

LEATHER—The demand for Hemlock tannages has been confined to present wants within our range, chiefly for manufacturing. For Union Crop, a fair inquiry prevails, as also for Upper in the rough, with values well maintained. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Middle, 29c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Light, 26c.@27c., Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 35c.@38c.; Middle, 35c.@40c.; Light, 36c.@40c.; Bellies, 17½c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been very little done today, but values remained steady. The offerings were light. We learn of sales of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 54½c.@57c., and in Philadelphia, yesterday, 7,600 hhds. Cuba on the basis of 35c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been quoted very strong on moderate offerings; merchantable order, 68c. Sales foot up 560 bbls. at 66c.@67c. for parcels, to arrive, and 67c.@67½c. on spot. Resins have been offered sparingly, with prices unsettled, and in the seller's favor. Sales, 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$6 50, and 100 bbls. Fine at $7@$8. Strained quoted at $3 50@$3 75.

PETROLEUM—There is a stronger tone to the market, with more inquiry from shippers; 600 bbls. Crude, in bulk, sold at 12½c.; Refined is quoted at 22½c.; Cases, 28c.@28½c. In Philadelphia, the quotation for Refined is 21½c.@21¾c.; sales embrace a cargo of high test, 1,300 bbls., at 22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork was fairly steady but quiet; holders asked full prices but buyers did not respond; sales 200 bbls. at $13 25@$13 37 for new, $11@$11 25 for prime, and $12 50@$12 75 for prime Mess; also, 750 bbls. Mess for May at $13 37 and 500 bbls. for June at $13 60. Beef was quiet; sales 100 bbls. at $9@$10 50 for plain Mess, and $10 50@$12 for Extra do.; Beef Hams were steady; sales, 30 bbls. at $23@$26 for Western. Tierce Beef was nominal at $16@$18 for prime Mess, and $19@$21 for India do. Cut-meats were steady at 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders; sales, 100 packages. Middles were less active but a shade firmer; sales, 600 boxes at 7c. for Long Clear, and 7c.@7¼c. for Short Ribs. Lard was dull, heavy and a shade easier; sales, 550 tcs. at 8⅝c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to prime Steam, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Kettle rendered; also, 2,500 tcs. for April and May, 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs. for May, 9 5-16c., and 500 for June at 9 7-16c. Butter was firm at 33c.@36c. for new. Cheese was dull at 13c.@18c. for common to prime.

RICE—Domestic was weak, but there was a fair call for Foreign at steady rates. We quote: Carolina at $8 50@$9 for common to fine; $6 87@$7 25 for Rangoon, and $7 25@$7 70 for Patna.

SALT—There has been a fair inquiry for Liverpool sack, with a moderate call for bulk, on the basis of our quotations: Turk's Island, 38c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been sparingly inquired for at 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—The dealings have been checked by the scarcity of desirable lots, which have been held with firmness. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52½c.; San Juan, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 51c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Para, 12½c.; Southern and Texas, 3?c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 51c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 54c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 47½c.; East India Tanned Goat 95c.@$1; East India Tanned Sheep, 72½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The market for Raw was less active, but no change in prices resulted. We quote: 8⅝c.@8¾c. for fair to good refining, and 9¼c. for No. 12 Box. Sales have been reported since our last of 880 hhds., including 230 hhds. Cuba, a little off fair refining at 8¼c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 9c.; 600 hhds. Refining Cuba and 50 boxes on private terms. Refined have moved more freely at steady rates. We quote 10½c.@12c., as the full range.

SPICES—The jobbing movement has been quite moderate within our range, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96c.; Mace, $1 22½@$1 25; Cassia, 29c.@30c.; White Pepper, 37c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 10½c.@10¾c.; Cloves, 15½c.@16½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Invoices have attracted little attention.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate demand at 9c.@10c.; Timothy quoted at $2 75@$3 37½.

WOOL—Though there has been some increase of demand noted for desirable lots, the limited offerings and the unyielding views of the principal holders have been against free dealings, and the general market has been inactive.

FREIGHTS—For berth room there has been a good call for room from grain and provision shippers at steady rates. The chartering movement has been light. To Liverpool, per steamer, 30,000 bushels grain at 4¾d. To Bristol, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 5¼d.; 20 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn at 4¾d. The charters include a British brig with 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. if to the German Baltic, and 5s. 6d. if to the Russian Baltic. A German bark, to Quebec, with 600 tons Coal at $1 60, gold. A Norwegian bark, hence to Rio, with 2,400 bbls. Flour at 95c. A Russian bark, (now at Boston,) from Philadelphia, to Dantzic, with 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. A Swedish bark, (now at Boston,) from Charleston, to the United Kingdom, with Phosphates at 32s. 6d. A British schooner, with 4,800 cases Petroleum, to London, at 15d. An Italian bark, to Leghorn, with 250 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

There were no sales in Beef Cattle on this forenoon. Milch Cows were dull from $22@$5?@$61 50 ⅌ head. Veals were of very poor quality, and still sold freely from 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were brisk from 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. for woolly Sheep; those that were shorn sold from 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Hogs have advanced on a heavy supply. Live Hogs sold from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market: J. KIRBY sold 70 shorn Sheep, weight 10,180 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 366 Sheep, weight 36,660 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 3,480 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. All foregoing lots were medium wooled coarse quality Illinois Sheep. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 116 Veals, weight 12,680 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Veals, weight 6,985 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb., all Bobs from Western New-York; 465 shorn Sheep, weight 36,220 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 312 shorn Sheep, weight 32,570 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 123 shorn Sheep, weight, 9,760 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 64 fine wooled Michigan Sheep, weight 5,470 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 162 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 15,290 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 135 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 16,540 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 618 fine wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 59,750 lbs., at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; also, a small number of cull sheep at $3 ⅌ head.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 315 Coarse-wooled Indiana Sheep, weight 28,500 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb. T. LEACH sold 190 Fine-wooled Ohio Sheep, average weight 79 lbs. ⅌ head, at 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken yards for week ending April 15, 1872, 350 head of horned Cattle, 1,460 Sheep, 6,495 Hogs, 32 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards, for week ending April 17, 1872, 14,190 Hogs, 2,013 Sheep, 18 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, for yesterday and to-day, 1,700 Sheep, 150 Veals.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—FLOUR firm for best grades; sales of Double Extra Winter at $7@$7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 75; Family, $9@$10. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 33; Medium Fall, $1 95; Choice, $2 12. CORN firm but slow at 40c.@42c. for No. 2 mixed. OATS firmer at 35c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 65c.@80c. for Iowa and Wisconsin. RYE better at 80c.@81c. for No. 2. WHISKY easier at 82½c.@83c. TOBACCO, demand good at full prices. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull and declined at $12, delivered. Dry Salted MEATS nominally lower. BACON steady at 5c. for Shoulders, 7c. for Clear-rib Sides, and 7¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet at 8¼c. for Country Steam. HOGS quiet at $3 50@$4 50. CATTLE firmer at $3 50@$6 50, the latter for fancy. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 17.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm at $1 26¾ for No. 2 Spring. CORN steady at 40⅛c.@40⅝c. for No. 2 mixed. OATS quiet and unchanged at 33¼c. for No. 2. RYE dull and easier at 70c for No. 2. BARLEY firm at 55c.@57c. for No. 2 Spring. PORK weak at $11 80 cash; $11 90 seller May. Lard quiet and steady at $8 52½@$8 55, cash; $8 65 seller May. HAMS in pickle firm at 7¼c.@9¾c. BULK MEATS firm and steady at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c. for Clear-rib Sides, 6¼c.@6½c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY firm and steady at 83c. Live HOGS weak and lower at $4 10@$4 45. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Red, $1 68@$1 70. CORN in fair demand and firm at 48c.@49c. BUTTER firm at 27c.@30c. PORK dull and nominal; nothing done. LARD—Demand light, holders firm; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. asked; ¼c. less bid. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 4¼c., packed, for country-cured. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c. Live HOGS active and higher at $4 25@$4 55; receipts, 3,200 head. WHISKY steady at 84c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and firm; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 64; 100,000 bushels choice White Canada, to arrive, at $1 85. CORN scarce; sales, 1,200 bushels, at 73c. on the track. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $26; Ship-stuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 86c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middling 22⅝c.; net receipts, 1,388 bales; gross, 1,553 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,359 bales; to Hamburg, 1,126 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; stock, 117,348 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 17—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89½.

1½ P. M.—Consols and American securities unchanged.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89½.

EVENING.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 49s.@50s. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, April 17—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 17—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 47c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11⅛c.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 7d.@11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. Flour, 26s.@27s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—BACON, 31s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for April 18: Nos. 237, 238, 242, 243, 244, 248, 249, 250.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—169, Fellman et al. vs. Bruner et al.; 1143, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 1237, Danbury National Bank vs. Moser; 821, Smith vs. Osborn; 411½, Montgomery vs. Simonson et al.; 395, Higgins vs. Hyatt et al.; 863, Rowell vs. Wells; 121, Peasant et al. vs. Pickersgill; 277, Akin et al. vs. Welz et al.; 230½, Meyer vs. Henicke; 225, Home Insurance Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1289, Bryant vs. McKinney et al.; 241, Paine vs. Jarrett; 1531, Kolp vs. Buckman; 41, Booth & Hayden vs. Gillis et al.; 1059, Muller et al. vs. Bettner; 1563, Green et al. vs. Condict et al.; 2693, The Globe Printing Company vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—66½, (R. C.,) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central America Merchants' Transit Company; 456, Elmendorf vs. Wilson; 506, Wilkinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 610, Conover vs. Coleman et al.; 566, Hanna vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 614, Boucher vs. Albany City Insurance Company; 176, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company vs. Frank; 318, Platt, Secretary, vs. Borland et al.; 534, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 558, Mallory vs. Chapin; 548, Eagleson et al. vs. Walker et al.; 588, Levy vs. Bortfield; 604, Board of Commission of Pilots vs. Livingston et al.; 2½, (R. C.,) Hicks vs. Cleveland et al.; 69½, (R. C.,) Ryder vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 332, Schwartz vs. Muller; 602, Gutleirey vs. Pickert, et al.; 608, Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—72, Meyer vs. The People, &c.; 73, Beaumont vs. The People; 74, Greenthal vs. The People; 75, Rosenswelg vs. The People; 76, Moore vs. The People; 77, Edwards vs. The People; 80, The People, &c., vs. Apps; 146, Day vs. Raprecht; 169, Klinch vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 170, Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 176, Orr vs. The Mayor, &c.; 190, Levi vs. Strauss; 202, Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Levy and others; 206, Jargen vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 221, Tweedy, Receiver, vs. Clarke; 223, Breantop vs. Stonheimer; 225, Beine vs. Beine; 227, Thompson vs. Wilcox; 228, Duryee et al. vs. Bedlow; 231, Claflin vs. Fitzgerald; 235, Murphy vs. Hoswell; 236, McKinley vs. Lamb; 237, King vs. Knapp and others; 238, Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood, impleaded; 239, The Great Western Insurance Company vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—22, Conk vs. Conk et al.; 34, Hart et al. vs. Woolf et al.; 35, Same vs. Same; 76, The People, &c., Leverich vs. Green, Controller; 81, McGucken vs. Keenegsberg; 89, Hatch vs. Smith; 92, Steinhardt vs. Funk; 95, Oliver vs. Dayton; 101, O'Brien vs. Pecare et al.; 109, Phillips et al. vs. Bowe; 116, The Humphreyville Manufacturing Co. vs. Bates; 118, Roberts vs. Bishop; 120, In the matter of J. J. Bates to vacate an assessment. Call 122, Asiel vs. Ryder.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1391, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad company; 157, Holmes et al. vs. Roberts; 1543, The Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Sears, impleaded, &c.; 1595, Grant vs. Hubbell et al.; 1597, Perry vs. Chester; 295, Turnane vs. Hobenthal; 1577, Bartlett vs. Fiske; 1547, Classon vs. Leopold; 954, Hughes, by Guardian, vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 1315, Ward, by Guardian, vs. Will; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1067, De Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1619, Loughran vs. Cook et al.; 1621, Lighthill vs. Brennan; 1623, Koening vs. Steckell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—88, Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 868, Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo, President; 610, Stroub vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad Co.; 1246, Levy, Administratrix, vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 200, Shipsey vs. The Bowery National Bank; 762, Lang, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1086, Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 950, Wight vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; 1780, Heins vs. Reine; 160, Smith vs. Hart. 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1828, Ayer et al. vs. Fenner, impleaded, &c.; 476½, Young vs. Kent et al.; 1334, Muller et al. vs. Higgins; 1012, Harjis vs. Brender.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1580, Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1033, White vs. The Continental National Bank; 1493, Harrison vs. Gardner, Jr.; 1091, Logan et al. vs. Roosevelt; 1821, Olin vs. Simmons et al.; 1439, Pratt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1465, Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. Talmadge; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link et al.; 178, Heydecker vs. Lombard et al.; 1542, Michaelis, an Infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1546, Edward Michaelis vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1555, Clegg, Administrator, vs. Bell; 1518, Wimpfheimer vs. National Steam-ship Company; 1275, Ballestier vs. Empire Life Insurance Company; 1559, Raacke vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; 1629, Holloway vs. Pringle; 1532, Stein vs. Deutsch; 975, Consberry vs. Heydecker; 1415, Wolfe vs. Tracy; 1416, Same vs. Same; 1372, Carman vs. Hunt; 1622, Cornell vs. Hirschfield; 1627, Starrett vs. Whitney; 769, Springstead vs. Clark; 1579, Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1864, (by order,) Fisher vs. Cohen; 1467, Lerch vs. Lenox; 1304, Woods vs. Disciples of Christ in New-York; 999, Carman vs. Mackenzie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8611, Sporborg vs. Hoagen; 8392, Reilly vs. Hickey; 8396, Nordenschild vs. Laszynsky; 8745, Steinn vs. Ess; 7247, Bennett vs. Rosenthal; 8123, Goodwin vs. Eagle Manufacturing Company; 8253, Woods vs. Elias; 8339, Boelme vs. Burke; 8352, Cordes vs. Elsas; 8369, Winkleman vs. Carman; 8491, Jenson vs. Van Nostrand; 8492, Smith vs. Lespinasse; 8505, Brutsch vs. Wray; 8526, Ronald vs. Fuller; 8655, Spaulding vs. Armstead; 8656, Celler vs. Streiltz; 8651, Semon vs. Wilson; 8576, McDougall vs. Hatch; 8579, Haas vs. Dreschen; 8687, Frostman vs. Strauss; 8696, Stanling vs. Ryan; 8709, Rice vs. Gaffney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—— Rogers vs. Thompson; 8469, Darling vs. Beckwith; 8501, Demarest vs. Edwards; 8758, Ehrniger vs. Young; 8349, Hoffman vs. Fox; 8765, Warburton vs. King; 7903, Aaron vs. Brennan; 8662, Corn vs. Rantle; —— Kolber vs. Baxter; 8581, Harrington vs. Meyer; 8644, Manning vs. Regan; ——, Wall vs. Stock; 8645, Ascher vs. Kroemer; 8750, Behr vs. Smith; 8751, Lighthill vs. Brennan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9015, Beers vs. Lewis; 9019, Edwards vs. Lewis; 9249, Sweeny vs. Robertson; 9335, Brock vs. Langgath; 9450, Hancox vs. Horan; 9431, Jardine vs. Gumfrich; 9425, North vs. Reynolds; 9259, Corwin vs. Man; 7151, Hughson vs. Fuller; 8735, Ackerman vs. McNair; 9240, Dawson vs. Martin; 9017, Rossa vs. Cabalon; 9374, National Wood Manufacturing Co. vs. De Marie; 9422, Moss vs. Warner; 9416, Hinton vs. Cunningham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, James Hays, manslaughter; 2, James Costello, manslaughter; 3, Henry Reiller, arson; 4, Francis Finch, robbery; 5, Peter Conway, robbery; 6, William Gibson, felonious assault and battery; 7, John Proctor, grand larceny; 8, James Carroll, grand larceny; 9, John Tulley, grand larceny; 10, Joseph Dollard alias John Smith, grand larceny from the person; 11, Michael Heaty, petit larceny from the person; 12, William Brooks, selling obscene literature.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 17.

By Judge Brady.

Anna Marsh *vs.* William E. Marsh; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth W. Atkinson *vs.* Amassa W. Atkinson; same decision.

In the matter of the application of M. Blohn, &c.; leave to sell real estate granted.

In the matter of the application of E. H. Betts, &c.; order granted to guardian for payment of surplus money, &c.

James E. Miller *vs.* Catharine E. Soil et al.; the practice requires that the application should be made to the General Term.

Grance *vs.* Church; motion granted.

Henry Wahn *vs.* Frederick Wahn; order denied.

William Hilderbrand et al. *vs.* William B. Ogden; motion granted by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 17.

By Judge McCunn.

Timothy O. Van Allen *vs.* William H. Story et al.; order granted.

Eliza McGuire *vs.* William B. Dinsmore; motion dismissed.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

John McDonald *vs.* Sarah James et al.; complaint dismissed with costs. See opinion with Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 17.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brown *vs.* Elliott; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 364.—*Holden* vs. *Jay.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Kansas.—This is a suit in equity to enjoin the appellant from prosecuting an action of ejectment against the appellee to recover possession of a quarter section of land in Kansas, and to quiet the title of the complainant. The land in question is a part of a tract of about 800,000 acres, situate in the south-east corner of the State, known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands," which were acquired by the United States, as a part of the "Louisiana Purchase," from the French Republic. The petition alleges that the defendant claims title under the pretended authority of the treaty made between the United States and the Cherokee nation in 1866, and the supplemental article thereto proclaimed in 1868. That at the time of the making of the treaty, and long before, the Cherokee tribe had ceased to occupy the lands (having ceded them to the Confederate States) and had abandoned them, and the title had reverted to the United States. It is alleged that Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, fraudulently conspired with the officers and members of the American Emigrant Company, to sell the reservation to the Company, in violation of the treaty, for the purpose of defrauding the Indians and to prevent the pre-emption of the lands. The defendant, as alleged, procured the assignment of the contract between Secretary Harlan and the Emigrant Company, to himself, and afterward stipulated with Secretary Browning to purchase the lands according to the Harlan contract, the substance of which was embraced in the article of the treaty made with the Indians and proclaimed in 1868, and in pursuance of which the defendant received the patent. It is claimed that the tract having become public lands of the United States by reason of the abandonment by the tribe, the complainant made a settlement upon the quarter section in question, under the Pre-emption laws, and has offered proof and payment to the local register of the Land Office, but the same have been refused, no instructions having been given to the local land officers by the Secretary of the Interior respecting these lands.

The petition claims that under his settlement and improvement the right to the fee has accrued to the complainant, and that the title of defendant below, obtained under the treaty through the Interior Department, is void as against complainant. The Court sustained a demurrer to the petition, which set up that it failed to make a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, and that complainant had his remedy at law. The appellant here presses the position assumed below, that the Cherokee nation abandoned the lands to the Confederate States, and that thereafter they had no title and the lands were subject to be entered under the Pre-emption laws; that the treaties of 1866-8 between the tribe and the United States passed no title, did not authorize the sale of the lands by the Government, and were void as against the right of pre-emptors, who are protected by the laws of the United States. On the part of the appellee, it is urged that the original Treaty of 1835 passed the fee to the Cherokee Nation, the United States having the constitutional right to convey the public lands by treaty; that the alleged abandonment amounts to nothing, because the United States did not insist upon it, and because it was waived by the treaties of 1866-8. It was also contended that the treaty which passed the lands to the Indians in 1835, and those which in 1866-8 extinguished their title and authorized the sale of the lands by the Government, have been recognized as valid and sanctioned by acts of Congress.

The case will occupy a day or two in the argument.

William Lawrence and B. F. Butler, for appellant; W. P. Hall and B. R. Curtis for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—APRIL 17.

Before Judge Brady.

CAPT. SAMUELS' LIBEL SUIT.

Samuels vs. *Bryant et al.*—This is an action by Capt. Samuels who sailed the yacht *Dauntless* in her race across the Atlantic, to recover damages against the *Evening Post* for libel, the facts of which have already appeared in full in the TIMES. The case is now before the Court on a motion to postpone the assessment of damages before a Sheriff's jury until after the return of Mr. Bryant, the defendant, from Mexico. Judge BRADY has decided to deny the motion on the ground that, on the face of the papers in the case it appears that, Mr. Bryant, if here, could throw no light on the question at issue. He orders, however, that the assessment shall not be had before the same jury which passed upon the case previously.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 17.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and a Jury.

SUIT BETWEEN A WIDOW AND HER LAWYER.

Ann Banner, Administratrix, vs. W. W. Mann.—This was a suit to recover $500, alleged to have been received by defendant on account of plaintiff, and retained by him. The story of the plaintiff was that about eight years ago her husband was killed on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad; that defendant, as her attorney, commenced a suit against the Company to recover damages under an agreement to receive as remuneration one-half the amount recovered; that after the suit had been pending about a year, the defendant came to plaintiff and advised her to settle with the Company, as she had a doubtful case; that at the time of giving such advice, defendant presented a paper which he asked her to sign, at the same time assuring her that if she did sign it, he would bring her $500 that same night, in settlement of the case; that she did sign the paper, but never received the $500, defendant stating subsequently that what he received was a $500 bond of the Company, which he offered to give her if she gave him $250. On the part of defendant it was claimed that he never promised to bring plaintiff $500; that he told her he would get her a bond for that amount, and that he subsequently offered it to her if she would give him half the amount in cash. It appeared in testimony that defendant had pledged the bond for $250, to a New-York grocer. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $500.

E. D. McCarthy, for plaintiff; Chas. S. Spencer, for defendant.

Certain Criminals in Pennsylvania Permitted to Testify.

The act, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing defendants to testify in their own behalf in certain criminal cases, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in the trial of all indictments, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes or offences not above the grade of misdemeanor, in any Court of record of criminal jurisdiction, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be deemed a competent witness; but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him, nor shall any reference be made to, nor shall any comment be made upon such neglect or refusal, by counsel in the case, during the trial of the cause; provided that this act shall not extend to the trial of any person on an indictment for perjury or forgery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED.

The May Number of

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

An Illustrated Monthly of

POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN maid understanding thoroughly her business, being from Hanover; she would not object to go as nursery governess; or as young lady's maid and dressmaker; good references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as good cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, in a private family; no objection to go to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 321 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies; an excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable young girls together, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; has five years' City references. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTAbility, a baby to nurse and take care of at her own home, which is respectable, and will take it to the country and be as a mother to it. Can be seen, with references, at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID and her husband, situations in the same family, he as waiter; excellent references. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress alone; best City references given. Call at No. 8 West 40th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, pastries, game and desserts, good reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 214 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; has excellent references; no objection to the country, but must have a kitchen-maid. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; no objection to the country for the Summer months; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 52d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant woman of great experience as working housekeeper; is a good seamstress; has unexceptionable reference from last employer; City or country; in a hotel or private family. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, puffing, polishing, &c.; or will take chamber-work and fine washing; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, from the north of Ireland, not long in the country, a situation as assistant gardener; can milk, or would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address W. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESIRABLE PERson a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; French, speaks good English; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; over six years' excellent reference. Call or address FRENCH MAID, No. 447 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; she is an excellent cook, and has best of City references; a private family preferred. Call for two days at No. 290 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND ON or travel with an invalid lady or young ladies; would assist in housekeeping; has a sewing-machine, and is a good operator. Address H. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; good City reference; wishes to go in the country with a City family; can do all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; City or country; best City reference. Address O., Box No. 61 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; is fully competent to take a waiter man's place; highest City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived with the best families in the City; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 549 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is an excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game, &c.; is a good baker; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing and French fluting, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant woman, a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and plain sewing. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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Wishing first-class help, City or country, for any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamber-work, take care of grown children, and make herself useful; five years' City reference from her last place; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid, or to assist in washing or chamber-work, and assist in waiting; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-work and waiting; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, including milk and butter; no objections to the country; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly; is capable of taking charge from birth; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a very respectable young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent and experienced good cook and baker; the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 157 West 30th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF SCOTCH birth, a situation as house-keeper in a good family; in the country preferred; references the very best. Address G. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, to go out by the day or week, to do washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 342 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or as fine washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 626 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion in a private family; can do up fine linen and French fluting. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 94 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class waitress; is fully competent in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 30 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COUPLE, a situation to take care of a private residence for the Summer; good City reference. Call or address O'CONNORS, No. 247 East 39th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country during the Summer; excellent references. Apply at No. 204 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 251 Spring-st., Room No. 8, near Varick.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of growing children; no objection to country during the Summer or to light chamber-work. Apply at No. 252 West 33d-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; will assist in the washing, in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands her business and can give the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; can do up all sorts of fineries; the best City reference. Call for two days at 406 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best reference. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with washing in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 303 Madison-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Apply at No. 217 East 38th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; has the highest of City references for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 143 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every description both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as good cook in a small family; would assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or would have no objection to assist in the nursery. Call at No. 104 7th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; will assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as plain seamstress, and understands hair-dressing also. Call for two days at 52 West 32d-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 348 West 39th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, a situation as nurse. Call for two days at No. 309 West 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Call at present employer's, No. 94 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

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and the TIMES West-side Office,

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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl of respectability as waitress in a respectable family, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; can do French fluting; is both willing and obliging; would go to the country for the Summer; first-class reference from her last place. Call for two days at 246 7th-av.; ring the third bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cuts and fits children's clothing; will assist with chamber-work or grown children; good City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 34th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands meats, game, soups, desserts, bread, jellies, creams, &c.; also, French cooking; best of reference; City or country. At the Employment and Insurance office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant girl, who has lived in the best of families, and has first-class reference, as chamber-maid and fine washing, or plain sewing; City or country. At the Employment and Insurance office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an English Protestant woman who is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth, or management of a nursery; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 602 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to going with the family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 212 West 38th-st., for two days, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as laundress and chamber-maid; good recommendation from last place. Apply at No. 327 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, and assist with growing children or to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as first-class cook; is a first rate baker; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS a situation; has good references; does not object to do chamber-work in a select family. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent woman as nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth on the bottle if required; good references. Apply at No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress; understands dress-making; would take care of children or do light chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 155 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; City reference. Call two days at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing; best reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 38 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as house-cleaning or washing, or will take washing home; good reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call or address at No. 215 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and sewing; City references. Call at No. 227 East 43th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED woman as cook; can give good reference. Call at No. 225 West 42d-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper or nursery governess; teaches English, French and music; is a first-class housekeeper, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, and the care and training of children; any lady in delicate health, or with a large family, will find an invaluable assistant, with excellent references, by addressing M. A. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—Two young women desire situations; one, Scotch, twenty-two, as seamstress, would not object to go a short distance in the country; the other, English, nineteen, lately landed, several years' experience, as chamber-maid or nurse in the City; would do general house-work where washing went out. Apply for three days at No. 560 West 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; has taken the entire care of infants in first-class families for many years; is a neat sewer; willing to go in the country with a City family; City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small private family; no objection to go with a family to the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 East 40th-st., over a private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, active woman as first-class cook with a first-class family; understands all kinds of meats, soups and confectionery; good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 325 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 West 26th-st., two stories up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, desserts; excellent bread and pastry baker; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., candy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of ladies' fineries; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 234 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse, who understands the care of children thoroughly; willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference. Apply at No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to engage with a family to take charge of a house for the Summer, or will go out to work by the day until suited. Address E. S. D., No. 136 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as competent cook; understands meats and soups of any kind thoroughly; willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands fluting, and does up linens, &c., in superior style; excellent reference. Call at No. 29 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands perfectly waiting on a lady; can dress hair. Call at No. 416 West 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A MONTHLY NURSE IS OPEN to an immediate engagement; testimonials from physicians and former lady patrons. Call or address NURSE, No. 223 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, and the other as laundress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 4 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and plain seamstress for one or two grown children, not younger than four. Call at No. 421 6th-av., from 11 till 2 o'clock, second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST respectable young girl to take care of one or two children; assist with light chamber-work if required. Call at No. 161 East 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 163 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements, by day or week. Call at No. 310 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call or address No. 215 West 35th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the first families in Europe; is a stylish and safe driver; in City or country; any gentleman's family wishing a good man will find him one. Can be seen at No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, single, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; careful driver; perfectly sober; six years' references from last employer. Call on or address P. J. C., at harness-store, No. 68 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man in a family as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; long and satisfactory references as to ability and conduct; a gentleman wishing a steady man will call for two days at No. 50 4th-av., harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and no objections of going to the country; ten years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. R., No. 50 4th-av., Campbel's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a Protestant girl; is willing and obliging; is a good embroiderer; willing to go to the country; can give first-class reference from her late employer. Call at No. 8½ East 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family; no objection to City or country; can take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Address for one week W. S., New-Brighton Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

NO. 54½ WEST 32D-ST., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office.

NO. 308 WEST 23D-ST., CORNER OF 8TH-AV.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener, &c., by a sober, industrious single man; perfectly understands proper care of horses, harness and carriages; safe and experienced driver; can milk; willing and obliging; unexceptionable references. Call at the store, No. 15 John-st., and inquire for JOHN, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman in town or country; thoroughly understands his business; lived with the best of English families; two years in the country; good reference from his last employer. Address J. F. F., No. 115 Atlantic-av., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a first-class, trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious young man; understands his business thoroughly. Address T. R., Box No. 11, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; excellent reference; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 40 West 13th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; best City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Address W. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; country preferred; has some knowledge of gardening; excellent reference. Address J. T., Box No. 71 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of road and trotting horses; good careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful; best of City references. Address D. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener's situation by a young man that understands the care of horses perfectly; is willing to make himself useful; sober, steady and reliable; best of City reference. Address HORSEMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG German, single, a situation as coachman, good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address L. CAMP, 111 East 11th-st., feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, English, as first-class gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; best reference. Address GARDENER, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business and is a good driver; best of City and country reference. Address J. J. B., Box No. 92 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; four years' City references from last place. Address H. D., No. 50 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man; understands greenhouses, graperies, laying out and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address GARDENER, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, THIRTY years of age, single, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as first-class waiter or light porter or messenger in an office or bank; has the best City references. Address W. T., Box No. 47 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COURIER TO a family or single gentleman; speaks French and English, and knows England, France and Spain well; excellent references. Call or address JAS. TURCOT, No. 168 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Call on or address THOMAS, at G. Graham's, No. 68 University-place.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION for a first-class Scotch florist and gardener; can milk cows, drive horses, and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place; will go at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable, active man, married, no family, strictly temperate, and who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address A. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUAtion; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best City references; refers to his last employer, with whom he has lived several years. Call or address No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can furnish the best of City references from his last employer. Call or address 3 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-four years old, a situation to work on a farm; can make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address A. CALHOUN, No. 308 West 23d-st.,

WEST SIDE TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as waiter or coachman; understands his business; good reference given; will go to the country if required. Apply at No. 2 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man, in the country; thoroughly understands his business; very best reference from his last place. Call for J. K., Nos. 15 and 18 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, no children, to take care of a house for the Summer months, in the City; good reference. Call or address, for one week, at No. 312 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class gardener in hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, vegetables; very best of references. Address M. C., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter in a private family; excellent City reference. Address J. MOORE, Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a strictly temperate single young man; unexceptionable City references. Call or address W., No. 36 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman; highly recommended by last employer. Can be seen for two days, or address U. G., at 37 Union-square, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a strictly temperate, single young man; unexceptionable City references. Call or address B. M., harness-maker's, No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or to take charge of a pair of road horses; fifteen years first-class references can be produced. Call or address A. L., No. 39 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the business and can give good references. Address H. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter or porter in a hotel; has good references, and is accustomed to the hotel busines. Address O. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUation in a respectable family for his coachman, a reliable trust-worthy young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Call at No. 109 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter in a store; is honest, and can give reference from last employer. Call for three days at No. 132 West 18th-st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has several years' best City reference. Call or address J. K., in the saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—WANTED, A situation as night clerk, carver or store-room clerk; understands every branch of hotel business. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE BY a young man who understands English and German thoroughly, and has some knowledge of book-keeping. Address F. C. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND CAPABLE Welsh or Swedish girl as waitress and to sew; none else need apply. Ring basement bell, between the hours of 10 and 2, THURSDAY, at No. 675 5th-av.; reference required.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—WANTED a number of well recommended servants to fill situations now vacant for City and country, namely, ladies' maids, nurses, cooks, laundresses, &c., both Catholic and Protestant.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands sewing on machine, and to do light chamber-work, and assist with care of a boy. Address, with references, J. B. T., Box No. 3,158 Post-office.

WANTED—AT NO. 16 WEST 48TH-ST., A laundress, and to assist in chamber-work; must understand the work; must have good City references. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO GO A SHORT distance in the country to do general housework, good plain cook, washer and ironer; three in family. Apply at No. 39 West 20th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress for an infant; reference required. Apply Thursday morning at No. 36 West 26th-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO go to New-Hampshire to do the work of a small family; good wages and good home offered. Call at No. 335 4th-av.; lady can be seen.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO part of washing; reference required. Call at No. 21 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 225 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress; must be willing and obliging, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 34th-st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, April 17, the attendance was again large, and the auctions of the day generally met with success, particularly those conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at which some twenty east side lots were disposed of, the prices realized for the same being excellent. The following is a résumé of all the sales effected:

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of the estate of WASHINGTON WHULWRIGHT, deceased, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 203 West Twenty-fourth-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, sold for $12,600; purchaser, JACOB C. KAMP. Also by same firm, sale at public auction, of the following unimproved real estate, one large plot of land on the north-east corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, having a front on the avenue of thirty-five feet, and on the street of 248 feet, extending to the bulkhead line in the Harlem River, sold for $7,000; purchaser, STEPHEN ROBERTS. Two lots, south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold for $2,300 each; purchaser, L. J. PHILLIPS. Two lots on the north side of the same street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold for $2,350 each, same buyer as above; ten lots north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold for $2,000 each, same buyer, and four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, in rear of above, sold for $1,325 each, also purchased by Mr. PHILLIPS. By WM. KENNELLY, sale by order of the executors of the estate of MICHAEL PHELAN, deceased: One plot of ground, 72 by 100, known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, recently, until destroyed by fire, occupied as the billiard manufactory of PHELAN & COLLENDER, sold for $51,000; purchaser, L. J. PHILLIPS. By B. P. FAIRCHILD, sale by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, WM. EDELSTON, Esq., referee, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, sold for $14,500; purchaser, N. NILES.

The following other business was in addition transacted: Regular weekly stock sale by Messrs. MULLER & Co. reported below; adjournment until Wednesday of next week, by M. A. J. LYNCH, of the sale, by order of executrix, of plot of ground with building on the south-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Adjournments by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, until May 3, of the following legal sales: House and lot on East Fiftieth-street, near Second-avenue; house and lot on West Twenty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and house and lot No. 18 Walker, near Church-street. The property No. 331 East Twenty-third-street, noticed for sale by Mr. MCGUIRE, was not offered, having been withdrawn prior to the auction. Adjournment by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., for two weeks, of legal sale of plot of land, with building, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak, and Roosevelt streets. The same firm also offered at public auction a desirable country residence, located at Scarsdale, Westchester, embracing eight acres of cultivated land, with stone house and other buildings thereon, formerly owned and occupied by EDWARD D. NELSON, deceased, at an upset price of $20,000, but no advance bid being received the property was withdrawn, with the announcement that it would be held at private sale. A. JOURNEAY, in addition, offered for sale at public auction, a valuable building-lot, 25 by 61, known as No. 92 Reade-street, north side, 100 feet west of Church-street, for which bids to the amount of $21,000 were received, but no sale effected. Nothing else worthy of note occurred during the day.

Attention is called to the following auctions announced for today to take place at the Exchange and elsewhere as noted: Sale at Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of fifty-seven desirable building lots located in Manhattanville, between Broadway and the Hudson River, and near the Riverside Park; also, sale of valuable factory property on West Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; sale at Exchange by HUGH N. CAMP of house and lot, No. 22 West Fifteenth-street; sale at Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of fifteen building lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, near Seventh-avenue; sale at the Stock Exchange by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of fifty building lots located on leading streets in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; sale at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., by S. DINGEE, of the property known as the Carville estate, comprising twenty acres of land adjoining Huguenot Park; and sale at Plainfield, N. J., at 12 M., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, of property formerly belonging to JOHN W. NORTON, embracing a house and two lots on the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, thirteen houses and lots on Third-street, and 108 acres of land known as the hill-side property, well located near the railroad depot, and in the midst of first-class improvements. All the above proposed auctions should attract purchasers, and from the character of the property to be offered deserve success.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The following securities were sold at the Exchange, yesterday, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at the percentage prices in each instance annexed:

40 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each	104½
20 shares Standard Fire Insurance Company, $50 each	130
4 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each	133¼
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each	175
100 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, $50 each	110
60 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, $15 each	155¼
$500 City of Newark, N. J., 7 per cent. funding war bounty bond	95½
$200 Essex County, New-Jersey, 7 per cent. bounty bond	95½
6 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each	142
$2,800 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock	104

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, April 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 203 West 24th-st., n. s., 78.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 21.10x98.9	$12,600
1 plot n. e. corner Avenue A and 123d-st., extending through to bulkhead line in Harlem River, 35x248x39.11x228.9	5,000
2 lots s. s. East 104th-st., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., each 25x100.11, $2,300 each	4,600
2 lots n. s. East 104th-st., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25x100.11, $2,350 each	4,700
10 lots n. s. East 106th-st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.11, $2,000 each	20,000
4 lots s. s. East 107th-st., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x100.11, $1,325 each	5,300

By William Kennelly.

1 plot of land e. s. Crosby-st., 42 ft. s. of Spring-st., known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69, plot 72x100	$51,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 3-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l. n. s. East 53d-st., 64 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 18x100.5	$14,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 16.

Chambers-st., n. s., between Broadway and Church-st., lot 555 ft. map Church Farm, one-half part	$40,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., 174.3 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x75, h. and l.	29,000
Leroy-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 20x100, h. and l.	14,500
Morton-st., s. s., 60.3 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 20x76.9	4,000
Prince-st., n. w. corner Mercer-st., 25x74, h. and l.	75,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 218.4 ft. n. of Houston-st., 22.7x100, h. and l.	14,000
4th-st., e. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Bank-st., 20x75	11,500
20th-st., n. s., 570 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92	50,000
22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x97.6	8,600
24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	35,000
22d-st., s. s., 362.6 w. of 8th-av., 20.9x98.6	17,000
31st-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	50,000
36th-st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	16,000
38th-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 13x80, h. and l.	17,000
51st-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.5, h. and l.	10,000
55th-st., n. s., 268.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.11x100.5	5,500
57th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x82.2	21,000
60th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	22,000
79th-st., n. w. corner of Lexington-av., 20x82.2 Lexington-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x40	40,000
81st-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	5,800
82d-st., s. s., 333.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x87	8,500
89th-st., s. s., 184.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.7x100.8	6,500
99th-st., s. s., 275 feet e. of 5th-av., 25x100.9	6,000
105th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.1	9,000
120th-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	7,000
123d-st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	2,500
124th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.11, h. and l.	8,700
124th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11 124th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90	7,000
128th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.4x99.11	6,200
155th-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100	15,000
155th-st., n. w. corner Avenue St. Nicholas, 223x100.9x199.9x half block	35,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 71st-st., 16.6x101.3x32.3x100	nom.
Lexington-av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.6x25	12,300
1st-av., n. e. corner 118th-st., 50.5x66	34,000
2d-av., w. s., 62 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x75, ½ part	6,000
2d-av., w. s., 82 ft. s. of 21st-st., 20x75, ½ part	6,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 86th-st., 102.2x100 3d-av., s. w. corner of 33d-st., 25x75 33d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x49.5	40,000
3d-av., e. s., 125.8 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x90, house and lot	23,000

Leases.

Prince-st., No. 153, 4 years, per year	$1,000
58th-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of 2d-av., 94x100.5, 2 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE DWELLING and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av., for sale or to lease low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $10,000, OR TO LET, FURnished for six months, to a private family for $100 per month, a high-stoop 25 feet three-story frame dwelling, No. 59 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in complete order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—BARGAINS.
JUST ISSUED,
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR APRIL.
A free descriptive list of dwellings and lots for sale. Obtainable, or mailed free.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A house below Central Park, or will rent, on Washington Heights, that large and elegantly-finished new house, with wide piazzas on three sides, and ten lots of ground on 152d-st., fourth house east of the Grand Boulevard, a fine opportunity for a safe and profitable investment; railroad depot foot of 152d-st. Apply to J. I. WEST, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Keys to view the house, second door west.

FOR SALE—1ST-AV., CORNER 84TH-ST.—This splendid property, 100x102 2 feet, with three-story frame house, filled in with brick, built in most substantial manner for owner's use; gas, hot and cold water; avenue and street flagged, paved, sewered, curbed and guttered; property has great future value and will be sold cheap to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON 5TH-AV., near 14th-st., four-story brick and brown-stone house, 19x60x100, in prime order; (Spingler lease;) only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—AN ATtractive Mansard roof house, handsomely furnished; ten rooms; every convenience; five minutes from depot; for sale or to let; price very low; rent reasonable to careful tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 132 West 46th-st; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON & CO., No. 36 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, TERMS EASY—Two new three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, finished in the best manner, on 73d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases.
HOWE & CO.,
No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office cor. 61st-st. and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE extra-size well-built newly-designed and elegantly frescoed residence, near 49th-st., for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON BEDFORD-AV., BROOKlyn, E. D., near St. John's Church, a three-story brick house, 20 feet front, with basement and cellar and extension to second floor; has all modern conveniences; is in perfect order and will be sold on easy terms, and possession given in May. Address L. L. J., Box No. 2,001 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS; price $20,000 if sold soon; the larger part can remain if desired; house No. 41 Pierrepont-st.; all improvements; in good order; location unsurpassed; furniture if wanted; a rare opportunity. Apply to owner, on the premises, or at 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND Furman-st., Brooklyn, superior dwelling, No. 62, three stories and Mansard; will be sold, a great bargain, to close an estate. Apply by letter, to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., New-York.

“BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION.”—Cheap as dirt. House and lot No. 330 Bedford-av.; eight rooms; all modern improvements. Price, $4,500. Terms to suit. H. OLDFIELD, owner, No. 188 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

“O, 'TIS A LOVELY SPOT.”—BROWN-stone twenty-five feet front house, built by former owner in best manner; all modern improvements. Price, $11,000; terms easy. Come to No. 188 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., and examine it.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—VALUABLE dock property, foot North 5th-st., and vacant lot to 2d-st. A. G. HARMON, No. 170 Broadway, second floor, Room No. 2, from 12 to 2.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
FOR SALE OR TO LET
four handsome cottages, about eight rooms each, delightfully situated on Narragansett Heights overlooking the ocean, and within a few hundred feet of Tower Hill House, where families could board. Prices, $4,500 and $5,000, or would be rented for $500 and $600. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE homestead of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Southern Boulevard, about ten minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge, within fifty minutes of Peck-slip by steam-boat.
The homestead has twenty acres of land; house is very commodious; is in fine order; the out-buildings are large, and the place is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, both Summer and Winter; the Port-chester Railroad Depot will be within five minutes' walk of house, adding largely to its prospective value. It will be sold low or exchanged for a house in the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARBOROUGH, ON THE Hudson River Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, five minutes from depot, a splendid country-seat, seventy-eight acres, house 56.4x52, brick, twenty-two rooms, broad piazzas, all modern improvements, magnificent view, out-buildings in keeping with house, grounds handsomely laid out; will rent or sell house and twelve acres, or sell the place entire or subdivided. For further particulars, protographs, &c., apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

AT WHITE PLAINS, WITHIN EIGHT minutes' walk of the depot,
A COUNTRY-SEAT OF 18 ACRES,
with DOUBLE HOUSE, BARNS, &c.; FINE FRUIT; well adapted for subdividing into several places, each with fine building sites on high ground, commanding extensive views. For sale on easy terms by WM. B. TIBBETS, White Plains, or
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closet, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash. For views and particulars, send to PROPERTY-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES from Montclair Station, a place of two and a half acres, with a nice cottage of eight rooms; plenty of fruit and shade; locality unsurpassed for health and scenery; also, a place of three and a half acres, adjoining above, with small house and good barn; running brook of water through both places; five minutes walk from railroad depot, now building. For particulars inquire of WILSON & ASMUS, No. 51 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LET—AT PRINCE'S BAY, Staten Island, seventy acres land; also, an elegant cottage, suitable for boarding-house, containing thirteen rooms, kitchen; attached grounds, shaded, neatly laid out; well and cistern water at door; barn, carriage, bathing and Summer-house, with twenty acres land; for boating, yachting, clamming, fishing and bathing not surpassed; needs only to be seen to be admired; partially furnished; rent $500. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF CANandaigua, Ontario County, New-York, the late residence of Hon. Francis Granger. The premises contain seventeen acres of excellent land, upon which is a beautiful hickory grove. The house is large, commodious, in good condition, and has every convenience of a first-class city house; an abundance of fruit upon the premises, with grapery and greenhouse in the garden. For particulars address A. H. HOWELL, in Canandaigua, or HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A HANDsome country residence, located in the village of Skaneateles, (eighteen miles west of Syracuse.) The property comprises three acres of cultivated land, with a beautiful lawn leading to the shore of Skaneateles Lake; twelve large, airy rooms, with all modern improvements, bath, gas and water conveniences; also, boat-house, yacht and private dock. For further particulars, address F. M. T., (Room No. 1,) No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF A FARM OF 107 acres, on FRIDAY, April 19, 1872, at 10 A. M., on the premises; located in the village of Rocky Hill, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, ten minutes' walk from station; buildings large and in complete order; the stock, farming utensils and furniture to be sold at same time.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.
No. 6 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A MOST desirable residence, about two acres in lawn, on a prominent corner, with elegant river view; few minutes' walk from depot; house contains 15 rooms, with all modern improvements; stable and carriage-houses; furniture, if desired; will be sold low. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 689 6th-av.

FOR SALE—LOW AND ON EASY TERMS, a very desirable house of ten rooms; all modern improvements, with one to ten acres; also, villa plots of one or more acres. This property is at Plainfield, N. J., on elevated ground, with healthy and desirable surroundings. Apply to C. P. FRAME, or J. H. PLATT, No. 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Bloomfield, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; lots, each, 90x190 feet; elevated and beautiful; houses 24x57 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 97 Thomas-st., New-York, or in Bloomfield.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND FOUNDRYMEN.—For sale, the “New-York Steel Works,” on Staten Island, containing a number of buildings, two docks, large river frontage and large amount of machinery; the whole cost $350,000; will be sold for $150,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR to let, a new house with all modern improvements, with one acre of ground; will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or leased for one or three years. Apply to CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 175 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT SING Sing, 1¼ miles from depot; five acres, or more if desired; large house, carriage-house, &c., with choice fruit, fine river view, and ice-house filled. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No 301 11th-av.

FURNISHED, FULLY AND VERY handsomely, a gentleman's residence, beautifully located on the Sound; forty-five minutes by New-Haven Road. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar-st.

OFFICE AT ORANGE, N. J., AND No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. Hamilton & Wallis make a specialty of that location, including Mountain Side and Montrose.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—COTtage and twelve acres; one hour from Chambers-st.; $4,000; also other farms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT GREENwich, Conn., country residence of the late Edward Slosson, Esq., commanding an unequalled view of Long Island Sound; house and outbuildings ample and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; wide extended front on principal avenue of the village and on side street, recently widened, and macadamized, and in good order for immediate occupation; over two acres of ground attached to house; fine garden and lawn; in close proximity to churches, schools and markets; prospect from house in every direction of the most cheerful character; needs only to be seen to be appreciated by the lovers of fine scenery and rural village life; will be sold in order to close the estate. For terms and permits to view the property apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY A SPECIALTY.—Choice properties for sale or rent, all prices, for homes or investment; furnished houses for season or year.
CHARLES D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT ORANGE—COMPLETE NEW DWELLing, containing eight rooms, finished in native wood; bath-room, furnace range; located on 100 foot avenue; six minutes' walk from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Pleasant homes, $3,000 to $60,000; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; variety houses, farms, land, &c., to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 21.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HACKensack, N. J.—Desirable residence, near Midland Railroad Depot; good repair; nine rooms; $10,000.
GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS—TO let, at East Chester, a large farm, with farm-house, &c. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

“SARATOGA.”—A SMALL COTTAGE FOR sale or to rent on South Circular-st. Address for particulars Box No. 919 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS on Grand Boulevard, 12th-av., 129th, 130th, 131st, and Manhattan sts., near Riverside Park and drive, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.; seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage; maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller,
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York,
50 splendid Nineteenth Ward, (Brooklyn,) lots, situate on Hooper, Hewes, Penn and Rutledge sts. and Marcy-av.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
GREAT POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE
ADJOURNED SALE
of the
BALANCE OF THE LOTS
on the
JOHN S. BERGEN ESTATE,
Comprising the very
CREME DE LA CREME
of the property.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
of the year were secured
AT THE LAST GREAT SALE.
There may be equally good opportunities to purchase at this sale.
REMEMBER, the finest block in the Eighth Ward is to be sold. This block is bounded by
FOURTH-AV., BOULEVARD,
FIFTH-AV., 43D AND 44TH STS.
Also the greater part of the block adjoining, bounded by 4th and 5th avs., 44th and 45th sts.
Do not lose sight of the fact that the sale will be absolute, and that sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage for three years.
Also, at same time and place, on account of owner leaving for Europe,
CHOICEST PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE OF PROSPECT PARK,
consisting of the magnificent lot and the two-story building situated thereon, known as the Grand Plaza Pavilion, on
NINTH-AVENUE.
Only 46 feet from the
GRAND PLAZA.
Also, the
SUPERB NORTH-WEST CORNER
OF
EIGHTH-AVENUE AND SACKETT-STREET.
Terms easy.
Maps of all above property at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
Known as
NO. 16 CEDAR-STREEN, New-York, between Pearl and William sts.—Four-story attic and cellar brick building, 21.11x50.
Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST.—The undermentioned auctions will be held at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, commencing each day at 12 o'clock:

On MONDAY, April 22, 1872.—Macdougal-st., No. 103—The very valuable lot, 25x67.6, with the three-story brick-front dwelling thereon, the present occupants tenancy expiring May 1, 1873, at the nominal yearly rental of $1,100; $6,000 can remain on mortgage.

TUESDAY, April 23.—126th-st., north side, 285 feet east of the Grand Sixth-avenue Boulevard, between 5th and 6th avs., convenient to Mount Morris-square; three superbly located lots, each 25x100.11, in one parcel; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—106th and 107th sts., (106th a 100-foot street,) 225 feet east of 10th-av., between Central Park and Grand Boulevard; six splendid lots, each 25x100.5; three lots on 106th and three on 107th sts., having fine present and grand prospective value; terms very liberal.

THURSDAY, April 25.—57th, (100-foot,) st., south side, 250 feet west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and Central Park, overlooking the Hudson; a superb full-front building-lot on grade, ready at once to improve; high ground; street graded, sewered and paved. Maps ready.

M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH,
NO. 72 CEDAR-ST.,
Real estate, stocks, bonds, &c., at public and private sale.
Personal attention given to sales of furniture.
M. A. J. LYNCH WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of the valuable business property, south-west corner of Broadway and 8th-st.
Five-story brick building, with front on Broadway of 30 feet 10 inches, and 104 feet in depth, on 8th-st., comprising four stores; the basement and upper stories being used as a hotel.
Also,
The valuable property situated on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.—Union-square.
The three-story brick buildings and land situate on the south-west corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av.; size of lot, 27.9x95.7x47.1x92.5 feet.
For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—The three-story high-stoop brick house, brown-stone trimmings, situated south side of 15th-st., and known as No. 22. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
On THURSDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
White Plains, the late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-fourth mile from the depot; fine mansion; well built; bath-room, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; about 400 feet of this property is on the main road or Battle-av.; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

AAA. REMEMBER THE SALE,
THIS DAY,
OF THE CARVILLE ESTATE,
Adjoining Huguenot Park,
New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.
Modern residence, good out-buildings and eight villa plots of one to four acres each.
Trains leave New-Haven Railroad depot at 9 and 11¼ A. M. Sale absolute to close the estate.

YONKERS—AT AUCTION, AT 2 P. M. April 20, 1871, at “Getty House,” beautiful place; house, fourteen rooms; four lots on Warburton and Woodworth avs.; fruit, shade and flowers; first-class in style and location; unobstructed river view; five minutes from depot and churches. Also, a fine brick store and dwelling on Main-st., four-stories, 25x45x130, fitted up for dry goods; owner going South. (Cut this out.) S. C. LUSK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE OFFER A GOOD OPENING FOR legitimate business to an enterprising party with the necessary capital and business ability; is secured from competition and shows large and increasing profits with no risk; extremely favorable terms to a pushing man. Full particulars and estimates on application to E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED IN SUMS OF from $1,000 to $50,000, for the purpose of working two first-class iron furnaces; they will yield a profit of from three to five per cent. a month. Address THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of the proprietor, a well-established trunk and bag manufacturing business, with a large run of good trade. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 120 Chambers-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND “EXTRA,” FOR SALE BY PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CO

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.
The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS, &c.
The spacious floor in Union building, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., now occupied by Messrs. Korff Brothers, lithographers, to let from 1st of May next. Apply to JANITOR, on the premises, or office No. 20½.

STORES TO LET,
No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 203 West-st.
Apply at the Rhinelander Estate Office, No. 75 Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID, LARGE, LIGHT AND well located store, No. 29 Beekman-st., between Nassau and William; best location in lower part of this City; rent $2,500. Apply there or to ROSE BROTHERS, corner Spruce and William, or to B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d-av.

TO LEASE.—A DESIRABLE CENTRAL hotel, situated north-east corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., opposite the Jockey Club, and due proximity to all the great hotels; all modern conveniences; bar and restaurant attached.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS LEASE ON BROADWAY for sale, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, or will rent building to suitable parties for a term of years.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORE TO LET—ON VERY REASONable terms, No. 4 Great Jones-street, close to Broadway; 28x65; high ceiling and in good order. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTH-west corner Fulton-st., a splendid front office; suitable for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with steady power, rooms well lighted, 100x45 feet; also, smaller-sized ones. Apply on the premises of West, Bradley and Cary Manufacturing Company, 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—OFFICES FITTED UP FOR BUSIness purposes on the first floor of store No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.; rent $500 to $800 per annum.

A FIRST-CLASS LOFT WITH POWER to lease; 30x113 and 24x24; well lighted on four sides by thirty-six windows. Apply to C. W. ALCOTT, corner Avenue B and 18th-st.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS HOTEL, a commodious building, newly and elegantly furnished, and fully equipped throughout, comprising, with cottage, thirty-five rooms, spacious lawn and garden, commanding and beautiful river and inland views, stables, barn, gas, ice-house, &c.; situate two and a half miles from Tarrytown Station, on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, now grading through the property adjacent to the Hotel. Apply to J. L. RE QUA, Tarrytown, or L. ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE RESIdence of the undersigned at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam-heater, billiard-room with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations; fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country place. Absence of the family abroad for some length of time is the only cause for offering the place for rent. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

W. G. CAMPBELL, FOR 25 YEARS A dry goods merchant of New-York City, informs his friends and all others that being a resident of Saratoga Springs for the past four years, he is prepared to rent some of the finest furnished houses in the village for the season or year, and also has for sale several delightful dwellings, a few minutes' walk from Congress Springs. Address W. G. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Broker and General Agent for Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade; 1½ hours from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—FULLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished, 47th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop modern well-arranged brown-stone dwelling, about 23x62, lot 100 feet; inclosed piazza in rear; piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED, very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet; in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$350 PER MONTH, WITH IMMEdiate possession, for the beautiful four-story house, No. 5 West 42d-st., beautifully furnished all through.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
33d-st., Corner Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY.—To let, a furnished house for the season; twelve rooms, library, vegetable garden, ice-house, (filled,) large stable; fine scenery, boating, fishing, drives, mountain air. RUFUS K. MCKARG, No. 81 Cedar-st., Commissioner for every State.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—SPACIOUS furnished residence, complete in all requirements; thirteen rooms, furnace, gas, &c.; location unsurpassed; very near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON. — HAMILTON Park—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near the ferry. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

NO. 58 CHARLES-ST., NEAR 4TH-ST., to let, furnished, from May 1 prox. to Nov. 1; three story, with all modern improvements.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A very desirable and attractive house, fully furnished; immediate possession; rent to a private family $2,500 per annum. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray-st.

CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN Yonkers; only $800 per year; modern improvements; splendid river view; only three minutes' walk from depot.
I. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Flushing, for four or six months, about ten minutes from depot: ten rooms with stable and carriage-house, two acres of ground. Apply to R. S. BROWNE, No. 7 Burling-slip.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER house, desirably located on 5th-av. refurnished throughout, will be let en suite with private tables and attendance; a nice quiet home. For particulars address HOME, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD to let; all improvements; pleasantly located; near the depot. Call at or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY-HOUSE TO rent at Oyster Bay. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURISHED.

TO LET—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Lake Mahopac and depot there, on Peekskill turnpike, the Summer residence (two and a half story double house, unfurnished,) of the late D. T. Valentine; also, fifty-eight acres choice land; two barns and carriage-house; rent $600. Photograph at LUDLOW & CO.'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit, and ample space for lawn and garden. Also, for sale, in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, within one minute of the depot, a nice house with all improvements; stable, carriage-house and hennery, four acres of fine land, trout-pond, fruit-trees, &c. For particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, LONG Island, near 3d-av. horse-cars, and within forty minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, per Bay Ridge ferry-boat, a neat, Anglo-Italian villa, with stabling, coach-house and garden, on elevated ground; rent low. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 123 Church-st., New-York.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 45TH-ST.—FOUR-story new modern medium-sized desirable dwelling to let low; also, large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND stable to lease exceedingly low; house has all improvements; frescoed, fruit, &c.; six full lots; 54th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., near Broadway.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, an elegant brown-stone house, four stories, on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A PLEASANTLY located house in the Ninth Ward, to a family of adults; rent, $40 per month, including gas; references exchanged. Address H. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, THE SECOND floor, with or without part of the third, to a small family; strictly private house; good neighborhood. Inquire, from 12 to 6, No. 200 West 39th-st.

NORWOOD—N. R. R. OF N. J.—TO LET—A very desirable cottage; seven rooms; water in kitchen; good garden; three minutes from depot.
E. D. CARPENTER, No. 61 West 13th-st.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE HOUSE NO. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway; would let for business purposes. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 76 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent only $1,500. Apply to BAKER, Broadway, corner 45th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.
Store No. 48 Broadway, near Exchange-place.
House No. 7 Grammercy Park, corner of 20th-st.
Store No. 39 Pearl, through to Bridge-st.
House No. 5 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.
Store No. 350 4th-av., near 26th-st.
House No. 86 Amity, near Thompson-st.
Stores and lofts Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Offices and floors Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway.
House No. 100 Bleecker-st.
Floor No. 244 3d-av., for societies, clubs, &c.
House No. 151 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
House No. 111 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A PRETTY COTTAGE, TWO AND a half stories, adjoining the subscriber's residence at West End, Jersey City, at Marion Station, on the New-Jersey Railroad, and only twenty minutes from the foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street Ferries; trains nearly every half hour, day and night; hot and cold water through the house; seven bedrooms, bath-room and closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen with range and hot-air furnace; on four lots attached, with lawn and croquet ground; will be rented to a select tenant for $700. Apply to JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE YEAR OR A TERM of years, a country-seat at Madison, N. J., within ten minutes' walk of the depot; about twelve acres of land, a good garden and orchard, an abundance of fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; convenient house, with twelve rooms, pleasantly situated; large lawn in front; ice-house filled; carriage-house and other out-buildings. Address GEORGE POMEROY, Madison.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IMMEDIATELY adjoining steam-boat landing, boats run almost every hour to Peck-slip in twenty-five minutes, touching at 31th-st.—a commodious cottage, with about an acre of land, fine trees, stable and out-buildings, beautiful view of the East River; one year or a term. LEDYARD STEVENS, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET—IN DUFFIELD TERRACE, Brooklyn.—Choice floors, four rooms each, with three closets and separate cellars, water, gas and bath; has the independence of a separate house, ten minutes' walk from ferries; rent, $18 and $23. Apply to the janitor, Duffield-terrace, Duffield-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.
Parties having houses or stores to rent would do well to leave a description of the same at our office, (which is the most central in the City,) as we have a large demand.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, IN Kingston, close to Wilkesbarre, Penn., the desirable premises known as the Stone House property; admirably located, just improved, and nicely adapted for residence, boarding and business purposes; street-cars run near; immediate possession can be had. Apply to H. B. PAYNE, Wilkesbarre, Penn., or to J. D. COOPER, Kingston, Penn.

TO LET.—NO. 34 EAST 10TH-ST., FOUR-story high-stoop house, finished in hard wood; all the modern improvements; 27x60x100. First-class in every respect.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, NO. 314 EAST 9th-st., four stories and a half high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements; owner would make arrangements to remain as boarder if desired.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—NO. 66 EAST 12TH-ST., THREE-story high-stoop house; most central location in the City; can be altered if desired for business.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TARRYTOWN—TO LET—HOUSE, THIRteen rooms, carriage-house and about two acres of land, with abundance of choice fruit, fine river view, &c.; rent, $1,100. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st.

TO LET—A FEW DESIRABLE APARTments, in suites of seven to ten rooms, in a French apartment building. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, a dwelling-house, (new;) contains twelve rooms, dry cellar and all modern improvements; will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to MORRIS BROS., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 11 CLINTON-PLACE, near Broadway; three-story high stoop.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-Place.

TO LET—NO. 111 1ST-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—First-class dwelling on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—SEVERAL houses, well situated, ranging from $600 to $1,200. Full particulars with JAS. B. PARSONS, 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN 89TH-ST., THE THIRD LARGE house east of 1st-av., with parlor mirrors; rent, $800. Inquire on the premises.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE SAFETY BOILER COMPANY, a corporation heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LORENZA A. EASTON and ARTHUR PARKER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NEWMANN ARONSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Newmann Aronson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and the said bankrupt discharged from his debts accordingly.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap11-1aw3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMUND C. MARSHALL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NEW-YORK ENAMELING AND OPAQUEING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the New-York Enameling and Opaqueing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 332 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES C. KING, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James C. King, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ap4-1aw3wTh No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix,
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES, MARKET CELLARS' LEASES, AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

The Comptroller will sell at the new County Courthouse, on TUESDAY, April 23, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of five years from May 1, 1872:

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Grand-st., New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Houston-st., New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the Ferry franchise as now established from the foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York, to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City.

The lease of the Ferry franchise from the foot of Barclay-st., New-York, to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The Cellars of the various markets throughout the City.

Several lots, tenements and buildings belonging to the City of New-York.

Should it be determined to sell, lease, rebuild or remove any of the markets during the term for which leases are granted under the sale, the leases for the cellars under the markets may, at the option of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be canceled, and no deduction of rent or damages will be allowed by the Corporation therefor.

Should any part of the bulkheads, wharves and piers connected with any of the ferries be required by the Department of Docks at any time during the term for which the leases are sold, such bulkheads, wharves and piers, or such portions of them as may be required, shall be given up by the lessees, and no deduction of rent or damages allowed for the premises so taken.

A list of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had on application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 9, 1872.

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
April 23 and 24.

They number 180, painted by ninety different artists, and were only procured by careful search and liberal expenditure during a seven months' tour through the art capitals of Europe, nearly all were bought directly from the artists, and many painted expressly to order. Arriving late in the season, Mr. Avery has not been able to expose so many and such large works in his small rooms, therefore for their proper display, and on the solicitation of many patrons of art, he places them for public competion. Among them is a
GRAND CLASSIC COMPOSITION BY
BOUGUEREAU
BOUGHTON'S LARGEST WORK,
A STUDY BY PAUL DELAROCHE,
and very fine examples by such favorite artists as Boulanger, Brillouin, Baugniet, Beranger, Bakalowicz, Coomans, Carand, Comte, Duverger, Detaille, Desgoffe, Ercosura, Frere, Fauvelet, Gide Gues, Hushn, Jourdan, Koek-Koek, Landelle, Lesrel, Leyendecker, Merle, Meyer, of Bremen; Plazzau, Preyer, Rudaux, Tissot, Toulmouche, Verboeckhoven, Voltz, Vibert, Willems, Zamacois, &c., with many new and rising artists, forming the most novel, varied, desirable and valuable collection ever made by Mr. Avery.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY ROUX AND OTHERS; ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 18, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the PRIVATE RESIDENCE No. 131 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved ebony parlor suite, in figured silk reps; carved ebony-inlaid centre-table, carved ebony stand and fire-screen, ebony and gilt jardenieres, elegant marble mantel-clock, bronze figure; marble mantel-vases, ebony inlaid French pier-mirror, with console table; elegant oil-paintings, from the Pitti Gallery, Florence; oak dining extension, oak dining chairs, carved oak buffet, carved oak lounge, silk reps curtains, lambrequins, lace curtains, carved black-walnut library suite, figured reps; carved black-walnut and ebony library-table and book-cases, black-walnut and ebony-inlaid table, black-walnut, ebony and mahogany bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands commodes, linen shades, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows; elegant Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, assortment of elegant china and glass-ware, together with kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., or the branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st. Furniture can be seen on day previous to the sale, by permit, which can be obtained from either office.

ARCH. JOHNSON, Auctioneer; office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MILITARY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell, by order of the assignees, on FRIDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, OUTFITS, &c., in lots to suit the trade, consisting in part:

200 gross buttons, for all uniforms, camp candlesticks, shoulder-straps, engraved devices, 50 dozen epaulets, belt swords, 200 pairs embroidered shoulder-straps, 50 dozen feathers, 25 dozen gold embroidered hat wreaths, 150 gold embroidered straps, gilt hat eagles, pants cord, binding tassels, eagles for saddle cloth, green silk sashes, silk tassels, gloves, silk cord, gauntlets, 300 gross metal buttons, gun-bags, rifles, naval, military and forage hats and caps, officers' and medical staff officers' swords, sabres, sashes, plumes, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in large lines, and the attention of the trade is particularly requested to this sale.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 10 1-2 A. M., BLACKWELL & CO. will sell the entire FURNITURE in the PRIVATE DWELLING, **NO. 138 WEST 21ST-ST.,** including ROSE-WOOD PARLOR SUITE, 7½-OCTAVE PIANO and a general assortment of FURNITURE, CROCKERY, &c., &c. Catalogues ready at office of BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

B. BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Thursday, April 18, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7, East River:
Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Almoner.*
Immediately after, on Pier No. 12 East River:
Fresh Naples Oranges and Lemons, cargo *N. Achille.*
Immediately after, on Pier No. 3 East River:
Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Salista.*
Immediately after, within their store:
200 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, wardrobes. Also, at 3 P. M., rose-wood pianos, parlor suites, mirrors, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons of Scranton Coal at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best business houses. Open day and evening all Summer.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, M. A., M. D., residing near London, Mathematical Honorman and Prizeman in modern languages, Trinity College, will receive three pupils into his family; will visit New-York this Spring. For further information address F. W. RHINELANDER, Esq., No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

“KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL” FOR children, and private recitation rooms for young ladies; established 1860; object, the physical, mental, and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

ALBERT WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY School for boys, Bedford, Westchester County; two vacancies; Summer session, May 1; board and tuition, $75 quarter. For circulars apply to GEO. A. HALSEY, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

ALONZO FLACK, PRESIDENT OF Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; pupils received at any time; both sexes; $300 a year; seventeen instructors.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY. — LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOS. HANLON, A. M. D. D., Pennington, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a position as governess in a private family; her acquirements are English in all its branches, French, music, drawing and wax flowers; no objection to accompany a family going to Europe; highest references. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as private tutor during the Summer months, or for a longer period; will give best City references. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN penmanship to pupils at their residences. Address TEACHER, Goldsmith's College, No. 1272 5th-av.

“AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION,” No. 737 Broadway.—Call for Teachers, Schools and Pupils

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—TROVATORE MATINEE.
SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to urgent requests of several hundred persons, who could not get seats nor admission to the “Trovatore” nights and matinee, the management has consented to give positively, for the last time,
IL TROVATORE,
With the Grand Opera Combination,
PAREPA-ROSA, PHILLIPPS, WACHTEL,
SANTLEY.
CARL ROSA........Musical Director and Conductor.
General admission, $2; boxes, $20; reserved seats in boxes, parquet and balcony, $5; reserved seats in family circle, $2. Seats at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

For further Amusements, see Eleventh Page.

LECTURES.

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY, OF BOSTON, will deliver his famous lecture on *Deacons*, in the Church of the Strangers, (Dr. Deems',) Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents, reserved seats $1, for sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, corner Broadway and Washington-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY REliable second-hand carriages we offer
Four Bretts in good order.
Two Clarences, nearly new.
Two extension top phaetons.
One two-wheeled dog-cart, very stylish.
Top wagons, skeletons, rockaways, &c., at
CORBETT & CO., Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st.

$325 WILL BUY A NICE SQUARE-BOX top buggy, an elegant harness, blankets, robe, whip, &c.; original cost, one month ago, when bought new, $475; must be disposed off. No. 132 West 25th-st. Ask for Mr. Ewen's turn-out.

For further Horses and Carriages, see Eleventh Page.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let, with board, an elegant second floor; private bath-room; unfurnished, except carpets and chandeliers, which are new and handsome; also, two newly-furnished rooms; highest references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A PARty of gentlemen requiring an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, with first-class attendance, without board, may be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 9 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board from April 25, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 208 West 14th-st.; references.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST. — ROOMS, with board. For particulars inquire at No. 4 West 22d-st.

For further Boarding and Lodging, see Eleventh Page.

BOARD WANTED.

FIFTH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to leave the City will relet beautiful front rooms on the avenue, with board, to a small family for twelve months at an exceedingly low price. Address or apply to JAMES W. AUTEN, No. 351 5th-av., or No. 4 Cedar-st.

For further Board Wanted, see Eleventh Page.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—OPEN for guests May 1 until November, located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air. For circulars and particulars address
J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

For further Summer Resorts, see Eleventh Page.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.
CLARENCE L. BURNET,
mh7-1aw6mTh Referee.

IN SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF Richmond.—GIBBONS L. KELTY, John B. Kelty, E. Omar Carrington, and James B. Ryer, Plaintiffs, against LEONARD LOVELAND, Margaret G. Loveland, his wife, Henrietta L. King, sole executrix of the last will and testament of N. Low, deceased, and Thomas T. Smith, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendant Henrietta L. King, sole executrix of the last will and testament of N. Low, deceased.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 33 Park-row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 1, 1872.
ALEX. OSTRANDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in said county, on the 6th day of March, 1872.
ALEX. OSTRANDER,
mh22-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONEIDA.—The FIRST NATIONAL BANK, of Utica, plaintiff, against DANIEL MITCHELL, John H. Prentiss, James McQuade, Palmer V. Kellogg, Peter Clogher, Michael J. Kernan, Briggs W. Thomas, and James Brodhead, as Trustees of the Utica Steam Woolen Company, and Alexander T. Stewart, Francis Warden, George Fox, William Libby, William T. Warner, and the Oneida National Bank, of Utica, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the City of Utica, County of Oneida and State of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, in the City of Utica, County of Oneida and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16, 1872.
WATERMAN & HUNT,
ap11-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$165.—BILLIARD-TABLES EQUAL to best made, at forty per cent. less cost: slate beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., $165 to $280. AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE COMPANY, No. 560 Broadway.

A NO. 1.—STANDARD AMERICAN Billiard Tables; new designs; also bagatelles and everything appertaining to billiards, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR DAY AND GAS-LIGHT
REFLECTORS,
Silvered Fluted Glass, 50 cents per foot.
Looking-glass Plate Factory.
WM. A. WALKER,
No. 28 Prince-st., New-York.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
“BOKER'S BITTERS,”
Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CHINA	Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, April 24, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, May 1, '72
SCOTIA	Wednesday, May 8, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, May 15, '72
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA	Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA	Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 18, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, May 11.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, April 20.
Saturday, May 18.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, April 27.
Saturday, May 25.	EUROPA.	Saturday, May 4.
Saturday, June 2.	INDIA.	Saturday, May 11.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	April 27, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	May 4, 3 P. M.
BALTIC	May 11, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	May 18, 2 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

BALTIC LLOYD

MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Only direct line to Prussia, Russia and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER	May 4
JASON, (extra steamer)	May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON	June 1

THORWALDSEN, ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)

Rates of passage payable in gold.

	CABIN.	STEERAGE.	
From New-York	$100	Including mattress	$30
From Stettin	90	Including mattress	40
Excursion tickets	170	Including mattress	65

Children under ten years half fare.

For through freights to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to

WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF DUBLIN	Thursday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, April 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, April 25, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT,

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Wednesday, April 17, at 12 M.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, April 27, 8 A. M.

SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, May 4, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 27, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, May 18.
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, June 1.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.......$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	May 1, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	May 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	May 8, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	May 15, at 11½ A. M
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	May 22, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of April 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco May 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER	June 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau.) April 18.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 25.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) May 2.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Tues., April 23

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Thursday, May 2

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Sat., May 11

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Wednesday, May 22

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT OF FROM fifty to sixty tons, must be sound and well-fitted in all respects. Apply, stating all particulars and price, to Box No. 4,933 Post-office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD. FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	9¼ A. M.	Friday, 12th	8 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	10½ A. M.	Monday, 15th	9 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	12¼ P. M.	Wednesday, 17th	11 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	2 P. M.	Friday, 19th	1 P. M.
Saturday, 20th	3 P. M.	Monday, 22d	7 A. M.
Monday, 22d	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d	7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE, LANDING at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates. C. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAM-boat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR STAMFORD.—THE STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leave Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 82 1-2 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, we consider a very cheap and desirable security, as the road is in *successful operation, and earning net more than the interest on all its Bonds.* The business of the road is rapidly increasing. "Over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least 50 per cent. to the net receipts of this Company.

We have also other FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES for sale.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

Over 10 Per Cent.

NET EARNINGS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, **AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK.** Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

COMMON FUND SCRIP

BOUGHT and SOLD by all Bankers, Brokers, and Money-Dealers in the United States and Europe. Circulars may be had at the Offices: London, No. 34 Clements-lane; Paris, No. 16 Place Vendome; New-York, No. 35 Wall-st.

RICHARD HENRY MILLS, Secretary.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

Correspondents in this City, MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 8, 1872.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in New-York and vicinity, can have their dividends remitted in New-York funds, by giving notice to the Treasurer in this city.

Those entitled to allotments of new stock can obtain any information they may desire by addressing

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer, No. 233 South 4th-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

ON AND AFTER THE 20TH INST. this Company will be prepared to issue its new First and Second Mortgage Bonds in exchange for Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s certificates of similar bonds of the old Company, deposited with them under the official scheme of reorganization dated May 15, 1870. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and North-west, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY

Second Mortgage Convertible 7 Per Cent. Currency Bonds.

INTEREST WARRANTS PAYABLE OCTOBER AND APRIL. PRINCIPAL 1886.

We offer for sale $100,000 of the above bonds in block. By act of reorganization of the Company, these bonds are convertible into the First Preferred Shares of the Company, which amount to only 17,000 shares, and into the Consolidated Bonds (recently negotiated at Amsterdam) of six millions of dollars, which cover the entire line of 230 miles of completed road, together with all the rolling stock and real property, to the value of more than ten millions of dollars. The road crosses the entire State of Illinois, and connects with the mammoth iron bridges spanning the Mississippi at Keokuk and Burlington. The income of the road for the year will net sufficient to pay interest on all the bonded indebtedness and dividend on the preferred shares.

For terms apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

MIDLANDBONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.

New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.

New-Jersey Midland R.R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class for the term of three years, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-rooms of the Company on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 M. Polls opened from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SWASEY VS. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—Notice is hereby given to holders of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing date of January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and April, 1855, each of the denomination of one thousand dollars, of the appointment of Jos. B. Batchelor, Esq., Commissioner in the above case by the Circuit Court of the United States and District of North Carolina, to take an account of the coupons of the above-mentioned bonds, being the bonds mentioned in bill of said plaintiff.

All holders of said bonds are requested to send the number thereof, and the amount due thereon, to one of the undersigned, in order that the same may be presented to said Commissioner.

WALTER J. BUDD, No. 528 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, No. 214 W. Washington-square, Philadelphia,

Solicitors for Plaintiffs.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the trustees of twenty-two (22) bonds of the May and November issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 1st prox.

R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 141 Broadway,

AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER,

Corner 25th-St. and 3d-Av.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

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John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. H. WILSON, Late U. S. A. | EDWARD F. WINSLOW, Pres't St. L. & S. E. R'way.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

No. 70 William-st., New-York.

No. 206 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Report upon, Build, Manage and Equip **RAILWAYS** Negotiate loans and sell Securities.

Choice securities constantly on hand.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & EHIGH.

Ice-cream made from pure cream only; superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment; families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, Nos. 805 4th-av. and 1,264 Broadway

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

AT THE NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer, Will sell THURSDAY, April 18, 1872, Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Bay horse, 15½ hands, seven years old; stylish driver; excellent in saddle; warranted sound.

Pair black horses, 16 hands, seven and eight years; very stylish, and warranted sound every way.

Pair bright bay horses, 15½ hands; six years old; sound, kind and gentle.

Brown trotting horse, 15¾ hands, nine years old; can show 2:40 any day; sound, kind and gentle.

Also, elegant park phaeton, top and no top buggies, depot and express wagons, top and no top pony phaetons, coaches, bretts, single and double harness, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY:

A splendid pair of bright bay horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted every way.

A pair of black horses, 16 hands high seven and eight years old, very stylish, sound, kind and gentle.

A brown trotter, 15½ hands high; can show 2:40 easy.

At New-York Sales and Storage Repository, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

J. C. Deyo, of the City of Jackson, Mich., with fifty head of fine horses, at A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S stable, 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 114 West 15th-st., one clarence coupé, almost as good as new, pole and shafts lined with maroon morocco; one four-seat park phaeton, fine order, made by Wood Bros.; one four-seat and one two-seat sleigh, saddle, two double and two single sets of harness, whips, blankets, black bear skin, robe, &c. Call between 9 and 11.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUrope on Saturday next, would like to dispose of immediately his complete turn-out, landau, horses, harness, robes, blankets, livery, &c., all new last November; cost over $4,000; price very low. Can be seen at private stable, No. 24 East 40th-st.

MAGNER, THE NOTED HORSE-TAMER, will repeat his interesting lectures only a few days longer, at No. 118 West 39th-st., near 6th-av. Free exhibition with his wonderful ponies at 7½ EVERY EVENING.

A.—ONE COUPE, VERY LIGHT, ONE park phaeton, and one pony phaeton; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all nearly new, used by a private family. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

BARGAIN.—A GOOD COUPE ROCKAWAY, stylish four-wheel dog-cart, both with platform springs, and an excellent Vermont young bay horse, at residence, Bloomingdale road, near 110th-st. Address Mr. SHAW, care of H. B. Gardner, 24 Pine-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—DARK BROWN, NO white, six years old, sixteen hands high; a very stylish, beautiful animal, without a blemish; quick stepper; owner going to Europe. Apply at private stable No. 59 West 44th-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 1148 Eldridge-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST-CLASS house, vicinity 5th-av. and 29th-st., offers choice of rooms, without board or with private table, to gentlemen or party wishing superior accommodations. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 28TH-ST.—Delightful, pleasant rooms, newly furnished, first-class table and attention, $30 per week and upward; transient, $3 per day; lodgings, $1. One or two suites of family rooms just vacated.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av.—Parties can secure handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, (possession about May 1,) with a family occupying their own house; no children taken; reference.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

MURRAY HILL.—HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms on second floor front, with board; references required. Address C. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET—FURNISHed rooms without board for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, OR BEFORE, TWO handsomely furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen of good standing; small family; house occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST.—NEAR IRving-place, large front and bedroom on second floor to let, with board, from May 1; references required.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—TWO BACK rooms on second floor will be vacated April 24, occupant going abroad, to let with board; also a basement suitable for a physician's office.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with private table; bath, closets, &c.; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 13 BANK-ST.—TO LET, IN A PRIvate family, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board, with every convenience and convenient to cars; reference given and required.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.—THE SECond story and one large room on third floor, to let, with first-class board, from April 18 to June, or longer. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 218 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, in suites and single, to families and single gentlemen on moderate terms.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OR A family can have board and well-furnished rooms at No. 19 East 49th-st.

NO. 59 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH or without board, two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, front; references exchanged.

A FAMILY AND TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 134 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 108 Leroy-st.; reference given and required.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 253 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS MAY BE had with board by a desirable party at No. 29 West 18th-st.; the house is large and airy.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, NO. 315 West 21st-st., four nice rooms, with large wardrobes, closets and drawers, water and gas; rent, $30.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, with private table or without board.

NO. 59 WEST 37TH-ST.—FRONT ROOM and bedroom on third story, with first-class board.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES AND rooms, with board, from May 1. 53 West 33d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY.

REV. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor.

Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, Long Island.—New, commodious and located in the most quiet part of the village; will be ready for guests on the 1st day of May, 1872.

SELAH C. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vermont, opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.

ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

THE ELM HOUSE, (A PRIVATE SUMmer Hotel,) Manchester, Vermont, open June 1. Terms moderate.

CHARLES F. ORVIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE UP THE Hudson, three miles above Croton Station, in a very pleasant locality.—Persons wishing board for the season, from about the 1st of May, will find this a desirable opportunity. For full particulars please address ROLAND, No. 233 East 32d-st., or call at above number.

FAMILIES OF ADULTS REQUIRING first-class board can be accommodated from May 1, or after, in the pleasant village of Sharon, Titchfield County, Conn., two and a half miles from Harlem Railroad; location healthy; reference required. Address Mrs. B. E. King, Sharon, Conn.

AT REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—GOOD Summer board for three or four families; location delightful; access easy; references exchanged. Address R. M. S., Redding Ridge, Conn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house open May 1. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, West Point, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, with breakfast; situation east of 6th-av. and not above 30th-st. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, BELMONT, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MONDAY, 29TH. NILSSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch respectfully announce the FINAL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK, (passage having been engaged on the Cunard steamer *Cuba*, leaving this port on Wednesday, May 1,) and FAREWELL TO AMERICA OF MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, at 8 O'CLOCK. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Upon which occasion (being for the benefit of Mlle. Christina Nilsson) this popular lyric artist will be assisted by the members of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, With GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Max Maretzek, Musical Director and Conductor.

Reserved seats, Five (5) and Six (6) dollars, according to location.

Seats can be secured this (Thursday) morning, the 18th April, at 9 A. M., at the (only) Strakosch opera ticket-office in the Everett House building, next corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

Steinway's Pianos are used by this Company.

ACADEMY—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.

CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF......Directors.

D. DE VIVO..........................Business Manager.

FRIDAY, April 19, Ninth Subscription Night, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

PAREPA-ROSA in her grand rôle of LUCREZIA.

PHILLIPS in her admirable rôle of ORSINI.

WACHTEL in his great rôle of GENNARO.

SANTLEY in his famous rôle of IL DUCA, &c.

CARL ROSA..........Musical Director and Conductor.

Prices—Boxes, $25 and $20; reserved seats in parquet and balcony, $5; general admission, $2. Reserved. seats in family circle, $2; admission family circle, $1.

N. B.—Seats at Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—April 29.

THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.

IN TROVATORE.

PAREPA-ROSA, PHILLIPS, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.

Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—THURSDAY AT 8.

Grand Complementary VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, for the benefit of the young prima donna, BERTHA MONIS, BERTHA MONIS, aged only nine years, who will be assisted by Fraulein FRIEDERIKA ROKOHL, the celebrated Soprano; Senorita JOSEPHINE FILOMENO, the renowned Chilian Violinist; Miss LUCKSTONE, Pianiste, pupil of Liszt; Mr. W. J. HILL, the popular Tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated Baritone; Herr F. WEDEMEYER, the eminent Violoncellist.

The Rheinischer Sængerbund—Conductor, Herr Ferdinand Kruger; Full Grand Concert Orchestra—Conductor, Carl Bergmann; Accompanists and Vocal Conductors, Miss Luckstone and Signor Carozzi.

Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Jordens & Martens', Hall & Sons', W. A. Pond's, and all the principal Broadway music-stores, the general Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING.

SELOUS'

TWO GRAND PICTURES OF JERUSALEM.

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

GRAND FAIR,

in aid of the Homœopathic Surgical Hospital. Open daily from 10½ A. M. till 10½ P. M., at Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Admission 25c., except Wednesday and Saturday evenings, which are gala nights, and admission 50c. Children under 15 and nurses admitted from 10½ A. M. till 5 P. M. for 15c. Beautiful music, lovely flowers, magnificent art gallery, first-class restaurant. Splendid assortment fancy and useful articles for sale at reasonable prices.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING and every evening during the week, and Saturday matinee, by special request, LITTLE DON GIOVANNI. Chapman sisters and Hernandez Family. MONDAY next, POWER OF LOVE, in which the New-York favorite song and dance artist, Mr. JOHN HOGAN, will appear.

JOHN B. GOUGH!

NEW LECTURE—"WILL IT PAY?"

COOPER UNION,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 18, 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; at POND'S Upper Music-store, No. 39 Union-square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, April 19, at 2½ o'clock P.M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMAN, Conductor.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE FAIR HELD AT THE ARMORY of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway, corner of 35th-st., in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum, closed April 9. The Art Gallery, consisting of paintings, bronzes, clocks, Arion pianos, &c., will not be distributed until all the tickets are sold. They can be procured at the armory, Pond's music-store, No. 39 Union-square, also from the lady managers.

CHICKERING HALL.—FOUR MATInées by ALFREDO BARILI, the young pianist, April 20 and 27, May 4 and 11, at 2 o'clock. Subscription and tickets for sale at the hall and music-stores.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY of Indiana, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents of the Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

Owners of Trustees' Certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Larned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Woolridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of Sixty Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 27th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of said Trustees.

EDWARD LARNED, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, April 16, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER and Rio Grande Railway Company's Bonds, falling due May 1, proximo, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 39 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS ON PORT ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.

R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Company's office, No. 120 Broadway.

B. VAN VLIET, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

The celebrated HAINES PIANOS, UNSURPASSED FOR TONE, FINISH, &c.,

At very low figures, for cash, or by installments, on most favorable terms.

One second-hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $900, for $275. Also, parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture, property of family leaving the City—a sacrifice. No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

AT STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, NO. 55 West 16th-st.—A large stock of first-class pianos at low prices for cash. A Chickering, $100, seven octaves, elegant cases, overstrung; with all present improvements, $250, $275, and $200.

OUVRIER & SONS, NO. 27 WEST 13th-st., manufacturers of first-class upright pianos; a fine assortment to rent for City or country; uprights to order to suit any style of furniture; a superb black and gold at moderate price.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., April 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, May 17, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the channel between the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, N. Y., thirteen thousand (13 000) cubic yards, more or less, of stiff clay, gravel, and such other material, not rock, as may be found; measurements to be made in dump scows.

Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office, where all possible information will be given. Contracts and bonds as usual.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LE CLERCQ.

LAST WEEK of the accomplished artist, MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, Wednesday, April 17, and Thursday, April 18, as JULIA, in THE HUNCHBACK.

Friday and Saturday evenings, April 19 and 20, as ANNE CAREW, in A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING, and as JULIANA, in THE HONEYMOON.

Saturday Matinee at 1½ o'clock. PLOT AND PASSION.

Miss Le Clercq.........as.........Madame Fontanges

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

Next Monday, April 22, reappearance and farewell engagement of Mr. BOOTH, who will appear as SIR EDW. MORTIMER, in THE IRON CHEST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

It is respectfully announced that MR. EDWIN BOOTH will commence his FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT on Monday evening next, April 22, reappearing as SIR EDWARD MORTIMER, in THE IRON CHEST.

Box-sheet for the Booth nights now open.

Special Mention.—RICHARD III. has been many months in preparation, and will shortly be produced, with new Scenery, Costumes, Armor, Properties, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. Lester Wallack.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Boucicault's great comedy, LONDON ASSURANCE, given for the first time here in eight years, with appropriate and beautiful scenery and appointments, and the following array of talent:

CHARLES MATHEWS in his original character of	Dazzle
LESTER WALLACK	as Charles Courtly
JOHN BROUGHAM	as Max Harkaway
JOHN GILBERT	as Sir Harcourt Courtly
J. H. STODDART	as Meddle
J. B. POLK	as Mr. Spanker
E. M. HOLLAND	as Cool
PLESSY MORDAUNT	as Lady Gay Spanker
HELEN TRACY	as Grace Harkaway
MRS. JOHN SEFTON	as Pert

THE FIRST OCCASION on which those artists have appeared together, and forming A CAST UNAPPROACHABLE ON THE PRESENT STAGE.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ARTICLE 47.

THE GREAT PARISIAN DRAMA.

THIRD WEEK—Theatre crowded to the very doors.

FOURTH MATINEE OF ARTICLE 47, SATURDAY, AT 1½.

A SPECIAL MATINEE OF ARTICLE 47, WEDNESDAY, April 24, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOMEOPATHIC SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.

GRAND SUCCESS OF POLL AND PARTNER JOE.

MARY MAYBUD..............Mrs. JOHN WOOD

With the celebrated song of HIS HEART WAS TRUE TO POLL.

LAST WEEK OF SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, (eighteen in number,) who will appear in an ETHIOPIAN SCENE.

SATURDAY—LAST POLL MATINEE AT 2.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1872, THE THRILLING SENSATION OF THE TIME, BLACK FRIDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LALLA ROOKH! FIFTH WEEK OF LALLA ROOKH!

83,000 PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT! EVERYBODY PLEASED!!!

LALLA ROOKH is one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever produced on any stage. The dresses are really superb; accessories peculiarly ingenious; properties magnificent; scenery splendid; dances voluptuous; music sweet as the chiming of marriage bells; story intensely interesting, and the whole piece in every way charming.

CURTAIN FALLS EVERY NIGHT AT 11.

Seats may be secured ten days in advance.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..............................Manager

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED

VOKES FAMILY,

VOKES FAMILY,

VOKES FAMILY.

VICTORIA, JESSIE, ROSINA, FRED. and FAWDON,

In their original operatic sensation, THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

The company of popular artists in the comic drama, MY PRESERVER.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

CROWDED HOUSES. SECURE YOUR SEATS.

MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON, OR IRELAND IN AMERICA. | Introducing the famous BARNEY THE GUIDE, and concluding with the screaming farce, Barney and the Ghost.

The most amusing entertainment in the City.

Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Orchestra chairs, 75c.; dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 35c. Matinée Prices—Orchestra, 50c.; dress circle, 35c.; Children, 15c. Special Notice—No extra charge for reserved seats.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A TREMENDOUS HIT.

G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY REMODELED

ALL THE RAGE.

THE GRANDEST PICTURES EVER SEEN ON ANY STAGE.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

THIS EVENING AT 8, the charming artiste, Miss LAURA KEENE, in the great drama, SEA OF ICE. New scenery, costumes, and superior cast. SATURDAY matinée at 2. | TODAY AT 2, the burlesque extravaganza, FORTY THIEVES. PAULINE MARKHAM. BELLE HOWITT, and burlesque company. And the comedy, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.

JULIUS SNEEZER. | JULIUS SNEEZER.

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S

FOREIGN PAINTINGS, by the most celebrated artists, now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

ASSETS OVER $3,500,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Send for circular. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, Between 26th and 27th sts.;

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from the 1st of April.

FERD. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.

Money deposited now will date interest from the first of next month.

Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,895,290 78; surplus, $215,095 81.

THE RIGHT PARTY.

Continued from Seventh Page.

will be asked to pension the rebel soldiers, and their widows and orphans. [Voices, "Never."] Ah, who thought in 1866, that an attempt would be made to destroy the Republican Party because we would not grant amnesty to JEFF. DAVIS? That seemed just as unreasonable then, and more so, than it does now to pension the rebel soldiers, their widows and orphans. They would say that would be an act of conciliation; and so it would. I cannot think of anything that would contribute so much to make the rebel soldier satisfied with this Government as to give him a pension. They will say "Let bygones be bygones; the war is over; don't keep up the old issues, but put all on an equality." If the Democratic Party comes into power, the majority will be in the South, as it always has been; and do you believe those Southern Democrats will ever vote to tax themselves a dollar to pay pensions to Northern soldiers and their widows and orphans, while their own are left unprovided for? The man who believes that must be little better than an idiot. I tell you they are in that position; and it is human nature; and they will say we will never grant a dollar unless you will place those who drag out a miserable crippled existence in our midst, on an equal basis. The pensions must be stopped altogether, or you must put all upon an equality. That is the first step that will be taken; and another one will shortly follow. If that party gets into power, do you expect that the Southern Democracy will tax themselves to pay the interest on the debt that was contracted for their subjugation, while their own is left unprovided for? They invested their money in Confederate stocks and bonds. They lost everything. They lost their slaves—a property they valued at thousands of millions of dollars. They were comparatively impoverished. When you have put them in power, and they have the power to vote taxes or not to vote taxes, is any man weak enough to believe that they will voluntarily tax themselves to pay the interest on your debt without some corresponding compensation made to them? What will it be? Will it be the payment of the Confederate debt? I don't know. I am inclined to think it will take the direction of paying them for their slaves. There is no man in the South today, so far as I know, who lost slaves, who is not looking forward to that event. I met a very distinguished Southern gentleman at West Point last Summer—a man that you all know by reputation; and I will give you his name, because it was not said in confidence to me, but was said in the presence of others; one of the noblest and purest men of the South, and a loyal man throughout the war, and one of the largest slaveholders throughout the South—Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina. He believed slavery to have been unlawfully abolished, and he said, "I have made out an inventory of my slaves and laid it aside, because I believe that a sense of returning justice will yet compel this nation to pay for the slaves;" and so far as I know, this has been done by almost the entire body of the former slave-owners of the Southern States. When the Democratic Party comes into power, they will come forward with that claim, and they will say to the Democracy, and say truly, "You are committed in favor of paying us for our slaves." When Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation of emancipation, with one accord you pronounced it unconstitutional, and declared it a great wrong. It was so said by your papers in the City of New-York, and so resolved by your Conventions in every Northern State, and the Democracy of the entire North is committed to the proposition that slavery was wrongfully abolished by an unconstitutional proclamation, and therefore as a matter of logical necessity we are entitled to payment for that loss." How can any consistent Democrat refuse to vote for that claim? They will confront him with his own record. They are not presenting the claim now. The time has not arrived, but remember that a claim against the nation never dies. There are being pressed upon Congress today claims for French spoliations. [A Voice—"Why don't they pay them then?"] I say so too. I believe they are just; but they are seventy years' old; and, like wine, it is said they have improved by age and even increased somewhat. [Laughter.] We shall yet pay the French spoliation claims, though they are two-thirds of a century old; and I believe the time will come, unless there shall be a continual verdict of this nation to the contrary, when we shall be asked to pay for the slaves. If the Democratic Party comes into power they cannot refuse it. They will say, "Let bygones be bygones; let us make everything right and equal; let us pay the debts on both sides, pension the soldiers on both sides, and then we will have an era of good feeling and universal fraternity." I am drawing no fancy sketch. These things are actually at your threshold. They are dependent on the return of the party to power. Remember that that party is committed against every measure that was necessary to put down the rebellion. They are committed against your whole financial system. They are committed against the national bank system from first to last. They are committed against your currency in its present form. They are in favor of State sovereignty.

STATE RIGHTS.

I am in favor of State rights, but of State sovereignty never. [Applause.] That doctrine has been the evil genius of the country; it has been the bane of the nation; it is the devil in our political system. It brought upon us the rebellion with all its woes, and it is today professed by the Democratic Party, North and South, as much as it ever was. Read the speeches made from this stand last Friday night, and they breathe the very spirit and essence of State sovereignty. And that doctrine will reburn and plague us upon a future occasion upon matters which we cannot now see, but which may arise in the history of the nation. I am for State rights. I believe that States have rights guaranteed and secured by the Constitution of the United States—rights as sacred and unapproachable as those which belong to the Government of the United States. State sovereignty is not necessarily State rights. We can have State rights guaranteed by the highest sanction known to law, and I will say to you as Gen. DIX said, "Whenever a man tries to haul down the banner of nationality and to hoist that of State sovereignty, shoot him politically on the spot." [Applause.] The doctrine of State sovereignty will lead to the destruction of your national banking system, if that party ever gets into power. It is committed to it everywhere, and then, though not directly, to the restoration of that old bank system which robbed and plundered the nation for so many years. In regard to your currency, in the State of Indiana, and throughout the North-west, they are committed to the doctrine that enough of greenbacks should be issued to pay the national debt, and compel our bondholders to take them in discharge of debt. The Democratic Convention and Legislature have resolved that in the State of Indiana and in other North-western States they are committed to that doctrine. Now the Democracy of the Eastern States have no fixed opinion on the subject, and the Democratic Party today has no financial policy or scheme that any white or colored citizen is bound to respect. [Applause.] And now, my friends, in regard to the reconstruction of the amendments, a few words. The Democratic Party is committed to the doctrine of reconstruction of the laws, and the State Governments built upon them are unconstitutional and void. Four years ago they raised a question directly upon that issue, and they were beaten. They declared it four years ago, they declared it two years ago in my State, and nothing has occurred to change their opinion. Men may change their resolutions, but they cannot change their convictions. If the Democratic Party believed two years ago that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were bad, nothing on God's earth has occurred to change their convictions. If they believed four years ago that the acts of the United States Government were unconstitutional they believe it to-night, and if you place them in power they will run over the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Rely upon that. They won't undertake to repeal these amendments. It is not necessary according to their own theory. Now when you consider these questions you ask yourself are you to restore that party to power. [No, no.] I told you if you do it, no matter under what pretence, you will undo in a great part the work accomplished in suppressing the rebellion. Now, these gentlemen talk a great deal about the corruption of the Southern States, but they had nothing to say in reference to the Kuklux of the South. The Missouri Convention declared that the Kuklux bill passed by Congress was void. The Kuklux desired to be let alone in his dreadful work, and wanted the Government to proclaim a neutrality between himself and the colored men of the South. I heard a statement made by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, President of one of the subcommittees of examination. In writing to Senator SCOTT, he said that in Jackson County, Florida, within five years, there had been 155 murders, besides innumerable whippings and crimes of various descriptions. The President suspended the habeas corpus to protect life, liberty and property. [Applause.] If the Government does not suppress crime, and has not the power to do it, it should not be maintained. When THEODORE, of Abyssinia, arrested the Englishmen in his dominion, an expedition was sent out for their redemption. This was the brightest thing in English history. [Applause.] When English subjects were traveling in Greece, they were insuted and England threatened vengeance

The speaker here referred briefly to a few cases wherein other nations had shown their respect for the subject, and ended by giving an example of the arrest of MARTIN KOSTA in Europe, and his claiming the probation of the United States, which latter Government was threatened, in case he was not given up. He also referred to the war of the Corea as in illustration of the United States' pluck. He believed in the national doctrine, that it was well to hold to the great national docrine at home and abroad wherever it conflicted. He was sorry to find that some men had gone to the other side whom he had admired for their ability and patriotism. He didn't believe those parties could endanger the success of the Republican Party. This party is God's great instrument for preserving this nation, [applause,] and it is not now to be destroyed by the treachery of its disciples. [Applause.] No; those will fail, as others have failed before them. But suppose they do not; suppose they succeed—what have they accomplished? Simply put the Democratic Party back into power. Suppose they nominate candidates at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Party takes them up. They will be just as thoroughly Democratic as if they had been so for all time. Any man who suffers himself to take a Democratic nomination, to be elected by a Democratic vote, will be a Democratic President, as much as FRANK BLAIR or HORATIO SEYMOUR. I would just as soon have BLAIR, or SEYMOUR, or HENDRICKS, or THURMAN elected on a straight Democratic ticket, as to have DAVIS, ADAMS, or TRUMBULL, elected on a nominal Republican ticket. These men will be surrounded by Democrats, will have Democrats in their Cabinet, Democrats in their household, Democrats for their companions, and all their associates, political and social, will be Democrats, and it is not in human nature to suppose that they themselves will be anything but Democratic, and the Democratic Party would not, under any circumstances, vote for candidates nominated at Cincinnati, if those candidates had any real odor of Republicanism about them. If they take them, it is because they understand full well that they are Republicans only in name, but not in principle or in fact; so that these men can accomplish nothing but to put the Democratic Party in power, nothing whatever. Those men who go to the Cincinnati Convention will not control the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party will be but slightly influenced by them; and are they not in the Democratic ranks rally? Take the speeches that were made at the meeting last Friday night, and read them and get from them the few observations about the Republican Party. Is there anything in them to distinguish them from those made by Democrats in the Senate or House of Representatives? And take the votes of those Senators for the last eighteen months, and I ask you if they are not to be universally regarded on all party questions more Democratic than FRANK BLAIR and THURMAN and STOCKTON, of New-Jersey?

Now, my friends, I want to say a few words in regard to Gen. GRANT. I want to say that I am for the nominee of the Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia; I don't care who he is, whether it is Gen. GRANT or not. I know they will nominate no one but a Republican, and I promise myself in advance to support him, and I think every good Republican ought to do the same. [Applause.] It has been said that every road out of the Republican Party leads into the Democratic Party, and this is strictly true. There were but two armies during the war, and there can be but two parties until all the issues growing out of the war have been settled. There is no room in this country for a third party. If there is a third party it will simply be an adjunct to the Democratic Party. The man nominated at Cincinnati will be simply a Democratic nominee. There are not half a dozen prominent Democrats in the United States that have committed themselves to that scheme publicly. In fact, I don't know but two or three Democratic newspapers like the New-York *World* that will say "we will take the Cincinnati candidates if they are right, and if the platform is right." They encourage these men to go on and make a nomination at Cincinnati. They want to see two Republican tickets in the field, see us engaged in the contest, and then they will nominate a regular Democratic ticket, and try to upset the game of the Republicans, and make their own candidate. I don't care who will be nominated at Cincinnati, how good they may be, how good they might have been; they are prominent hereafter in as much as the Democratic Party first took them in their hands. They are simply holding out this idea, encouraging them, privately giving them additional aid by political promises, and after they get them to take what they regard as a fatal step in placing the ticket in that position, then they will come forward and try the same game that was played in 1848, and the same game that was played in 1852. They think they can beat two Republican tickets easier than they can beat one, and so they could. Under no circumstances do I believe they could elect a Democratic ticket. Parties are a necessity in this country. You cannot carry on your Government without parties; you carry it on by the voice of the people; you have to carry out particular principles; you must act in concert, and that concert makes the party; that concert is organization, and constitutes what we call the party organization. It is a necessity, therefore; the Republican Party is a necessity to republican principles. You may just as well war upon republican principles as war upon the Republican Party. There is no difference between the two. Principles without a party are like faith without good works, they are dead, and when you have broken down the Republican Party you have stricken down republican principles and policies. Stand by the Republican Party. Now, I am for the renomination of GRANT. [Applause.] I believe he is entitled to it. I believe the great majority of this nation are for him. [A voice, "that's so."] But until he is nominated, it is a fair and open question for discussion. Any Republican has a right to bring forward the name of a candidate, to propose him for nomination. That is an open question until the nomination is made, and then it is not an open question. That man who loves his principles more than he hates the President, will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention whoever he may be. [Applause.] My friends, great interests are at stake—great measures of policy are to be conservated; the fruits of the war have to be preserved; the rights of the colored man have to be protected. Why, this new movement is a conspiracy against the colored man—is it not so understood? The Liberal Republicans in the Senate to the last man, refused to vote for the amendment giving civil rights to the colored men of this nation. They will continue to vote against them. They will not vote for any measure which is distasteful to the Democratic Party. They want universal amnesty because the Democratic Party want it. They are opposed to civil rights because the Democratic Party is opposed to civil rights. They are opposed to national existence; and therefore, my friends, in conclusion, I exhort you to stand fast by your principles; stand fast by your country and your Constitution—not today only, but to-morrow and forever; and the best and only way to do it is to stand fast by the Republican Party in the approaching contest. [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF JAMES H. RAINEY.

The colored member of Congress from South Carolina, Mr. RAINEY, was then introduced. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. When silence was restored he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am here to-night for the purpose of mingling my humble words with those that might be set forth by the most experienced public talent of our country for the furtherance of the great cause in which myself and my constituency have a deep and abiding interest. If I had the ability to make myself heard from one end of this country to the other, I would endeavor to electrify the hearts of the American people through the length and breadth of the land, and make them live once more upon the great issues involved. I am fearful that we are growing somewhat indiferent. I am fearful that we have allowed the spirit of restive discontent to intrude itself upon us. And while this spirit is making itself felt; while it is moving in every avenue of public life, you are losing sight of the great fundamental principle that is at stake, and that is the maintaining of the party which has done so much for the good of our great country. [Applause.] I want to say I am here to-night, the humble representative of a large constituency extending through this entire country. I feel an interest in my race wherever they reside, whether in New-York or in South Carolina. I am here to say that the negro population of this country is alive to the movements of the Democrats and the so-called Republicans. We have passed through the fiery ordeal of slavery; we have been over all the troubles connected with our race; we have have had the wool drawn over our eyes long enough. [Applause.] We are now near the time when we have to look things in the face, to judge them as they are, and to come to our own conclusions in the premises. We held a Convention, and the Convention is now in session in New-Orleans, to consider the issues and questions connected with our people and our race. I want you to understand, fellow-citizens, we are concocting no schemes that will be detrimental to the commercial, mercantile or other interests of New-York. We feel an interest in this entire country. We have no sectional idea about it, but we feel that it is our duty to do what we believe to be right, and what will eventually redound to the good of the country. [Applause.] What have we done? We passed a resolution the other day, setting the seal of condemnation upon the Cincinnati Convention. The negroes of the Southern States know too well the benefits they have derived from the Republican Party. [Applause.] We understand where our best friends are to be found. We understand from what hands we have received the greatest benefits. Those statutes, those municipal enactments have been placed upon the statute-book of our country, by the earnest individual efforts of such gentlemen as stand here upon my left. [Applause.] We know the principles of those gentlemen; we understand their tenets, and we understand what they have done for us. I want you to understand exactly the feeling of the colored people in relation to amnesty. It has been said that the colored peaple in the Southern States, when they have a majority, have been rather oppressive; that they have been arbitrary and dictatorial, and that they have been altogether against the interests of the white men. I want to say to you that such is not the case. We have endeavored ourselves, as best we can, in behalf of the whole people. [Applause.] We have no disfranchising clause in our Constitution. We have been always in favor of amnesty. How are we in favor of amnesty? Just on the basis that Mr. SUMNER has laid down, and on the basis that Senator MORTON and Senator WILSON are in favor of. We have got our civil rights, that is all we want.

Mr. RAINEY concluded with a telling oration on the bearing of the colored people on the nation at large, their determination to abide by the friendly acts of the white people, &c., and retired amid applause.

The Outside Meeting.

The gentlemen who had the charge of the Grant demonstration rightly guessed the temper of the public heart when they erected a platform outside the Cooper Institute. For there were actually not less than 5,000 people in the square, composed of the most respectable and intelligent members of the community, who came to testify their admiration of the ruffian subduing qualities of Gen. GRANT, and their confidence in him as President. No doubt out of this vast number there was a good share attracted by the decorations, the lights and the fire-works, which made a grand display. The platform was erected half way between the Bible House and the Institute, and was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. A row of Chinese lanterns suspended on a wire ran across the same distance, and another stretched in front of the portico, which was crowded with spectators. There was a calcium-light in front of the Bible House, another on Fourth-avenue, at the corner of Astor-place, and another on Third-avenue, in front of RAFAEL'S saloon. In front of the platform, from 6½ o'clock until 8, there was a constant discharge of rockets, serpents, Roman-candles, &c., with illuminations of red, purple and green fire, which displayed on the façade of the Bible House enormous silhouettes of the people on the opposite portico. There were crowds of ladies on the sidewalks and promenading about the square, and the usual complement of street Arabs, fighting for the rocket-sticks as they descended to earth in prophetic illustration of the Cincinnati Conventionists. At about ten minutes past the hour the Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Twentieth Assembly District advanced, to the number of 150, with their club banner flying in the van, and several banners of the Stars and Stripes along the line. They were preceded by twelve drummers and a body of skirmishers discharging squibs and Roman candles. They came down Astor-place and took up their quarters on the left, the banners being taken up on the platform, where the people greeted them with enthusiastic cheering. Almost immediately afterward the speakers came upon the stand, and were most warmly greeted.

About 8½ o'clock the speakers ascended to the large platform, accompanied by the Sixteenth Assembly District Glee Club, and followed shortly after by the band that had been discoursing its music previously on the corridor of the Institute building. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Twentieth Assembly District occupied a position directly in front of the stand. Mr. WM. M. FLIES moved that Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON be appointed to preside, which was vociferously approved, and Gen. JACKSON was introduced and installed as Chairman. The speaking opened by the Chairman congratulating his fellow-citizens present on the signal success of the demonstration, and promising to address them at length on the issues before them at a later stage of the meeting.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who made a few remarks strongly in favor of the present Administration. Col. A. W. TENNEY also spoke in the same strain.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. JACKSON next addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A week ago I had no idea that we should be called upon to put the armor on so soon, but we live in a stormy age, and know not what a week brings forth. Less than a week ago another meeting was held here, and that has precipitated us into the contest at once. We must concentrate all our energies, either great or small, for the purpose of rescuing this City and country, and for carrying on the great work of reform. But the campaign has been opened by some parties who are deserting the Republican ranks, and going over to the enemy. Last Fall we arose and threw off the yoke, and now, more than ever, we feel the need of reform; but for one, I wish to enter on this work of reform under a government of Republicans. I do not want to see those who have professed to be Republicans desert us and go over to the enemy's camp; even honest Democrats scarcely like to receive the deserters. When the time comes, you will see many an honest Democrat deposit his vote for Gen. GRANT. More Democrats will vote for Gen. GRANT than Republicans for any other candidate. But we are not here to dictate nominations or to inforce them; but we are here to review Gen. GRANT'S Administration, and set aside the charges of some who wish to poison the minds of the people against a Republican Government. There are men who will vote the Democratic ticket, others will vote for Gen. GRANT, while others have not decided which wing to take. They are like a jury, and are not satisfied with evidence offered; they want to hear the counsel sum up and the Judge's charge; after hearing this, they will then bring in the righteous and true verdict. There are thousands of honest Democrats and Republicans in this City in such a position—now, is there any other man than Gen. GRANT of whom you can say, nominate him? No! Gen. GRANT is the man for us! [Cheers.] Every country in Europe is now watching us—watching to see if we continue in our late honest course. They see that we have errors, but they also see that President GRANT is always willing to correct all that lie within his power. When the President thought that it would be for our interest to have a naval station on the south coast, he introduced the subject to Congress and the Senate; but they thought it was not expedient to have it so, and the President withdrew the scheme without a murmur. Again, he appointed a commission to examine into the alleged corrupt abuses in public offices; and before Congress acts upon their reports, Gen. GRANT comes with his recommendation for Civil Service Reform. I could fill volumes in repeating his glorious deeds, but I need only say that if you select him, you will have an honest man for President. [Cheers.] I will close with a practical allusion. Did you ever see a ship at sea in a storm? On board there are many lives and a valuable cargo; she has made many a long and successful voyage before—would you throw overboard her valuable captain and leave the parties to take care of themselves? No; you are not of that class of men; you say the ship is old; she has made many a successful voyage, and we will stand by her to the end. You set the watch, examine the chart, trust in Providence, and do all you can to reach a safe harbor; but to desert the ship while there is a ray of hope—never! But those parties who propose to desert the Republican Party are of that class of men who throw away all means to save the ship. Can you tell me where they will land? And who will they nominate when the Republicans have yielded to the Democratic Party? Lastly, fellow-citizens, let us be dispassionate and charitable; let us enlist time and reason on our side; and let us know where we are going before we take a step forward. [Cheers.]

ADDRESS OF ISAAC H. BAILEY.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, apologizing for detaining the audience at so late an hour, said he was there to speak not as a politician but as a business man, and in his view the interests of this country demanded the re-election of Gen. GRANT as President. He did not know that Gen. GRANT had done any harm by his appointments to office, but he did know this, that he had been a faithful and upright officer, and has fulfilled all his promises. The speaker would be perfectly willing to acquiesce in the one term principle, in such a case as JOHNSON, but not in the case of Gen. GRANT. No, continued Mr. BAILEY, you cannot do better than to elect him President, but you can do a great deal worse. Gentlemen, the Democratic Party, even in their death struggle, show their ingenuity, and when they find no other way of resurrection, they build a wooden horse, fill it with deserting Republicans, and thus endeavor to obtain admittance into the City of Troy. I know there have been defects in the Republican Party, but these defects have been removed and made right. The Democratic Party absorbs people who fall away either from disappointment or soreness; but as fast as the old ones disappear the young ones take their place. In conclusion, I will state that while we have such a President as ULYSSES S. GRANT, and a Secretary of the Treasury such as GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, our country will stand firm, and there is no danger of being defeated. [Cheers.]

Gen. JACKSON then announced the meeting adjourned, the band struck up the air of "Red, White and Blue," and the crowd dispersed to its lively strains.

ENGLAND.

Defeat of the Government in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 17.—A vote in the House of Commons, yesterday, on a resolution introduced by Mr. HENRY CHARLES LOPES, member for Launceston, relative to local taxation, resulted in the defeat of the Government by 100 majority.

Plea Urged by the British Government in Their Counter Claim.

LONDON, April 17.—The counter case presented at Geneva on behalf of the British Government, and which was laid before the House of Lords last night, is printed this evening. It concludes with a description of the position of neutrals under the views presented in the case of the American Government, which, it says, would render their situation one of perpetual and unremitting anxiety, surrounded by dangers, and harassed by a crowd of new obligations which nothing but sleepless vigilance could satisfy; while the lapse of even a subordinate officer would be visited with heavy national penalties; private commerce would be subjected to minute inquisition and incessant supervision; individuals would be tracked by spies and informers; the trade of belligerents would be fettered, and the hospitalities of a country guarded with impossible precautions.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A Decision in Conference Reached on the Charter.

The General Appropriations—Preparations to Impeach the Corrupt Judges—Vanderbilt and a Corps of Lobbyists in the Senate Lobby.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

The Conference Committee held their final meeting on the New-York Charter this morning and unanimously agreed to report it substantially as it passed the Assembly. Nobody is retained in office under it, and none of the departments are disturbed either in their organization or in the source of the appointing power. The amendment providing for a Chamberlain is retained, and meets with the views of the framers of the charter. The Committee will make their report as soon as practicable, and there is little doubt of the passage of the charter through both Houses. The members of the Committee of Seventy now here are in high glee, and are anxiously looking forward to the election which is to be held on the third Tuesday in May.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The work of the Assembly this morning may be summed in brief as follows:

The General Appropriation bill came down from the Senate with numerous changes from the form in which it passed the House, and on motion of Mr. ALVORD a Conference Committee was appointed, with a request for a similar committee on the part of the Senate. The House Committee consists of Messrs. Alvord, Marcy, Fort, Kennedy and Jacobs.

Mr. PRINCE, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution, which was read for the information of the House:

> *Resolved*, That this House conclude its legislative business as far as practicable on Friday, April 26, at 12 o'clock noon; that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the charges against certain Judges in New-York City be made a special order for that day and hour; that the House then enter upon "proceedings for impeachment," and that notice thereof be given to the honorable the Senate, and to the Controller of the State.

After the reading of the resolution, Mr. JACOBS objected to its introduction, and it was returned to Mr. PRINCE.

The resolution to furnish members one hundred copies and reporters twenty-five each of the State Manual, or "Red Book," was called up again and passed by a vote of 71 to 45.

The Beach Pneumatic Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 60 to 50. The Central Under-ground, which is to occupy the same route, has already passed the Assembly, and the pneumatic scheme will doubtless fail to get the sixty-five votes necessary to its final passage.

VANDERBILT'S plan for sinking the track in Fourth-avenue came up again in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. JACOBS moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was carried by a vote of 45 to 27. After getting out of Committee of the Whole, Mr. JACOBS moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. WHITBECK moved an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the Railroad Committee with instructions to insert the amendments proposed by him when the bill was under discussion last week. Mr. SMYTH and Mr. HAWKINS supported Mr. WHITBECK'S motion. Mr. CAMPBELL moved as an amendment to Mr. WHITBECK'S motion that the Committee be instructed to so amend the bill that the property south of Forth-second-street shall be taxed for the sinking of the Fourth-avenue track. Mr. JACOBS called the previous question on the amendments of WHITBECK and CAMPBELL, and also on his motion to order the bill to a third reading. The previous questiop was ordered, and the vote resulted as follows: On CAMPBELL'S amendment, yeas 26, nays 75; on WHITBECK'S amendment, yeas 49, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—Alvord, Bennett, Blair, Campbell, Crandall, Dunphy, Fields, Flamer, Fort, Geib, Gregory, Haight, Hart, Haughton, Hawkins, A. L. Hays, Healy, D. B. Hill, Houghton, Kennedy, Kilian, Kingsland, Knapp, Knettles, Lincoln, Lippitt, Lott, Mackay, Moore, Mosher, Moulton, Murdock, Osgood, Preston, Prince, Rice, Snepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Speaker, Springsted, Swain, Tobey, Twombly, A. L. Van Dusen, Wells, Whitbeck, Wyman.

NAYS—Alberger, D. L. Babcock, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Bemus, J. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Burns, Burritt, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Dykeman, Foley, Ford, Fowler, Goring, Goss, Green, Griffin, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Hungerford, Jacobs, Judd, Lewis, G. D. Lord, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Marcy, Morton, Moseley, Niles, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Snyder, Tucker, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, West, Whitaker, Wiley, Woolsey, Yeomans.

Mr. JACOBS' motion to order the bill to a third reading, as reported from the Railroad Committee, was then carried by 56 to 47, as follows:

YEAS—Abbott, Aitken, Alberger, D. L. Babcock, Badeau, Baltz, Bemus, I. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Burns, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Crandall, Dykeman, Fields, Foley, Ford, Fowler, Goring, Green, Griffin, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Jacobs, Lewis, G. D. Lord, G. P. Lord, Loughran, Marcy, Morton, Moseley, Mosher, Oakley, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Snyder, Tucker, A. L. Van Dusen, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, Wells, West, Whitbeck, Wiley, Woolsey, Yeomans—56.

NAYS—Alvord, Beckwith, Bennett, Blair, Burritt, Flammer, Fort, Geib, Goss, Gregory, Haight, Hart, Haughton, Hawkins, J. Hayes, Healy, D. B. Hill, Judd, Kennedy, Kilian, Kingsland, Knapp, Knettles, Lincoln, Lippitt, Lott, Mackay, Moore, Moulton, Murdock, Osgood, Pell, Preston, Prince, Rice, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Sniper, Speaker, Springsted, Swain, Tobey, Twombly, Wyman—47.

The result of the above votes indicate that neither VANDERBILT'S plan nor that of the people for sinking the Fourth-avenue track is likely to be successful without a considerable accession of strength between now and the time the bill comes up for a final passage. Mr. WHITBECK, as well as those representing the East-side Association, the President of which, Mr. CRARY, together with Messrs. J. O. ALSTON and R. M. HEDDEN, are now here, represent that the people on the line of the avenue would prefer that nothing should be done rather than the Vanderbilt plan for sinking the track should be adopted. It is also said that VANDERBILT himself would prefer to let the street remain as it is, if he could be assured that public opinion would not force the adoption of Mr. WHITBECK'S plan by the next Legislature.

The bill appropriating $5,000 to the widow of Sergt. WYATT, killed in the July riots, has been signed by the Governor, and a copy given to Major J. T. KILBRETH, Judge-Advocate of the Third Brigade, who was chiefly instrumental in getting it through the Legislature. Controller GREEN is authorized to pay over the money to the widow immediately, and provide for it in the next Tax Levy.

THE SENATE.

The Vanderbilt Quick Transit bill was the special order in the Senate today, and its consideration has occupied almost the entire morning session, to the exclusion of other subjects. The bill has moved forward surely and rapidly, and in a manner quite incomprehensible to the crowd of applicants for other and different schemes of quick transit who filled the galleries of the Senate and looked on in wondering admiration while the plan of the railroad king was pushed forward to a sure and speedy consummation. They, poor fellows, had spent their time, and much of their very limited substance, in dancing attendance before committees and lobbying Senators in favor of their pet schemes. They had been met at every step by objections and discouragements. Suddenly, at a late hour of the session, the giant appears on the scene, and the Senate hastens to do him obeisance, and executes his will with pleased alacrity.

The bill has undoubtedly been materially improved by the amendments adopted during today's proceedings in Committee. One of the most important of these is no doubt due to the criticisms of the TIMES. It reduces the size of the cut or openings, which the Company is authorized to make in each of the public Parks, to the dimensions of 50 by 100 feet. This was done upon the motion of Senator ROBERTSON, the legislative father of the bill. Stations are also required by one of the amendments to be erected at half-mile intervals between the City Hall and Forty-second-street.

The fare is fixed at ten cents for all distances not exceeding four miles, and for each mile and fraction of a mile in addition two cents.

Senator WEISSMAN made an ineffectual effort to reduce the fare from ten cents to five. The proposition received very few votes.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend the first section providing for books of subscription to be opened within thirty days after the passage of the act; that two per cent. be paid in at the time and eight per cent. within thirty days thereafter.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the amendment.

Mr. MURPHY also opposed, claiming that this was the first time responsible parties had proposed to build such a road; that Mr. VANDERBILT had consented to do it, and had the means to do it, and because the amendment would only embarrass and delay the measure.

Mr. PALMER also opposed, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend the second section so to require the directors to be stockholders. Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend section 4, so as to prohibit a connection at Fifty-ninth-street with roads other than the Harlem. Carried.

Also, to require the Company to commence work within six months, and giving three years for the completion of the road to Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to add to the amendment a provision requiring the rest of the road to be completed within four years. Lost, and Mr. ROBERTSON'S motion carried.

Mr. BENEDICT moved to amend so as to require the road to begin at the Bowling-green, and naming other points in the vicinity. Lost.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to require the branch road, above Fifty-ninth-street, to be completed in seven years, but a failure to do so shall not prejudice the right of the Company to the finished part of the road. Agreed to.

Mr. WEISSMAN moved to amend so as to prohibit any open cuts in any streets or avenues. Carried.

Mr. D. P. WOOD moved to amend so as to make the construction of stations in parks subject to the approval of the Park Commissioners. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by a large preponderance of votes, but it is impossible exactly to say how much strength it has, as the yeas and nays were not taken at any stage of the proceedings. There was no extended discussion, the new rule of the Senate limiting speeches to five minutes being in operation, and doubtless being the means of cutting off many more or less brilliant oratorical effusions. Of its prompt passage through the Senate there can be no doubt whatever.

Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT and a numerous corps of legislative agents in the Vanderbilt interest, sat in the Senate lobby and were pleased spectators of the proceedings.

Evening Sessions of the Senate and Assembly—The Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—The Senate had a three-hours' session this evening, the first hour being devoted to the third reading of bills. Among those passed were Senator PERRY'S bill creating a public Health Department for Kings County, and the bill relative to local improvements, printed in the TIMES on Sunday.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on sundry canal appropriation bills, which were discussed at great length.

The Assembly was engaged the whole evening in general orders, and a large number of local bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Conference Committee on the Charter will make their report to-morrow morning. S.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

A Busy Day in the House—Character of the Bills Considered and Passed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In less than an hour today the House began and finished the Military Academy Appropriation bill, the amount of which is $331,411 32. There are now but two appropriation bills which the House has not passed. These are the Fortification bill and the Sundry Civil bill, and the first will probably be passed in an hour to-morrow. The Sundry Civil bill is generally work for one or two weeks, but there is a general disposition to clear the decks for the Tariff bill, and the prospect for its consideration early next week is, therefore favorable. The tariff discussion will not begin on Tuesday, after all, as Mr. DAWES is on the point of leaving town, and will not be back on that day.

REMODELING OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Mr. DAWES, today, introduced a bill for the remodeling of the internal revenue system, and reducing the force to correspond with the reduction of taxes to the lowest limit. It abolishes the office of Collector and Assessor, and provides that the work shall be done by fifty Supervisors and their deputies to be stationed in the neighborhood of the heaviest factories and distilleries. The bill substantially embodies the plan of Secretary BOUTWELL, and if it shall become a law, will do away with nearly 2,000 officials. It is, however, looked upon as impracticable and premature.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

The special order in the House today was Mr. WILLARD'S bill, reported from the Select Civil Service Committee, making a penal offense for a Congressman to recommend appointments to office unless requested by a Department to do so. Mr. WILLARD made an exhaustive and able speech, reviewing the various plans for remodelling the service. The wide-reaching evils which follow the wake of the present system, and the disastrous results which are likely to follow sooner or later from a neglect to change. Mr. WILLARD was severe upon the members of the House who oppose reform, and handsomely eulogized President GRANT for the stand he has taken. Mr. PERRY, of Ohio, followed, and showed that the President had done his whole duty in the matter of reform, and that any failure now would be laid not at his door but at the door of Congress. Mr. PERRY continued for some time in a speech which commanded the attention of the House, and which will provoke more vigorous debate to-morrow before the vote is taken.

Statement Concerning the Petroleum Monopoly—Action of Congress on the Indirect Claims Question.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the hearing before the Subcommittee on Commerce, today, in relation to the South Improvement Company, PETER H. WATSON, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War, produced copies of contemplated contracts between that Company and several of the railroad companies, by which the rates of freight, drawbacks and rebates were provided. Also, the draft of a contract between the South Improvement Company and the producers of oil. He testified also that the arrangements between the producers, the refiners and the railroads were made for the mutual protection and benefit of all these parties, so that the trade would be steady and remunerative; that before the plan was consummated, although he invited the producers to become parties to these arrangements, and although the producers of more than half of all the oil had expressed the opinion that this arrangement would be highly advantageous to them, yet, before those producers had actually entered into any contract, an intense excitement grew up, owing to false rumors and misunderstanding, and the producers treated the overtures of the Southern Improvement Company with scorn; therefore the whole plan had been given up, the contracts had been canceled, and everything left as it was.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings agreed, today, to report a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for a Post-office and Court buildings at Philadelphia.

WEST INDIES.

A Steamer with Supposed Cuban War Material Seized at Jamaica—Protest of the American Consul—The Cuban War—Porto Rico Elections.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 15, via HAVANA, April 17.—The steamer *Edgar Stuart*, with a cargo of war material, flying American colors, supposed to belong to the Cuban revolutionists, arrived here in distress today, and was seized by the Commodore commanding at this port as a legal prize, the steamer not being provided with clearance papers. The American Consul protests against the seizure, and forwards the documents in the case to Washington today on the steamer *Suffolk* via Havana.

HAVANA, April 17.—The fortnightly report of the Staff department states that 113 insurgents and ten Spaniards have been killed during the past two weeks.

The *Diario* says that the ship-of-war *Tornado* has gone to sea to aid the naval forces, which have gone on an important mission.

The steamer *Missouri*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

Exchange on the United States, 60 days' sight, 1@1½ discount; exchange on the United States, short sight currency, ¼@¾ premium.

ST. JOHN, P. R., April 15—via HAVANA, April 17.—Ex-Captain-Generals ECHAGUE and MESINA have been elected Senators, to represent Porto Rico in the Spanish Cortes.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 17—7 P. M.—The high barometer this evening in Virginia has passed south east off the Atlantic Coast, followed by falling barometer and southerly winds. The lowest pressure, this morning, in Kansas and Nebraska, moving eastward, has passed into the Mississippi Valley. Southerly and easterly winds, with falling barometer, prevail from the Gulf to Lake Superior; cloudy and threatening weather over Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. Rain is falling in the Ohio valley, and northward and westward. The river is rapidly falling at Cincinnati, but rising at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The thermometer will continue falling in the South Atlantic and Middle States to-night, with threatening weather; southerly winds and rain on Thursday. The lowest barometer will move north-east over Wisconsin, Indiana and Kentucky, with rain and brisk southerly winds; cloudy weather for New-England, and westward to Lake Michigan. Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

JUDGE CURTIS.

His Witnesses Prove Some Curious Facts—Something About a Set of Furs—A New Feature in the Case of Beam Against Clark.

The Committee of the Bar Association, appointed to inquire into the matter of the Justices of the Marine Court, held a session last evening at the head-quarters, No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Mr. TOWNSEND presiding.

H. C. DENNISON produced several affidavits with regard to the cases of BORN against JANESEK and PINCAS, and of CORY against LANGLEY, in which it was alleged that Justice JOACHIMSEN had rendered decisions in favor of the side on which his own son JOSEPH P. JOACHIMSEN, and his son-in-law, C. F. GOODHART were interested. This witness gave way for Judge ALKER, who had been invited to attend, and asked to make a statement. He replied that he had none to make, except that he knew of no combination, clique or concert of the Judges of the Marine Court for any wrong-doing. In answer to questions, he said that he had no personal knowledge of papers being "pocketed," but had heard of such a course of action; with regard to the transfer of cases from one Court to another improperly, he knew of one case; while the witness was holding Court in Part I a case was taken from his calendar and transferred to Part III, in which Judge CURTIS was holding Chambers; on hearing the facts, witness requested the clerk to look for the papers, and found they had been removed from the docket of Part I; witness sent for the papers from Part III, and found that there was no order transferring the case to Judge CURTIS' jurisdiction; witness then directed that the case should be tried before him, as it was set down on the calendar of Part I., and had not been transferred by consent of parties on both sides to Part III.; an officer of Judge CURTIS' Court, named CHRISTADORO, brought a message, which he said had come from Judge CURTIS, that "he might try the case and be d——d;" witness deeming the message insulting, inquired if Judge CURTIS had sent such words, when another officer of his (CURTIS') Court said the Judge was very much excited; in consequence of this, witness refrained for a long time from speaking to Judge CURTIS, but after six or twelve months he (CURTIS) apologized for the remark; witness knew nothing personally of any improper language being used by Judge CURTIS on the bench.

Mr. DENNISON, who had stated at the commencement that he did not appear in any way on behalf of Judge CURTIS, then resumed his reading of papers, and afterward called ROGER F. CLARK, the defendant in the case BEAM *vs.* CLARK, a case in which Judge CURTIS had taken a very strange interest. The witness said he resided in New-Jersey, but was a member of the firm of CLARK BROS. & Co., of No. 330 Broadway, wholesale furriers; had employed BEAM to plaster and repair his house; the charge for the work was $3,200; he had paid all except $200, which he refused to pay on account of the work not being properly done; a suit was brought in December, 1869, for the balance with interest, making in all $300; in the following June the plaintiff's attorney said he had obtained judgment, and desired the amount paid; on application to his (CLARK'S) attorneys, witness resolved to appeal the case, and, instead of giving bonds, put up the sum of $900 as security; in the Fall of 1871, fancying the case had gone on long enough, and his money being locked up, he went to the Court to inquire about it; was then introduced to Judge CURTIS, who introduced him to Judge SHEA, before whom, with others, the case was for appeal; the case was decided against the witness; Judge CURTIS subsequently told witness that if he could get new evidence, a new trial would be ordered; witness then obtained affidavits from his sister and the cook to show that the work was not properly done, the plaintiff having sworn that he had left the house in good order; the new trial was ordered in December, before CURTIS; subsequently witness met CURTIS on Broadway, when CURTIS said he would have to decide the case against witness.

In answer to questions, witness said he had known CURTISS casually for seven or eight years; had no business or family connection with him; his nephew, who is employed in the Broadway store, went to school with CURTIS; and, when CURTIS called at the store to see his nephew, witness was introduced to him; when the case was first brought up, at the Marine Court, in 1869, Judge CURTIS said he would like to make a present of a set of furs to his sister; the furs were sent, and charged to CURTIS; they had never been paid for; witness had been asked by Judge CURTIS to come before the Committee and make his statement.

A. RANDALL, counsel in the case of RAUPINS against ULLMAN, in which Judge CURTIS had vacated an order of Judge JOACHIMSEN, which matter had gone to the General Term on appeal, stated that Judge CURTIS, when the case was before the Judges on appeal, sat in Court among the lawyers, and gave points to witness to be used in argument. This fact was brought out after a close and long questioning by the Committee, the witness having appeared on behalf of Judge CURTIS, and anxious to impeach the other Judges. His examination lasted for nearly two hours, on matters of legal practice before Judge CURTIS, and was very rigid, causing the witness to be at times very confused and contradictory in his answers.

The inquiry was then adjourned until this evening.

Personal.

Major W. J. Twining, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel; Commander A. R. Yates, of the United States Navy, and J. P. Treadwell, of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel; Gen. A. N. Meylert, of Scranton, Pa., and Judge A. Boekes, of Saratoga Springs, are at the Irving House; J. M. Anthony, of Fall River, Mass., is at the Astor House; Hon. Wm. Leighton, of Keokuk, Iowa; Hon. W. L. Bancroft, of Port Huron; Gov. John W. Geary, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Gen. H. T. Reed, of Keokuk; Col. W. W. Rollins, of North Carolina, and Judge E. H. Granlin, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Père Alessandra Gavazzi and John B. Thompson, of Rome, are at the New-York Hotel. Senator O. W. Chapman, of Binghamton; Ex-Mayor A. H. Rice, of Boston; John L. Eldridge, of Boston, Ex-President of Erie; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

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Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on the pier at the foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1 P. M....For Havana and Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 4 North River until 2:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

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BRANCH OFFICES, { 586 Sixth-av., New-York. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital,	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st Jan., '72,	4,672,043 50
Liabilities,	624,021 52

☞ This Company, preferring to deal directly with the insured, rather than through the intermediation of brokers, invites the attention of merchants and property-holders to the inducements presented in the allowance to the dealer of a rebate from the current rates of premium, equal to the commission usually paid to brokers by other Companies.

The security afforded under its policies may be judged by the amount and solid character of the assets as presented in the following

ABSTRACT
OF THE
Thirty-seventh Semi-annual Statement
SHOWING THE
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
On the first day of January, 1872.

Cash, in Banks and Trust Companies		$482,327 62
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth $4,759,600		1,850,849 57
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand, (market value of Securities, $141,462)		110,500 00
UNITED STATES STOCKS:		
$164,000 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881, market value	$187,575 00	
$150,000 Currency 6s, market value	173,062 50	
$750,000 5-20 Bonds for 1864, market value	823,125 00	
$436,000 5-20 Bonds for 1865, new, market value	485,595 00—	$1,669,357 50
STATE BONDS, VIZ.:		
$20,000 Tennessee Bonds	$12,800 00	
10,000 Alabama Bonds	9,900 00	
20,000 South Carolina Bonds	6,500 00	
30,000 Wisconsin	30,900 00—	$60,100 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1872		52,737 30
Balance in hand of agents		247,882 75
Bills Receivable		25,502 03
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items		106,423 82
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office		20,318 60
Salvages		46,044 31
Total		$4,672,043 50

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

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Are constantly manufacturing at greatly reduced price from that of cut stone, Plain and Ornamental Stone for Building, Fronts, Caps, Sills, Facings, Monuments, Fountains, and Vases, Garden and other ornamental interior decorations. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, or to the works at Long Island City.